

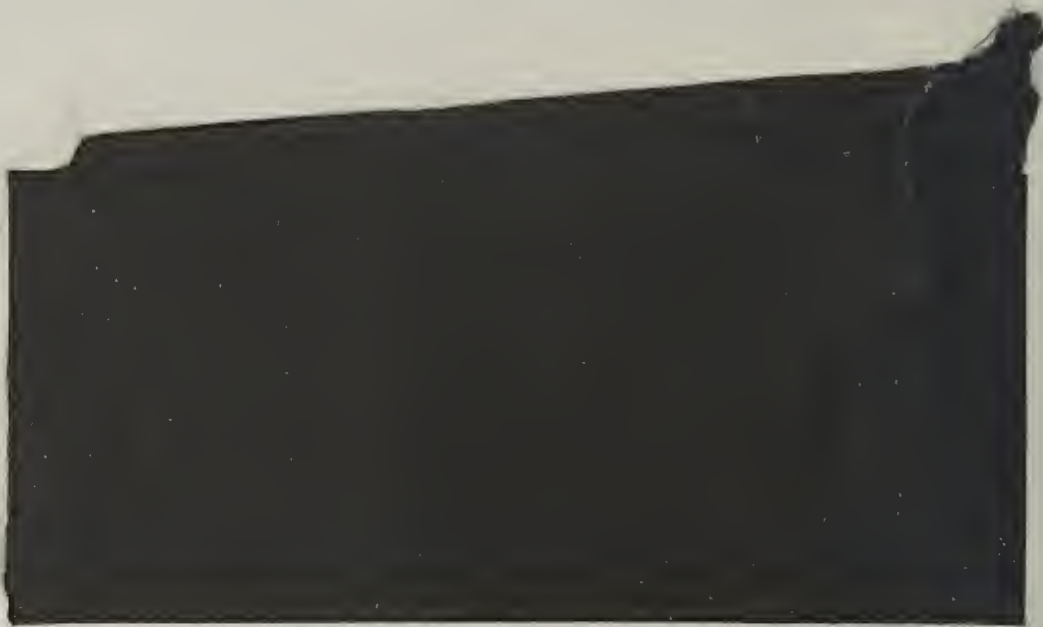
RESEARCH REPORT

SOVIET RESEARCH INSTITUTES PROJECT
VOLUME III: THE HUMANITIES



USICA

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KENNAN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED RUSSIAN STUDIES
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SOVIET RESEARCH INSTITUTES PROJECT
VOLUME III: THE HUMANITIES

Prepared for the United States International Communication Agency

BY

Mark H. Teeter
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and
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With the assistance of Rosemary Stuart and Mary Giles

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PREFACE

This study represents the findings of the Kennan Institute's Soviet Research Institutes Project on research centers in the USSR. The project, which was funded by the U.S. International Communication Agency, with additional grants from the U.S. Department of State and the International Research and Exchanges Board, has been designed to produce a handbook examining research institutes in the policy sciences, social sciences and the humanities. The report seeks to provide reliable and detailed information on the history, organization, and structure of Soviet scientific research establishments and institutions of higher learning. At every stage in the development of the project, the Kennan Institute has benefited from the assistance and friendly collaboration of the Office of Research at the International Communication Agency.

Volume One of this three-volume report, by Blair A. Ruble, examines institutions in the POLICY SCIENCES (i.e., those social sciences having a direct relationship to the policy process). It contains sections on ECONOMICS; the new and still undefined field of ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES; URBAN PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE; INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (encompassing inter-disciplinary regional area studies as well as international relations); and LAW AND POLITICS. Volume Two, also by Blair A. Ruble, contains data on SOCIAL SCIENCE research establishments in DEMOGRAPHY (as defined in the West); PEDAGOGY (as defined in the Soviet Union to include Developmental Psychology); PSYCHOLOGY (including the study of the Physiology of Higher Nervous Activity); SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTERS; and SOCIOLOGY. Finally, Volume Three by Mark H. Teeter, Eleanor B. Sutter, and Blair A. Ruble, covers the HUMANITIES, which have been defined by the National Endowment for the Humanities as those fields which concern themselves with questions of value rather than of quantity.

This last volume contains information on ANTHROPOLOGY; THE ARTS (Fine and Performing); HISTORY; PHILOLOGY; and PHILOSOPHY (including the study of Marxism-Leninism).

In general, entries for a specific institution will be found in only one discipline. Where scholars at an institute are working in more than one field, that work has been cross referenced. However, in exceptional cases where an institute has consistently made a significant contribution in more than one discipline--as is the case with the Ukrainian Academy's Institute of Economics (in both Economics and Demography) and the Belorussian Academy's Institute of Philosophy and Law (in those respective disciplines)--entries will be found under more than one disciplinary heading with appropriate references guiding the reader to additional information found elsewhere.

Volume One contains an INTRODUCTORY ESSAY to the entire report. Each section within the report begins with a brief, documented INTRODUCTION describing the historical and organizational development of that field and is followed by a SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Institutions are arranged within a disciplinary section by union republic (listed alphabetically within each discipline, the RSFSR appearing first) and by city (listed alphabetically within each republic, the republican capital appearing first).

In general, this study provides information on every research institution (nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut), research and design institute (issledovatel'skii i proektnyi institut), and institution of higher education (vysshee uchebnoe zavedenie) presently known to perform non-classified research. As important research in some fields takes place outside the traditional institutional settings, we have included a number of other establishments such as museums (in Anthropology), botanical gardens (in Environmental Studies), and city planning offices (in Urban Planning and Architecture).

While we have attempted to be as systematic as possible in our selection criteria, we have, at times, been generous in the definition of a "research establishment." When in doubt as to whether to include a specific center, we have chosen to include it. Scientific Councils (nauchnye sovety) have been excluded from this study throughout.

Despite the fact that the available data base prohibits uniform coverage of the well over 1,500 research centers found in this study, we have provided as complete an entry as possible for each center. In so doing, we have tried to provide INSTITUTE TITLE and ADDRESS, as well as TELEPHONE NUMBER, AGENCY affiliation, and the name of the DIRECTOR/RECTOR. This information has been gathered through an orderly search of Soviet telephone directories and institutional handbooks dating from no earlier than 1969. Where more than one address or telephone number is available, we provide those identified as belonging to the center's chief administrative officer (director or rector). Facing a conflict between older and newer data, or between Soviet and Western data, we have chosen to include information drawn from the most recent Soviet source. While specific university faculties are discussed in the text of each entry, unless otherwise indicated the introductory information refers to the entire university.

In addition, a thorough examination of Soviet professional journals and institutional and disciplinary histories, and direct correspondence with institute directors and participant informants has yielded considerable data concerning the HISTORY, STAFF AND ORGANIZATION, KNOWN RESEARCH AREAS, and RESEARCH FACILITIES of numerous research and training centers. Given the varied (and at times confidential) nature of these sources, it has not been possible to document individual entries fully. In the case of particularly important research establishments, additional SELECTED REFERENCES have been provided.

The authors recognize that some of the data contained in this report necessarily remains incomplete and that much of the information may be dated (particularly in the case of telephone numbers). We welcome assistance in correcting these problems. Moreover, suggestions concerning improvements in the report's organization will make future editions of maximum use to the widest variety of readers. Please forward your comments concerning both factual material and general organization to Blair A. Ruble, Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, The Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560, or to Dr. Gregory Guroff, Office of Research, International Communication Agency, Washington, D.C. 20547.

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June, 1981

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A research effort of such immense scale would be unthinkable without the generous assistance of scores of individuals. The present study has profited immeasurably from the guidance and criticism of numerous scholars and specialists, particularly Dr. Murray Feshbach of the U.S. Department of Commerce. To him and to all those who offered advice, assisted in the gathering of information, helped with clerical duties, and reviewed draft texts there is no expression of gratitude that can convey our indebtedness. All that can be done in the limited space available is to cite gratefully the names of as many contributors as possible:

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In presenting this list, there is a very real danger that someone has been inadvertently omitted. If this has happened, it is the result of a faulty memory and not of ingratitude.

In addition, several institutions and organizations have cooperated in the preparation of this report. In particular, we would like to thank the International Communication Agency, International Research and Exchanges Board, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Embassy in Washington, and the Law, Slavic, Inter-Library Loan, and Stack and Reader Division of the Library of Congress.

Jane Reitzell, Linda Robinson and Suzanne Jones have typed the entire manuscript with great care and skill, while Rosemary Stuart served with unmatched distinction as Production Editor. Elizabeth Dixon prepared the diagrams.

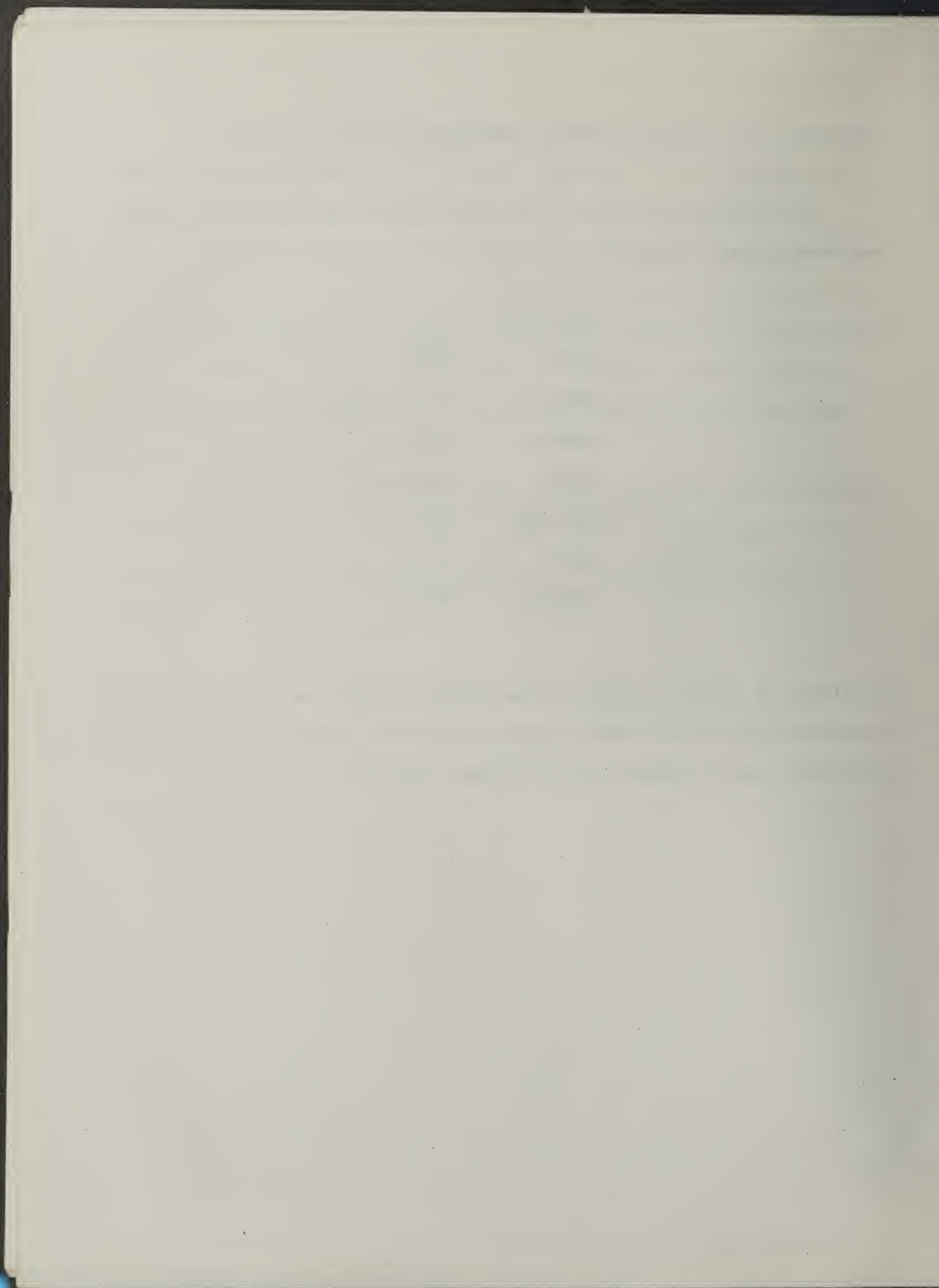
Mark H. Teeter
Blair A. Ruble
Eleanor B. Sutter
July, 1981

NOTE ON TRANSLATION

The following translations have been used for important organizational and institutional divisions:

<u>fakul'tet</u>	-	faculty
<u>filial</u>	-	branch
<u>kabinet</u>	-	room or office
<u>kafedra</u>	-	section
<u>otdel</u>	-	department
<u>otdelenie</u>	-	division
<u>sektor</u>	-	sector
<u>seksiia</u>	-	section

The Library of Congress transliteration system (without diacritical marks) has been used throughout the report, except in those cases where variant transliterations have gained broad acceptance (e.g., "Tolstoy" instead of "Tolstoi").



A N T H R O P O L O G Y

by

Mark H. Teeter

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Anthropology, as the etymology of the word suggests, is the most comprehensive of the scholarly disciplines dealing with mankind--"the study of man."¹ What has traditionally distinguished anthropology from history, economics, psychology, sociology and various other callings (all of which, quite obviously, study man as well) has been its unique dual focus on man in his physical and cultural aspects and its particular emphasis on human ethnic diversity. Thus the core of anthropological analysis has been identified as "the description and explanation of similarities and differences among human ethnic groups,"² signifying that both the morphology and marriage rites of a given subject constitute topics of legitimate anthropological inquiry.

Indeed, the breadth of anthropological investigation is such that the discipline has come to be divided into distinct subdisciplines--a "four-field" approach, encompassing physiological, socio-cultural, archeological and linguistic analyses has been characteristic of North American methodology--and the word itself has acquired different connotations in different languages. In common American usage, anthropology as a term covers the physical and the socio-cultural (though the former is often denoted as "physical" or "biological" anthropology). In Great Britain, however, the term "social anthropology" is used "either instead of ethnology or instead of cultural anthropology."³ In continental Europe, anthropology's translational equivalents (e.g., German Antropologie, Russian antropologiya) denote physical studies only, while various terms (e.g., German Volkskunde, Völkerkunde; Russian etnografiya) cover what in North America is taken as "cultural" anthropology.⁴ A unified and comprehensive terminological system will likely never be devised, nor will neat schematic places for the various branches of the discipline be determined. For present purposes, in any case, the point is not critical: a Western anthropologist may refer to his Soviet counterpart as an "anthropologist," for instance, with little fear of being misunderstood--although the latter may well consider himself an "ethnographer."⁵

Modern Anthropology, at all events, owes immeasurably less to its ancient progenitors than, for example, modern history or political science do to theirs. The first systematic work in anthropology began only in the 19th century, when evidence gained from the last phase of the Age of Discovery was put into a context provided by a newly-positing principle of human development, the theory of evolution.⁶

Darwin's contribution was more theoretical than practical. The emergence of anthropology as an identifiable discipline is credited more to L.H. Morgan, Edward Tylor, Herbert Spencer, James Frazer, Adolf Bastian and a handful of others who assembled data within the evolutionary framework to produce what appeared to be a new science. The evolutionists who dominated this first generation of modern anthropologists--Morgan and Tylor in particular--were challenged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by scholars who disputed both the universal applicability of an all-encompassing anthropological theory (evolution) and the "armchair" methodology of many of its practitioners. Particularly influential in this second wave was Franz Boas, the founder of American academic anthropology and the so-called "cultur-history" school.⁷

Boas prided himself on empiricism. He and his students sought evidence of man's behavior in a strictly natural environment, concentrating their interest on small, isolated, primitive tribes. Boas' group--which included Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict, Edward Sapir and Alfred Kroeber, the last of whom succeeded Boas as the dean of American anthropologists--played a major role in shaping both popular and academic conceptions of what anthropology did and where it did it. Kroeber moreover, neatly finessed the problem of assigning anthropology an appropriate niche in the greater scheme of modern scholarship: he came to view the discipline as an amalgam of science and the liberal arts, describing himself as "one-half humanist."⁸

The conflict between the evolutionists and more empirically-oriented anthropologists (sometimes misleadingly grouped under the heading "diffusionists") was never resolved; it was simply left behind as the discipline expanded its horizons. In the post-World War II period, European and North American anthropology has become increasingly eclectic in terms of doctrine. New names and schools of thought have emerged: Radcliffe-Brown, Leach, Levi-Strauss, Malinowski and a host of others have turned contemporary anthropology into a more-or-less friendly battleground of theory and practice involving, inter alia, approaches termed "structuralist," "functionalist," "sociological" and "neo-evolutionary." Briefly put, a "new anthropology" has gained recognition--in the west--without formally displacing the "old" or enforcing strict distinctions within its own ranks. Observing this state of affairs, one specialist was moved to write in the late 1960s that "the time would seem to be approaching in which some new synthetic type of theory will be required to integrate and unify these diverse theoretical strands."⁹ That time, apparently, has not yet arrived, as another such plaint was recently voiced by Eric Wolf on the eve of the 1980 annual meeting ("tribal union") of the American Anthropological Association in Washington:

There are unvoiced concerns within the profession about what anthropology has become and where it is headed. The old culture concept is moribund. But in its time, it unified the discipline around a concern with basic questions about the nature of the human species, its biological and socially learned variability, and the proper ways to assess the similarities and differences. Ultimately, a discipline draws its energy from the questions it asks. Whether anthropology's basic questions are still those that marked its beginnings or new ones, the task of articulating them may be the meeting's hidden agenda.¹⁰

Indeed, the issue of self-definition may well be anthropology's "hidden agenda" for some time to come. Part of that process, moreover, will involve a coming-to-terms with Soviet anthropology, which at length has gained wide recognition as a "legitimate" and significant contributor in the field.

Anthropology in Russia and the Soviet Union boasts a colorful and complex history. As elsewhere, anthropological data appeared in various early Russian literary-historical monuments (e.g., the twelfth-century chronicle Povest' vremennykh let) but the establishment of the discipline as such came only in the nineteenth century. Setting the stage for this development was an abiding official interest in anatomical curiosities dating back to Peter the Great. In 1714 Peter had established his Kuntskammer ("cabinet of curios"), a museum which expanded rapidly as a repository and showcase of anthropological material.¹¹ Peter's interest in things exotic was passed on to a number of his successors on the Russian throne; in the late eighteenth century, a raft of state-sponsored expeditions (led by S.P. Krasheninnkov, P.S. Pallas, I.G. Georgi and G.F. Miller--the last three of whom were imported Germans) opened Siberia and the far east to Russia and Europe, accumulating considerable ethnographic data in the process.¹²

The first great step in bringing anthropology into the mainstream of Russian scholarship was the establishment of the Russian Geographical Society in Petersburg in 1845. The society supported a data-gathering program throughout the empire and was responsible for the first systematic collection of ethnographic material (almost exclusively on non-Slavic nationalities) in Russia.¹³ The work of the society came to be complemented by that of the Society of Lovers of Natural Science, founded within Moscow University in 1863 by Professor A.P. Bogdanov.¹⁴ Bogdanov's society, which included a Department of Physical Anthropology and Ethnography, helped both to establish anthropology in Russian academia and to popularize the discipline generally: in 1867, it sponsored the All-Russian Ethnographic Exhibition in Moscow, the first such undertaking in Russia. Twelve years later, the society organized Russia's first great exposition devoted to physical anthropology as well.¹⁵

The last quarter of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries saw Russian anthropology advance on a number of fronts. Political exiles sent to remote regions of the empire (mostly in Siberia) produced valuable accounts of the lives and customs of various indigenous Siberian peoples.¹⁶ New museums emerged as important centers of research and exposition; those of Moscow and Petersburg were joined by centers in such distant outposts as Irkutsk, Arkhangel'sk, Tashkent and Vladivostok in assembling notable ethnographic collections.¹⁷ The research expeditions of N.N. Milukho-Maklai in New Guinea and Oceania provided Russian anthropology with its first real overseas experience and excavations in the newly-conquered territories of Central Asia opened a new chapter in Russian archeology.¹⁸ The first Russian ethnographic journals of note (Etnograficheskoe obozrenie in Moscow and Zhivaia starina in Petersburg) began publication in 1889-90, signalling the recognition of anthropology as a profession instead of a mere vocation.¹⁹ Bogdanov and his pupil/successor D.N. Anuchin strove with some success to incorporate anthropological studies into the curriculum of Moscow University and, paralleling their efforts, geography professor I.I. Inostrantsev formed an anthropological society and "school" in Petersburg.²⁰

World War, revolution and civil war interrupted the steady expansion of the discipline from 1914 to 1921. The victory of Bolshevism, moreover, came to alter profoundly the theoretical and practical directions of Russian anthropology. In the initial period of Soviet rule, however, the change was not abrupt; anthropology, along with other pursuits and disciplines which carried strong pre-revolutionary traditions, attempted to win a place for itself in the developing socialist society--and fared comparatively well. Anuchin and V.V. Bunak petitioned for and subsequently established a Section of Physical Anthropology (1919) and an Institute of Physical Anthropology (1922) within

Moscow State University;²¹ ethnographic work by such scholars as V.G. Bogoraz (Tan) in Petrograd/Leningrad and N.Ia. Fenomenov served to link pre-and post-revolutionary studies of the peoples of the north and to illustrate the social changes brought about by the revolution.²² A new ethnographic journal, Etnografiia, was established by 1926 and regional studies--kraevedenie, involving research in local history, anthropology, geography, and folklore--began to flourish in societies and museums across the nation.²³

In 1931, however, the ethnography journal was renamed Sovetskaia etnografiia, a change symbolic of the "sovietization" of anthropology that was to mark the decade. A decline and narrowing of the field came about, ascribable in large measure to the ascendance of N. Ia. Marr. Marr's original and eccentric theory of the development of language (via qualitative "leaps") won official support and had serious repercussions not only within Soviet linguistics but in ethnography, archeology and other fields as well.²⁴ Briefly put, anthropology became rigidly standardized and ideologically slanted through the enforcement of Marr's schema of historical periodization. Coupled with the physical isolation of Soviet anthropologists from the international community and the injection of a pronounced cultural xenophobia into anthropological research, Marr's formulations essentially removed Soviet anthropology from the course of modern social science research. With the partial exception of studies of peoples of the North, no area of Soviet anthropology thrived for the better part of a quarter-century.

Only after the Second World War did the discipline receive a new impetus: Marr's theories were discarded by Stalin himself in his essays on linguistics (collected in Marksizm i voprosy iazykoznanii, 1950). New studies describing contemporary life among various Soviet ethnic groups then began to appear--and exhibited new levels of scholarship.²⁵ Soviet

archeologists, moreover, now largely free of ideological deadweight, also began impressive projects.²⁶ Anthropology thus revived considerably, re-attracting scholars drawn away from it to peripheral disciplines during the 1930s.²⁷ By the early 1950s, a thorough examination of the Soviet anthropology enterprise by Western scholars Demitri Shimkin and Nicholas DeWitt revealed a substantial establishment in place: the number of working Soviet anthropologists with graduate degrees stood between 550 and 600, with 26 full or corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences among them.²⁸

The period since Stalin's death (1953) has witnessed the further emancipation of Soviet anthropology from the constraints of the 1930s, the rise of identifiable (and competitive) schools of thought within the discipline and the increasing recognition of Soviet work in the field by anthropologists abroad. Symbolic of the Soviet commitment to re-enter the mainstream of international anthropological research was the International Congress of Anthropologists and Ethnographers of 1964--which was hosted by Moscow. Since that meeting, Soviet anthropologists have come to participate regularly (and in steadily rising numbers) in international conferences and symposia and have contributed to Western periodicals with some frequency. A collection of articles published in 1968 on theoretical questions of "pre-capitalist" societies rendered a good general picture of Soviet ethnography at work, indicating that while a pronounced historicism was still one of its hallmarks, serious and challenging studies were indeed issuing from within its ranks.²⁹ By the early 1970s, two leading Western specialists on Soviet ethnography (Stephen P. Dunn and Ethel Dunn of Berkeley) could describe the discipline as a "thriving and dynamic" one.

Perhaps the most useful recent index of the state of the art, in any case, was compiled in 1975, when an article by British anthropologist Ernest Gellner on the form and function of Soviet anthropology was reprinted in the journal Current Anthropology.³⁰ Welcomed by Stephen Dunn as "one of the first serious treatments of the topic in English to be laid before a wide professional audience"³¹ and commended by Demitri Shimkin for "drawing attention to the important creativity now evident in Soviet anthropology,"³² Gellner's study described a number of the strengths of post-war Soviet work in the field--and provoked diverse and heated responses from both specialists within the western "community" and Soviet anthropologists as well.³³ Whatever its merits and demerits, Soviet anthropology had clearly emerged by the mid-1970s as a phenomenon to be considered seriously in any general accounting of the status of the discipline worldwide.

The institutional structure of the Soviet anthropological enterprise at present consists largely of three types of establishments: academic institutions (universities, pedagogical and other institutes), research institutes (in the USSR Academy of Sciences system and in the systems of the republican academies) and museums (which come under the jurisdiction of various ministries). While the three are bureaucratically distinct, differences among them are in many cases of little practical significance: in Novosibirsk, for example, a highly-respected research institute pursues its own projects but shares the expertise of its staff with the local university and regional studies museum as well. Such cooperation, in fact, can extend to the simultaneous employment of one anthropologist by institutions from two different systems (as is the case with academician Okladnikov in Novosibirsk).

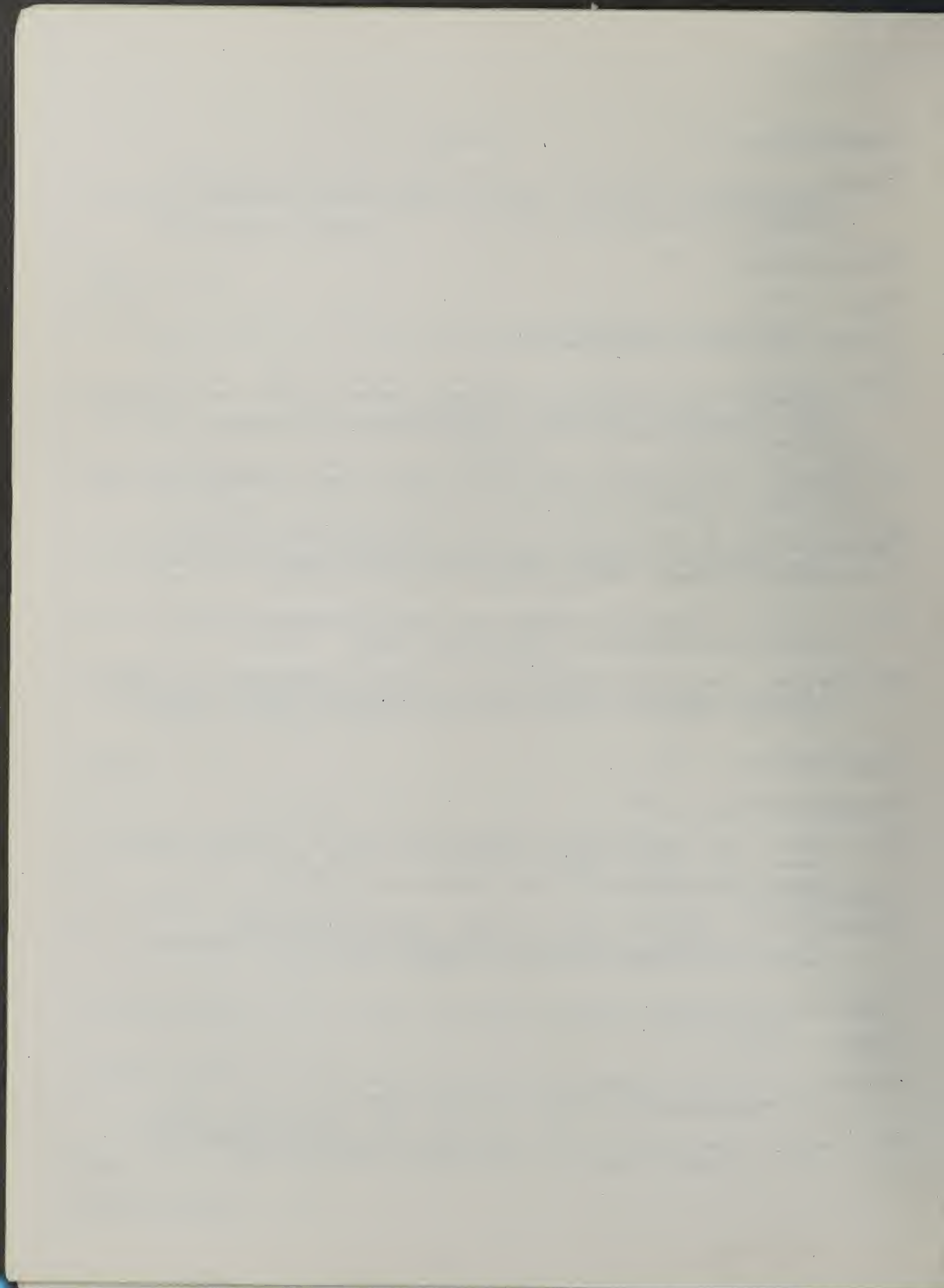
Affiliations aside, both the combined total and the geographical distribution of institutions currently conducting anthropological research in the Soviet Union are impressive. In ethnography alone, major undertakings originate not only in institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and the 14 non-Russian republican capitals, but in facilities in such far-flung locales as Kyzyl (ANT087), Magadan (ANT102), Izhevsk (ANT063), and Ioshkar-Ola (ANT056). Museums, moreover, have become a staple of the Soviet anthropology network through their service as both repositories and research facilities. Again, the major centers (Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, etc.) support the most important establishments, but the provinces have come to complement them with museums whose collections and publications deserve far more than passing note. The regional studies museums--defined as "scientific-research and cultural-educational institutions"³⁴--alone number over 500 throughout the nation. Though their value as research centers doubtless varies from one to the next, these museums are in many cases uniquely important in the preservation and/or analysis of local cultures past and present; those at Irkutsk (ANT059) and Kiakhta (ANT076) are but two outstanding examples.

The academic institutions, finally, contribute in various ways to the common cause. While no Soviet university presently supports a separate anthropology faculty, many offer course specialization (spetsial'nost') in sub-disciplines such as comparative linguistics, archeology, and ethnography. Research and publication at the major universities (particularly Moscow State University, [ANT013]) is often extensive and of high quality; the libraries and museums maintained by some universities, moreover, are invaluable resources for research. The library at Kazan' State University (ANT070), for example, contains among its four million-plus units great numbers of rare manuscripts, including texts on oriental and Siberian studies and material of 15th-19th century vintage assembled by the university's Society of Archeology, History and Ethnography.

ENDNOTES

- ¹Joseph H. Greenberg, "Anthropology: The Field," International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, vol. 1 (New York: Macmillan Co. and the Free Press, 1969), p. 304-305.
- ²Ibid., p. 305.
- ³Georges Paul Gusdorf, "Anthropology," The New Encyclopaedia Britannica, Macropaedia, vol. 1 (Chicago et al.: Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc., 1976), p. 970.
- ⁴Yu. Bromley (Iu. Bromlei), "Ethnographical Studies in the USSR, 1965-1969," in Yu. Bromley, ed., Soviet Ethnology and Anthropology Today (The Hague: Mouton and Co., 1974) p. 15; Greenberg, p. 306. In this introduction and in the institutional entries that follow, "anthropology" will be used as the general term. The Russian words antropologiya and etnografiya will be translated as "physical anthropology" and "ethnography" respectively--an admittedly imperfect solution. For a discussion of the problems of terminological and attendant conceptual "non-equivalences," see the editor's preface, pp. x-xi, in Ernest Gellner, ed., Soviet and Western Anthropology (New York: Columbia University Press, 1980).
- ⁵See, for example, Tamara Dragadze, "A Meeting of Minds: A Soviet and Western Dialogue." Current Anthropology, 1978, vol. 19, No. 1, p. 119.
- ⁶Stephen Porter Dunn, Heinrich Schulz, "Anthropology," Marxism, Communism and Western Society: A Comparative Encyclopedia, vol. 1 (New York: Herder and Herder, 1972) p. 113.
- ⁷Gusdorf, p. 971
- ⁸Eric R. Wolf, Anthropology. (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964), p. 1.
- ⁹Greenberg, p. 313.
- ¹⁰Eric Wolf, "They Divide and Subdivide and Call it Anthropology." New York Times, Nov. 30, 1980, p. E 9.
- ¹¹T.K. Shafranovskaia, Muzei antropologii i etnografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad: Nauka, 1979), p. 3.
- ¹²Dunn and Schulz, p. 119; Michael T. Florinsky, Russia: A History and an Interpretation, vol. 1 [New York: Macmillan, 1947 (1953)] p.493.
- ¹³Bromley, p. 16.
- ¹⁴T.D. Gladkova, "Deiatel'nost' antropologov v OLEAE i MOIP za 60 let," Voprosy antropologii, 1978, vyp. 59, p. 169.
- ¹⁵Ibid.
- ¹⁶Dunn and Schulz, p. 119.

- ¹⁷Shafranovskaia, p. 8.
- ¹⁸Bromley, p. 16; A.V. Artsikhovskii, "Arkheologiya," Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia, III, vol. 2 (Moskva: Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1970), p. 288.
- ¹⁹Dunn and Schulz, p. 119.
- ²⁰Ibid., p. 120.
- ²¹Gladkova, pp. 169-170; Dunn and Schulz, p. 120.
- ²²Dunn and Schulz, p. 121; Demitri B. Shimkin and Nicholas DeWitt, "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" in William L. Thomas, Jr. and Anna M. Pikelis, eds., International Directory of Anthropological Institutions. (New York: Wenner-Gren Foundation, 1953), p. 254.
- ²³A.V. Ushakov, "Kraevedcheskaia rabota muzeev 1917-1940 gg." Muzeinoe delo v SSSR (Moskva: Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1974), p. 165.
- ²⁴Dunn and Schulz, pp. 120-121; Karl J. Narr, "Archeology and Prehistory," in C.D. Kernig, ed., Marxism, Communism and Western Society, vol. 1 (New York: Herder and Herder, 1972), p. 167.
- ²⁵Iu. V. Bromlei, "Etnografiia v Akademii nauk SSSR v poslevoennye gody," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1974, No. 2, pp. 20-22.
- ²⁶M.W. Thompson, "Translator's Forward," in A.L. Mongait, Archeology in the USSR, translated and adapted by M.W. Thompson (Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1970), pp. 28-32.
- ²⁷Dunn and Schulz, p. 122.
- ²⁸Shimkin and DeWitt, p. 254.
- ²⁹L.V. Danilova, ed. Problemy istorii dokapitalisticheskikh obshchestv (Moskva: Nauka, 1968), cited in Ernest Gellner, "The Soviet and the Savage," Current Anthropology, 1975, vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 595-617.
- ³⁰Ernest Gellner, "The Soviet and the Savage," Current Anthropology, 1975, vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 595-617. (Comments in response to Gellner and Gellner's replies to his critics occupy pp. 601-617.)
- ³¹Ibid., p. 604.
- ³²Ibid., p. 614.
- ³³A similarly mixed and stimulating reaction may greet the just-published collection edited by Gellner (see note 4 above).
- ³⁴A.M. Razgon, "Kraevedcheskie muzei," Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia, III vol. 13 (Moskva: Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1973), p. 312.



RSFSR

Moscow

ANT001 Institute of Archeology

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Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: RYBAKOV, B.A.

History.--The Institute of Archeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences is a descendant of the pre-revolutionary Archeological Commission founded in Petersburg in 1859. The commission was itself an outgrowth of several archeological societies which had appeared in imperial Russia. The first such society was founded in Moscow in 1804; by the 1830s, societies had been established in Riga, Tartu and Odessa. In 1846, Petersburg, at last, gained its own archeological society.

The Archeological Commission's field work during its first three decades was concentrated on excavations of Greek and Scythian antiquities in southern Russia. Only in 1889 were broader possibilities opened: in that year the commission received the exclusive right to excavate on state municipal lands and the land of state peasants. The commission thus stood virtually alone in the field--its only significant sister institution being the privately-financed St. Petersburg Archeological Institute, founded in 1877--during the reigns of the last three Romanovs. The extent and quality of the commission's work may be judged by its legacy of publications, which includes two journals (Otchety, 1859-1912, Izvestiia, 1901-1918), and a 37-volume series on Russian archeology (Materialy po arkheologii Rossii, 1866-1918).

The Archeological Commission was disbanded in 1919, replaced by the Russian (after 1926, State) Academy of the History of Material Culture (Rossiiskaia/Gosudarstvennaia akademiia istorii material'noi kul'tury--RAIMK/GAIMK). Though based in Petrograd/Leningrad, the academy supported a Moscow section and maintained close ties with a number of other institutions in the new capital (e.g., the Institute of the History of Technology).

Throughout the 1920s, the academy's three divisions (archeology, ethnology and art history) conducted significant field work and in-house research. (Records of academy projects during the period can be found in the publications Izvestiia RAIMK/GAIMK). In the early 1930's, however, archeology--along with literature, philosophy, and a host of other disciplines--was subjected to intense scrutiny and criticism from an ideological standpoint, criticism which, at its most extreme, extended to calls for the abolition of archeology altogether as a "bourgeois" science. Though the discipline survived, the period was marked by the arrests of substantial numbers of museum assistants, university lecturers, and other archeologists who resisted the "sovietization" of the field. Local archeological societies, which had sprung up spontaneously throughout the country, were also suppressed in the process of bringing the discipline under central organizational and ideological control.

In the most difficult years of this period, 1930-34, GAIMK was directed by N. Ia. Marr. The official acceptance of Marr's theory of the evolution of language--that it developed by dialectical "leaps"--meant that in Soviet archeology, analyses of extinct cultures could not be made without reference to a system of "stadialism" (stadial'nost') in which progress in a given culture could be described only in terms of stage-by-stage leaps; cultural diffusionism and ethnic migration were rejected outright as "anti-Marxist." Though a certain relaxation of this approach came about after Marr's death in 1934, Soviet archeological research did not regain the vigor of the 1920s until the post-war period, when Stalin himself condemned Marr's theories.

In institutional terms, in any case, archeology had by that time become firmly ensconced in the Soviet system. In 1937, GAIMK had entered the USSR Academy of Sciences system as the Institute of the History of Material Culture (Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury--IIMK). Though still based in Leningrad, the institute gradually began to shift the focus of its operations to Moscow; archive materials began to be concentrated in the capital in 1946, though the Leningrad IIMK retained the greater part of the library. In 1959 the institute assumed its present title, the Institute of Archeology. Three years later, the Leningrad operation was designated the Leningrad Division of the Institute of Archeology (Leningradskoe otделение Institut arkheologii--LOIA. See ANT090).

Organization and Staff.--As of 1979, the Institute of Archeology included seven sectors: Paleolithic; Neolithic and Bronze Age; Classical Antiquity; Scythian-Sarmatian; Slavo-Finnish; Collections; and New Expeditions. The institute further supported a Department of Field Research and three laboratories (natural science methods, archeological technology and in-house analysis). Including those working at the Leningrad Division, some 380 scholars (160 with advanced degrees) were employed by the institute.

Some Known Research Areas.--In the post-war period, Soviet archeology made great strides in both the theoretical and practical aspects of the discipline. Though Stalin's last years were marked by a wave of anti-westernism--which climaxed in a denunciation of the leading western archeologists at a plenary session of the IIMK in 1951--Marr's theories were in any case rejected and, after Stalin's death, the rigid periodization set out in the 1930s (the inheritance of the Morgan-Marx-Engels chronological schedule) was relaxed. Impressive field work was initiated by IIMK scholars; the most notable excavation was that begun on parts of medieval Novgorod in 1951, an effort described by a western specialist as "one of the largest and most successful excavations ever carried out in Europe."

Since the mid-1950s, Soviet and western archeology have not "converged" but a broad area of practical investigation has emerged in which fruitful collaboration between the two is possible. Indeed, productive joint research has been and is being carried out despite fundamental differences of opinion over the nature of history itself. At all events, the Institute of Archeology is now widely recognized as one of the world's leading archeological research establishments. It is the coordinating center for all Soviet work in the field and a primary liaison between non-Soviet archeologists and their colleagues in Moscow and various regional and republican centers throughout the Soviet Union.

At present institute scholars are compiling a massive multi-volume study designed to summarize all archeological research and material written on and collected from the territory of the USSR by the institute, its predecessors and the archeological groups functioning at institutes, museums and universities across the nation. The work will bear the title Arkheologiya SSSR. Other basic lines along which the institute currently channels its efforts are reflected in three major themes: "The Origins of Man and Human Society"; "The Organization of a Production Economy"; and "Ethnogenesis and Ethnic History of the Peoples of the USSR". Among smaller and more specific projects--work on which is designed to contribute to the completion of the larger tasks--the institute lists studies of "The Scythians in the Northern Caucasus," "Early Slavic Remains Along the Vistula River," and "The Oldest Agriculturists of Northern Mesopotamia."

Monographs published by institute scholars in recent years give further evidence of the breadth of field and analytical work undertaken under institute auspices. Of note are studies of Scythia in the age of Herodotus (B.A. Rybakov, 1979); Polovetsian stone sculpture (S.A. Pletneva, 1974); the secular art of Byzantium (V.P. Darkevich, 1975); siliceous coal mines of the USSR (N.N. Gurina, 1975); the Greek polis in the Hellenistic East (G.A. Koshelenko, 1979); the agriculture of the Bosphorus (I.T. Kruglikova, 1975); and the applied art of Muscovite Rus' (T.V. Nikolaeva, 1976). B.P. Alekseev and S.A. Ariuntunov were reportedly conducting research on the Eskimo cultures of Chukotka (from the Uelen and Ekven burial sites) in the late 1970's.

The institute publishes the Soviet Union's leading archeological journal, the quarterly Sovetskaia arkheologiya, and three thematic series (Kratkie soobshcheniia o dokladakh i polevykh issledovaniiaakh, quarterly; Arkheologicheskie otkrytiia, annually; and the numismatics series, Numizmaticheskii sbornik, irregularly).

Research Facilities.--The institute maintains a library of over 30,000 units as well as manuscript and photographic archives. Reading rooms and space for working with the institute's collections are available.

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ANT002 Institute of Child and Adolescent Hygiene

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Director:

On the basis of research conducted throughout the 1960s and 70s, scientists at the Institute of Child and Adolescent Hygiene illustrated the factual diapause of normal variants in the growth and development of pre-school and school-age children. The results of the institute's work have appeared in Soviet physical anthropology publications (e.g., V.G. Uzhvi, Iu. A. Iampol'skaia, "Voprosy fizicheskogo razvitiia v Institute gigieny detei i podrostkov. . .," Voprosy Antropologii, 1978, vyp. 59, 180-184).

ANT003 Institute of the Countries of Asia and Africa of Moscow State University

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Dean:

Moscow State University's semi-autonomous Institute of the Countries of Asia and Africa is primarily a teaching institution with strong emphasis on philology and history.

For further information, see LIT004 and the International Studies Section in Volume I of this report.

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History.--The Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences traces its origins to the Kuntskammer (cabinet of curios) established by Peter the Great in Petersburg in 1714. The Kuntskammer, Russia's first state-owned museum, originally contained a random assortment of rarities from the tsar's private collections along with various anatomical and zoological specimens from the Pharmacology Department of Moscow. In 1725, the museum was placed under the control of the newly-established Academy of Sciences; this led directly to the original contribution of ethnographic materials (from explorer-geographer D.G. Messerschmidt in 1727, the fruits of an eight-year journey through Siberia). Subsequent expeditions carried out under academy auspices throughout Russia further enriched the museum's collections. G.F. Miller's Northern Expedition (1733-1744) proved Russia's first great anthropological field enterprise; Miller accumulated a wealth of material illustrating contemporary life and culture among a number of Siberian and Altai peoples, including the Ostiaks, Yakuts, Tungus, and Iukigirs.

The museum grew steadily throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. At length it was decided that the largest collections warranted separate museums; of the seven forthcoming establishments, two in particular became noted as repositories of anthropological material--the Museum of Ethnography and the Museum of Anatomy, both established in 1836.

While the Kuntskammer and its successors proved highly successful as popular attractions, anthropology as a scientific and academic discipline did not gain a real foothold in Russia (or elsewhere) until the mid-nineteenth century. An important step toward the systematization of Russian ethnographic data came in 1845, when the newly-established Russian Geographical Society opened a Department of Ethnography. In 1863, Moscow University professor A.P. Bogdanov established the Society of Lovers of Natural Science, with a Department of Physical Anthropology and Ethnography; this society sponsored the First All-Russian Ethnographic Exhibition, held in Moscow in 1867.

In 1879, the Academy of Sciences combined the anatomy and ethnography museums in Petersburg to form the Museum of Physical Anthropology and Ethnography. This museum served as the focal point of a "Petersburg School" of anthropologists, paralleling Bogdanov's Moscow group, under the leadership of A.A. Inostrantsev; by 1888 the Petersburg anthropologists had formed a society at the university (Russkoe antropologicheskoe obshchestvo pri imperatorskom Sankt-Petersburgskom universitete) and were training young specialists in the field in increasing numbers. Interest in the discipline mounted steadily among the educated classes during the quarter-century preceding 1917; anthropological studies appeared with some frequency in the Russian periodical press and major western works were regularly translated.

After the October Revolution, anthropology continued to flourish in Petrograd/Leningrad (as elsewhere in the Soviet Union) until the early 1930s. At that point, a period of dogmatic, ideologically-based work in the field--characterized by the broad adoption of the "stadial" evolutionary theories of linguist N. Ia. Marr--was inaugurated, putting most serious Soviet anthropological endeavors in a holding pattern for the better part of two decades. In institutional terms, however, the discipline developed a firmer foundation than that it had enjoyed under the ancien regime. In 1917, the Academy of Sciences had organized a Commission for the Study of the Tribal Composition of the Population of Russia and Adjoining Countries (Komissia po izucheniiu plemennogo sostava Rossii i sopredel'nykh stran); in 1930 this served as the basis for the establishment of the Institute for the Study of the Peoples of the USSR (Institut po izucheniiu narodov SSSR--IPIN). Three years later, the academy founded the Institute of Physical Anthropology, Archeology and Ethnography (Institut antropologii, arkheologii i etnografii--IAAE) which absorbed IPIN and the Museum of Physical Anthropology and Ethnography. In 1937, in connection with the establishment and task-determination of the academy's Institute of the History of Material Culture (Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury), IAAE was reorganized and renamed the Institute of Ethnography.

The institute was based in Leningrad until 1943, at which time the center of work was shifted to Moscow (though the museum and a Leningrad Division (ANT091) remained in the north). With the decline of the Marr school in the immediate post-war period, the institute was "reestablished," attaining greater autonomy within the academy system than it had enjoyed since 1937 and, at the same time, attracting talented younger scholars and a number of senior anthropologists who had been working in other disciplines during the 30's and the war years. The dedication to Miklukho-Maklai was added to the institute's title (1947) and publication of the leading Soviet anthropological journal, Sovetskaia etnografiia, was resumed after a ten year hiatus.

The institute was also structurally expanded, coming to include eight territorial sectors as well as sectors of physical anthropology, ethnic cartography, and statistics. Since the Second World War, then, the Institute of Ethnography has emerged as the national coordinating center for research in anthropology and as a primary liaison between Soviet anthropologists and their colleagues abroad.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1977, the institute employed a large and multi-disciplinary professional staff spread among the following groups: the Department of General Studies (with sectors devoted to the history of primitive society and the study of foreign ethnography as well as laboratories of ethnic statistics and cartography); the Division of Physical Anthropology (with laboratories of ethno-physical anthropology and paleoanthropology and plastic anthropological reconstruction); and 11 individual sectors (Eastern Slavs; Baltic, Volga and northern European Soviet peoples; Siberian peoples; Northern peoples; Peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan; Peoples of the Caucasus and peoples of non-Soviet Europe; Peoples of Africa; Peoples of Australia and Oceania; Peoples of the Americas; Ethnosociology; and, Museum Studies). The institute also supports a program of graduate studies in which upwards of 50 students take part.

Some Known Research Areas.--The ethnic histories of the peoples of the Soviet Union has long been a primary subject of institute research. To systematize work in this field, the institute has sponsored the publication of a series of monographs examining the history of each official Soviet nationality group--studies which in some cases touch on the fate of peoples living outside the USSR (e.g., the Turkmen population in Iran). Much of the institute's work in ethnic history relies on oral history projects conducted throughout the Soviet Union.

Folk art, folklore and folk rituals among Soviet nationality groups also constitute a major area of institute research. A number of studies of folk culture in Siberia and the Soviet Arctic, for example, appeared in the 1970s. Moreover, the institute has taken a hand in the extra-academic popularization of studies in this area, sponsoring exhibits of ethnic culture in Moscow and leading efforts to develop new folk holidays and rituals for contemporary Soviet life. The latter concern is an abiding one throughout Soviet anthropology and serves to some extent to differentiate understandings of the goals and concepts of the discipline in its Soviet and western incarnations.

International cartography and statistics also receive serious attention. A major program operated under institute auspices is designed to produce a series of historico-ethnic and ethno-linguistic atlases which will eventually include studies of every ethnic group in the world. To this point, atlas publication has been focused primarily on European groups; Asia numbers are currently in production.

Contemporary Soviet ethnic relations, a field of increasing importance in light of national demographic trends since the Second World War, is another of the institute's major concerns, particularly within the Ethnosociology Sector (headed by Iu. V. Arutiunian) and in the institute's Scientific Council on Nationality Problems (headed by Director Bromlei). As much of the research in this area is designed to facilitate the formulation of Soviet nationality policies, it is often inaccessible to western scholars.

Institute activities in one recent year for which complete information is available (1976) included publication of studies in the areas mentioned above and a good many more. In the field of contemporary cultural and ethnic development of the peoples of the world, work on ethnic processes in southern Asia, the immigrant population of the United States, nationality processes in South America, nationality problems in Europe and the smaller nationality groups of Southeast Asia were issued. Institute studies of traditional cultures of Soviet ethnic groups included publications on man and nature in Siberian and northern religious beliefs as well as three collections of articles covering questions of Carpathian, Siberian and Caucasian cultural history. Traditional aspects of foreign cultures were treated in studies of rituals among western European groups, the West Indians of the Antilles before the advent of European influence, changes in Turkish peasant culture, the traditional dress of non-Soviet Asian groups, and the typology of Asian dwellings.

Ethnogenesis and ethnic history studies in 1976 included, inter alia, works dealing with peoples of the southern region of Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan, the Nentsy, Evenks, and Tuvins of Siberia, Dnestr and Danube peoples in the first centuries A.D., Indochinese peoples, smaller nationality groups of Bikhar, and the pre-20th century ethnic history of Sri Lanka. Social history research produced studies of the Russian peasant communes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the urban communes of late "feudal" Bukhara ancient Guinean social institutions, and age group institutions among peoples of primitive East Africa.

Folklorists at the institute published works on the methodology of comparative-historical folklore study, the folklore of Baltic Russian populations and the mythic tales and historical epics of Nganasan. In contemporary folk art, studies of the Russian folk art tradition in its modern aspect and popular choreographic art of the native population of northeast Siberia were produced.

Critiques of "bourgeois" anthropology written by institute scholars in 1976 included a collection of articles dealing with western European diffusionism and the French sociological "school." Physical anthropologists at the institute issued a study on problems of ethnic craniology. In all, institute scholars published well over 100 articles in professional journals and produced some 36 books during the course of the year.

The institute's journal, Sovetskaia etnografiia, carried articles on such themes as Engels on the question of the evolution of man, folk medicine as a subject of ethnographic research, the post-war "ethno-demographic" situation, the history of dwellings among Eurasian steppe peoples, and communal structures and problems of socioeconomic development among peoples of Oceania. In the journal's forum section, a discussion of "agro-ethnography" was completed, discussions of social factors in biological divergences of human populations and of production relations in primitive society were begun and a discussion of the origin of art continued.

The institute's field activities in 1976 included 47 expeditions of greater and lesser dimensions throughout the Soviet Union. Ethnographic filming was done in the Karakalpak region and on the Chukotsk peninsula.

Three special scholarly councils were established within the institute for review of doctoral and candidate dissertations. Two of the former and three of the latter were defended in 1976.

Institute scholars organized and/or took part in over 30 national conferences and symposia in 1976, presenting over 140 papers. Chief among the conferences were those devoted to the summaries of national work in ethnography and physical anthropology for 1974-75; Soviet Turkology studies; socialist transformation of the lives of peoples of the north; inter-nationality connections and cultural interaction of the peoples of the USSR; Soviet Australia and Oceania studies; and folklore and historical reality. Further, institute scholars took part in two international congresses and 20 lesser international gatherings (conferences, symposia, working groups and seminars). The most important of these was the first international conference of Soviet and Western ethnographers on the theme

"The Place of Ethnography Among the Sciences: Soviet and Western points of view." The institute's delegation to this conference, held in Austria, included director Bromlei and a number of leading Soviet scholars in the field (S.A. Arutiunov, V.N. Basilov, L.M. Drobizheva, V.I. Kozlov, A.I. Pershits, Iu.P. Petrova-Averkieva, Iu.I. Semenov).

International contacts were also developed through joint research projects involving institute scholars with counterparts in Yugoslavia, Viet Nam, Mongolia, Afghanistan, New Guinea and Tonga, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Finland and India. The institute in turn played host to specialists from 128 nations in the course of the year.

Research Facilities.--In addition to the laboratories listed above, the institute maintains five permanent expeditions: two are ethnographic (the Northern and Central Asian expeditions), two "archeo-ethnographic" (Moldavian and Khorezm) and one "ethnic-sociological." Moreover, the institute supports a library of over 28,000 units which includes rare books and the personal libraries of anthropologists Kh. M. Zolotarev and V.V. Bogdanov.

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ANT005 Institute of Linguistics

Institut iazykoznanania AN SSSR
121019 Moskva G-19
ul. Marksa-Engel'sa, 1/14
Telephone Number: 202-97-39
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: STEPANOV, G.V.

Since its formal incorporation in 1950, the USSR Academy of Science's Institute of Linguistics has become one of the leading centers of linguistic studies in the world. Among its many projects and functions (see LIT005), the institute's work toward codification of national languages of the Soviet Union and in the compilation of dialectological atlases covering the entire nation are of particular interest to linguistic anthropologists.

ANT006 Institute of Medical Genetics

Institut meditsinskoi genetiki AMN SSSR
115478 Moskva
Kashirskoe sh., 6a
Telephone Number: 111-85-80
Agency: USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR Ministry of Health
Director: BOCHKOV, N.P.

Founded in 1969, the Academy of Medical Sciences' Institute of Medical Genetics has become the principal establishment of its kind in the Soviet Union. The main directions of institute research include: investigation of hereditary constitutional properties of man under normal conditions; determination of the relative roles of heredity and environment in human pathology; investigation of the genetics of hereditary disease and pathology with inherited predisposition; and the development of basic problems of diagnostics and therapeutics of hereditary diseases.

Of particular interest to physical anthropologists is the institute's field work on the Kamchatka peninsula in collaboration with the Institute of Ethnography and Moscow State University's Institute of Physical Anthropology. Scholars from these three institutions, over the course of several years during the 1970s, collected significant "population-genetic" and physiological data on the origins and adaptation of native peoples of northeastern Asia. Among the tasks performed by researchers from the genetics institute were deliniation of local genealogical trees, collection of data on Kamchatka kin structures, and photographic work.

ANT007 Institute of Oriental Studies

Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut vostokovedeniia AN SSSR
103777 GSP Moskva K-45
ul. Zhdanova, 12
Telephone Number: 221-18-84
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: PRIMAKOV, E.M.

The origins of USSR Academy of Science's Institute of Oriental Studies can be traced to the Imperial Russian Academy's Asiatic Museum, founded in 1818. Since its establishment, the institute has grown into one of the leading institutions of its kind in the world, embracing a broad range of pursuits and disciplines which includes anthropology and related fields.

An anthropology group at the institute has in recent years studied theoretical problems of the ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. According to two institute scholars, sufficient material had been compiled by the mid-1970s to shift institute efforts from the examination of separate peoples to that of general Central Asian ethnic processes.

For a detailed discussion of the institute and its work, see the International Studies section in Volume I of this report.

ANT008 Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies

Institut slavianovdeniia i balkanistiki AN SSSR
125040 Moskva, A-40
Leningradskii prosp., 7
Telephone Number: 250-59-39
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MARKOV, D.F.

The USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies has emerged as one of the world's leading centers of research in its field since its establishment in 1947. Slavic and Balkan studies embrace a broad range of disciplines; while anthropology is far from the institute's primary concern, work in this area has not been neglected. The institute has in recent years supported work on Slavic/Balkan inter-ethnic relations, cultural development, and comparative linguistics. Recent "ethnolinguistic" expeditions co-sponsored by the institute and the Philology Faculty of Moscow State University have collected considerable data on Belorussian life and culture of the Poles'e area.

For detailed discussion of the history and work of the institute, see HIS010 and LIT009 .

ANT009 Institute of World History

Institut vseobshchei istorii AN SSSR
117036 Moskva, V-36
ul. Dm. Ul'ianova, 19
Telephone Number: 126-94-32
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: UDAL'TSOVA, Z.V.

Recent "ethnosociological" research on contemporary linguistic processes at the USSR Academy of Science's Institute of World History has dealt with problems of bilingualism among nationality groups.

For a detailed discussion of the work of this institute, see HIS011.

ANT010 (A.M. Gork'kii) Institute of World Literature

Institut mirovoi literatury im. A.M. Gor'kogo AN SSSR
121069 Moskva G-69
ul. Vorovskogo, 25a
Telephone Number: 290-50-30
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BERDNIKOV, G.P.

Organized in the mid-1930s, the USSR Academy of Science's Institute of World Literature (Gor'kii Institute) has become a principal center for literary research in a number of fields. Of interest to anthropologists are the institute's sectors of folklore and literatures of the peoples of the USSR, as well as its special research groups devoted to ancient Russian literature and Afro-Asian literatures. For detailed information on the Gor'kii Institute, see LIT010.

ANT011 Moscow Architectural Institute

Moskovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni arkhitekturnyi institut
Moskva K-31
ul. Zhdanova, 11
Telephone Number: 294-79-90
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Director:

Scholars at the Moscow Architectural Institute have produced substantial works on the folk architecture of various peoples of the Soviet Union. Among these have been studies by G. Ia. Movchan and S.O. Khan-Magomedov of the evolution and artistic peculiarities of the traditional dwellings of peoples of Dagestan.

ANT012 Moscow Society of Naturalists

Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody pri Moskovskom gosudarstvennom universitete

Moskva

ul. Gertsena, 6

Telephone Number: 203-67-04

Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

President: LEONODOVICH, Ia. A.

The Moscow Society of Naturalists has functioned in close coordination with various departments of Moscow University since its creation in 1805. Though long composed primarily of specialists outside the fields of physical anthropology and ethnography, the society gradually became more active in these areas as anthropology gained status in Russia during the last quarter of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. In 1930, the society absorbed the university's other anthropology group--the Society of Lovers of Natural Science, Physical Anthropology and Ethnography--whose functions (and staff) had by this time become virtually indistinguishable from those of the older society. A Section of Physical Anthropology was created within the society by university anthropologists in 1945 and has performed extensive organizational and publishing duties over the course of its 35 year history. Among the memorial gatherings convened by the society (together with the university's Institute, Museum and Section of Physical Anthropology) have been conferences in honor of Da Vinci (1952), Darwin (1957), anthropologists B.S. Zhukov (1963) and D.N. Anuchin (1968) and Freidrich Engels (1970). These conferences and a host of more general symposia have been attended by and received contributions from anthropologists throughout the Soviet Union and abroad.

Among the section's publications have been a collection of articles on Soviet physical anthropology (Sovetskaia antropologiia, 1964); E.N. Khrisanfova's study of human bone structure (Evoliutsiia struktury dlinnykh kostei cheloveka, 1967); M.S. Akimora's study of the physical characteristics of ancient Ural populations (Antropologiia drevnego naseleniia Priural'ia, 1968); T.S. Konduktorova's study of early Ukrainian populations (Antropologiia naseleniia Ukrainy mezolita, neolita i epokhi bronzy, 1973); and N.G. Zalkind's account of the "Moscow school" of physical anthropologists (Moskovskaia shkola antropologov, 1974). Papers presented at society-sponsored conferences and symposia are regularly printed in Voprosy antropologii and in the society's own journal, Biulletenii MOIP.

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ANT013 Moscow State University

Moskovskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
117234 Moskva V-234
Leninskie gory
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: LOGUNOV, A.A.

Moscow State University Scientific Research Institute and Museum
of Physical Anthropology

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut i Muzei antropologii im. D.N. Anuchina
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
Moskva
prosp. Marksa, 18
Telephone Number: 203-50-67
Director: IAKIMOV, V.P.

History.--Though studies in physical anthropology at Moscow State University can be traced as far back as the early 19th century--in 1805 the university published a monograph by one Ivan Bensovich titled A Word On the Usefulness of Physical Anthropology--significant and systematic work in the discipline was not begun until professor A.P. Bogdanov founded the Society of Lovers of Natural Science under university auspices in 1863. By training a zoologist, Bogdanov in time was responsible for the popularization and development of physical anthropology within the university and in imperial Russia as a whole: under his guidance, the society grew to incorporate a separate section for the study of physical anthropology; further, the first large-scale exhibition in Russia devoted to physical anthropology was organized by Bogdanov and his university colleagues in Moscow in 1879. The display material from this exhibition served as the basis for the university's Museum of Physical Anthropology, established later the same year.

Bogdanov was succeeded in the role of Moscow's preeminent physical anthropologist by D.N. Anuchin, who served as the museum's curator and the university's primary (and at times sole) lecturer in physical anthropology for the better part of four decades. Anuchin taught the discipline first as part of the program of the university's Faculty of Physics and Mathematics (1880-84), then as an optional (i.e., faculty-less) course when the university all but abandoned the subject (1885-1906); in 1907 he at last succeeded in establishing a program of undergraduate specialization in physical anthropology within the university's Section of Geography and Ethnography (which he himself chaired), again under the administrative wing of Faculty of Physics and Mathematics. At this point Anuchin, with colleagues I.I. Ivanovskii and A.I. Kolmogorov, significantly expanded the university's course offerings in the subject. The locus of Russian physical anthropology thus shifted from Bogdanov's still-functioning society (now headed by Anuchin himself) to academia proper.

After the October Revolution, Anuchin and his former pupil V.V. Bunak conducted a successful campaign to retain physical anthropology within the university's new curriculum. In 1919, a Section of Physical Anthropology was incorporated; three years later the Institute of Physical Anthropology was founded within the university (remaining separate from the section). Thus at the time of Anuchin's death in 1923, university staff members were apparently coordinating work in four related yet distinct institutions: the society (now called the Society of Lovers of Natural Science, Physical Anthropology and Ethnography), the museum, the university's section (under the Biology Faculty), and the institute.

In 1930, the society was joined to another university group--the Moscow Society of Naturalists (ANT012)--in order to eliminate the redundancies born of the increasing parallelism in the functions (and staff) of the two. The new, enlarged society, which kept the name of the Moscow Society of Naturalists, added a Section of Physical Anthropology in 1945. The section's activities since that time have been largely ceremonial (organizing commemorative conferences) and logistical (arranging publication of society, university, and extramural anthropological studies). The Section of Physical Anthropology within the Biology Faculty continues in primarily a teaching role, while the institute and the museum (the latter now administered as a division of the former) concentrate on research. Many of the Soviet Union's leading anthropologists--including N.A. Sinel'nikov, A.I. Iarkho, M.V. Volotskoi, P.N. Bashkirov, M.G. Levin, T.S. Trofimova, N.N. Cheboksarov, G.F. Debets, M.A. Gremiatskii, Ia. Ia. Roginskii, P.I. Zenkevich, M.F. Nestrakh and M.S. Plisetskii have worked at the institute since its creation. The research of these and other scholars has appeared in the institute's journal (the leading Soviet publication on physical anthropology), Voprosy antropologii.

Some Known Research Areas.--As of 1970, the research activities of the institute were directed along the following general lines. The study of the human constitution--man's physical development, the dynamics of morphology, the physiological particularities of the growing organism and the effects of various biological and social factors on them--occupied a central place. Research on theoretical questions of human formation from the standpoint of dialectical materialist methodology [e.g., the stage-by-stage theory (stadial'nost') and the interaction of biological and social factors during the various stages] was also conducted. Attention was further given to studies of the physical composition of the peoples of the territorial USSR from antiquity to the present, including factors of race formation, the growth dynamic of racial characteristics, analysis of blood serum (serologiya) and skin markings (dermatoglifika). Questions of applied physical anthropology, in particular the determination of human size standards to facilitate the deployment of the national industrial work force, were also pursued by institute scholars.

In 1973, papers presented by senior institute researchers included studies titled, "The Problems of Anthropogenesis" (M.F. Nestrakh), "The Problems Racial Research and Ethnic Anthropology (Ia.Ia. Roginskii) and "Research in Human Morphology" (P.I. Zenkevich). Among recent limited-scale projects pursued by institute researchers have been studies on the genetic and physiological make-up of native Kamchatka populations (1973), and "anthrophotographic" studies of Central Asian peoples (1975).

The institute's extensive archeological collections provide another index of the breadth of the field research conducted under institute auspices (and may reinforce the widely-held notion that a tendency toward historicism is evident in all branches of Soviet anthropology). In both the pre- and post-war periods, particular attention has been paid by institute scholars to paleolithic research; at present some 150 collections at the institute, containing several thousand items, form the largest paleolithic fund in Moscow. Included are materials from a number of foreign sites (Abbeville, Le Moustier, Swanscomb) as well as from around the Soviet Union. Mesolithic, neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age material, while not as extensive as the institute's paleolithic holdings, in any case merits the attention of the archeologist visiting Moscow.

Field work sponsored by the institute--often carried out cooperatively with scholars from other Soviet institutions--has included expeditions and digs at paleolithic sites in the Crimea (at Starosel'e under A.A. Formozov and M.D. Gvozdover in 1953 and 1955-56); in the Desna River basin (under M.V. Voevodskii in 1936-38, 1940, 1946, and 1964); near Kursk (under Voevodskii in 1946-48, Gvozdover and A.N. Rogachev in 1949, and Gvozdover and G.P. Grigor'ev in 1972-73); in the lower Don, near Rostov (under Gvozdover, 1958-71); in the Urals, near Chusovoi (under O.N. Bader, 1945-47 and 1951); and at a host of other sites.

Research Facilities.--The institute is known to support several laboratories and a small library. The massive (over 6 million units) main Library of Moscow State University contains Anuchin's personal papers.

Biology Faculty

Biologicheskii fakul'tet
Telephone Number: 139-29-67
Dean: GUSEV, M.V.

In the 1977-78 academic year, the Biology Faculty listed 19 courses in a program of course specialization in physical anthropology administered by its Section of Physical Anthropology. The following summary includes course title, duration (number of semesters) and instructor:

1. Introduction to physical anthropology; 1; Ia. Ia. Roginskii.
2. Human anatomy; 1; V.Z. Iurovskaia.
3. Archeology; 1; T.A. Pushkina.
4. Fundamentals of the geology of anthropogenesis; 1; V.V. Feniskova.
5. Morphology of the human skeleton; 1; E.N. Khrisanfova.
6. Methods of research in physical anthropology; 2; staff.
7. Comparative vertebrate anatomy; 1; N.S. Lebedkina.
8. Somatic and functional anthropology; 1; E.N. Khrisanfova.
9. Introduction to population genetics; 1; Iu. G. Rychkov.
10. Human genetic markings; 1; Iu. G. Rychkov.
11. General ethnography; 1; S.P. Poliakov.
12. Anatomy of the brain; 1; M.S. Voino.
13. Racial studies (ethnic anthropology); 2; Ia. Ia. Roginskii.
14. Anthropogenesis; 2; V.P. Iakimov, E.N. Khrisanfova, V.Z. Iurovskaia.
15. Population genetics; 1; Iu. G. Rychkov.

16. Anthropogenesis (special); 1; Ia. Ia. Roginskii.
17. Ethnic anthropology of the USSR; 1; Iu. G. Rychkov.
18. Ethnography of the USSR; 1; Ia. A. Fedorov.
19. Applied anthrology; 1; T.N. Dunaevskaia.

Section students regularly take part in projects and expeditions throughout the Soviet Union conducted by other university faculties and research institutions. One recent project involved compilation of population-genetic and physiological data on the indigenous populations of Kamchatka.

History Faculty

Istoricheskii fakul'tet
 Telephone Number: 139-35-66
 Dean: KUKUSHKIN, Iu.S.

In 1937, Moscow State University's History Faculty opened an Ethnography Section under the leadership of one of D.N. Anuchin's former pupils, Central Asia specialist S.P. Tolstov. The program has grown steadily since the early 1950's. In the 1977-78 academic year, the Faculty offered the following 26 courses in its program of course specialization in ethnography. The listings include course title, duration (number of semesters) and instructor:

1. Problems of general ethnography; 2; L.B. Zasedateleva.
2. Methods of field research; 1; L.B. Zasedateleva.
3. Physical anthropology; 1; O.M. Pavlovskii.
4. Ethnography of the peoples of the USSR; 2; G.G. Gromov.
5. History of economics and material culture in primitive and early-class society; 1; G.E. Markov (Chairman of the Ethnography Section).
6. Ethnography of non-Soviet Asia; 2; G.E. Markov.
7. Ethnography of the peoples of Africa; 1; G.A. Spazhnikov.
8. Ethnography of Central Asia; 6; S.P. Poliakov.
9. Analysis of ethnographic data sources; 2; G.G. Gromov.
10. Historiography of ethnography; 2; G.E. Markov.
11. History of social organization in pre-class society; 1; K.I. Kozlova.
12. History of religion in pre-class society; 1; L.P. Lashuk.
13. Ethnography of the eastern slavs (I); 1; G.G. Gromov.
14. Ethnography of the eastern slavs (II); 1; G.G. Gromov.
15. Ethnography of Siberia; 1; L.P. Lashuk.
16. Problems of ethnic history of the northern Caucasus; 1; Ia. A. Fedorov.
17. Problems of ethnography of the southern Slavs; 1; L.B. Zasedateleva.
18. Problems of ethnic sociology; 1; L.P. Lashuk.
19. Contemporary Islam and Christianity; 1; G.A. Shpazhnikov.
20. Problems of sociology; 1; M.N. Guboglo.
21. Theory of ethnos; 1; L.P. Lashuk.
22. Ethnos and ethnic features of culture; 2; G.G. Gromov.
23. Russian ethnographic groups; 2; L.B. Zasedateleva.
24. Tradition and innovation in family lifestyles of the peoples of the USSR; 2; K.I. Kozlova.
25. Problems of Finno-Ugric studies; 1; K.I. Kozlova.
26. Expedition practical; 3; staff.

Section students regularly take part in expeditions organized by the History Faculty, other university faculties and various research institutions. Further, students have organized conferences on topical questions of ethnography, a recent example being a 1976 All-Union Student Ethnography Conference at which 34 papers on a broad range of subjects were read.

In the same year, the faculty's Archeology Section offered 21 courses in the program of course specialization in archeology:

1. Field archeology; 1; D.A. Ardusin.
2. The Stone Age on the territory of the USSR; 2; L.V. Grekhova.
3. Natural science methods in archeology; 1; Iu. L. Shchapova.
4. Eneolithic and Bronze Age; 2; N.V. Ryndina.
5. Iron Age; 2; I.V. Iatsenko.
6. Archeology of Ancient Rus'; 1; B.A. Rybakov.
7. Archeology of ancient Russian cities; 1; D.A. Avdusin.
8. Early Iron Age Siberia; 2; L.R. Kyzlasov.
9. Archeology of Central Asia of the slave-holding period; 2; G.A. Fedorov-Davydov.
10. Sources and analysis of Novgorod history; 2; V.L. Ianin.
11. Ancient [antichnaia] archeology; 1; I.T. Kruglikova.
12. Historiography; 1; A.V. Artsikhovskii (chairman of the Archeology Section).
13. Local variation of Scythian culture of the northern Black Sea coast and the Scythia of Herodotus; 1; I.V. Iatsenko.
14. Ancient cities; 1; I.T. Kruglikova.
15. Introduction to archeology; 2; L.R. Kyzlasov.
16. Seminar on general archeology; 2; A.V. Artsikhovskii.
17. Archeology of Central Asia and the Caucasus; 3; G.A. Fedorov-Davydov.
18. Geography of the Scythian of Herodotus; 3; I.V. Iatsenko.
19. Early Russian feudalism and Russo-Scandinavian relations in the 9th-13th centuries (from archeological data); 3; D.A. Audusin.
20. History of ancient glass and ceramic production; 1; Iu. L. Shchapova.
21. Archeology laboratory practical; 3; M.N. Kislov.
22. Archeology in practice; 4; staff.

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ANT014 Museum of Folk Art

Muzei narodnogo iskusstva

Moskva

ul. Stanislavskogo, 7

Telephone Number: 290-21-14

Agency: RSFSR Council of Industrial Cooperative Societies

Director: IVANOVA, N.N.

Founded in 1885, the Museum of Folk Art presently contains over 30,000 display items divided into three main sections: peasant handicrafts in daily life; ancient and modern applied arts; and experimental decorative applied art. Recent special exhibitions at the museum have featured nineteenth century decorated trays from Zhostov and stained-glass panels depicting topics from traditional Russian folk tales.

ANT015 Paleontological Museum

Paleontologicheskii muzei im. Iu. A. Orlova AN SSSR

Moskva

Leninskii prosp., 16

Telephone Number: 234-29-85

Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences

Director: FLEROV, K.K.

Founded in 1936, the Paleontological Museum of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Paleontology (Moronovskii per., 26) currently houses a number of exhibits of interest to archeologists. Included are collections of primeval fish, amphibians and reptiles as well as later fossil animals (mammoth, musk oxen, aurochs). As of 1977, a new museum complex was under construction which was to feature, in its finished form, a paleontological garden.

ANT016 RSFSR Union of Artists

Soiuz khudozhnikov RSFSR

Moskva

ul. Chernyshevskogo, 37

Telephone Number: 297-56-52

Agency:

Chairman:

The RSFSR Union of Artists has sponsored field research in the Arkhangel'sk area since the late 1960s in search of sources and examples of contemporary northern folk art. Particular attention has been devoted to dolls and toys of the Kargopol'skii region, whose decorative painting, archaic form and ornamental motifs have been studied by anthropologists, art historians, and contemporary artists.

ANT017 RSFSR Composers' Union

Soiuz kompozitorov RSFSR
Moskva
ul. Nezhdanovoi, 8/10
Telephone Number: 299-52-18
Agency:
Chairman:

The Folklore Commission of the RSFSR Composers' Union has since 1966 sponsored annual "musico-ethnographic" concerts in conjunction with the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture. The concerts serve as "reverse expeditions," i.e., performers from various regions and ethnic groups of the USSR come to Moscow and display their specialties (folk singing, dancing, instrument construction, etc.) before assembled anthropologists, folklorists and musicologists. The theme of a recent annual concert was "Correlations between the Musical Cultures of the Peoples of the USSR"

ANT018 Scientific Research Institute of the Physiology of Children and Adolescents

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut fiziologii detei i podrostkov APN SSSR
G-117 Moskva
ul. Pogodinskaia, 8
Telephone Number: 245-04-33
Agency: USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, USSR Ministry of Education
Director: KHRIPKOVA, A.G.

The Scientific Research Institute of the Physiology of Children and Adolescents has participated in physical anthropology research in conjunction with expeditions organized by the Institute of Ethnography (ANT004). Studies of the Chukchi, Eskimo, and Russian inhabitants of the Chukotka Peninsula were conducted jointly in the early 1970s by researchers from both establishments.

Also see the discussion in the Pedagogy Section of Volume II of this report.

ANT019 State Historical Museum

Gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii muzei
Moskva
Krasnaia ploshchad', 1/2
Telephone Number: 228-84-52
Agency:
Director: LEVIKIN, K.G.

Since its founding in 1883, the State Historical Museum has become one of the largest and most active museums in the world. In terms of raw numbers its holdings surpass even those of the Hermitage (ANT098): nearly 4 million items are currently on display. Over 20,000 units are added to the museum's collection annually and better than two million visitors yearly tour the museum's premises on Red Square. Among numerous display sections, of particular interest to anthropologists (especially archeologists) are those devoted to the Paleolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, and early Slavic periods of Russian history.

The Historical Museum's research activities are extensive. In the five-year period 1971-75, for example, museum scholars pursued studies on the economy, cultural contacts and religious beliefs of Stone and Bronze Age forest and forest-steppe tribes of the central Russian land mass; on the ethnic history of eastern Europe, Siberia, and the Caucasus; on the material culture and religious beliefs of tribes in the areas north of the Black Sea, in the Kuban Riber basin, in Siberia, and in central Asia; and on the economic development of tenth to thirteenth century Rus' and thirteenth to fifteenth century Crimean tribes.

Among the publications issuing from these studies were two collections of archeological articles on Eastern Europe and monographs on art miniatures in ancient Siberia, art and culture in forest-steppe Scythia (seventh to third centuries B.C.), burial rites of the Vyatichi eleventh to thirteenth centuries) and ethnic features of the Ves' tenth to twelfth centuries). The museum publishes two serials, Trudy gosudarstvennogo istoricheskogo muzeia and Pamiatniki kul'tury.

Museum departments active in research and publication include those devoted to manuscripts and old books, historical geography and cartography, numismatics, folk handicrafts and relics, textiles, ceramics, metalware, precious metals, weaponry, and fine arts. In all, researchers at the museum submitted over a hundred papers and reports for discussion at local, nation and international conferences and symposiums between 1971 and 1975.

Selected References

Panukhina, N.B., "Research in the Museum (1971-1975)," Museums in the USSR. (Moscow: Transactions, 1977), 151-162.

ANT020 State Museum of the Art of Eastern Peoples

Gosudarstvennyi muzei iskusstv narodov vostoka
Moskva, B-120
ul. Obukha, 16
Telephone Number: 297-07-62
Agency:
Director: POPOV, G.P.

Founded in 1918, the State Museum of the Art of Eastern Peoples (formerly the State Museum of Eastern Cultures) has long been known as one of the Soviet Union's richest museums in oriental, south Asiatic, and middle eastern archeological materials. The museum's present holdings are particularly strong on contemporary eastern arts and crafts (carpets, fabrics, ceramics). A recent exposition staged by the museum staff on the popular art of Kazakhstan used over 600 display items.

Abakan

ANT021 Khakass Region Museum of Regional Studies

Khakasskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Abakan (Khakasskaia A.O.)
Khakasskaia ul., 66
Telephone Number: 45-90
Agency:
Director:

The Khakass District Regional Studies Museum began publishing a collection series (Kraevedcheskii sbornik) in 1956. Topics treated to date include aspects of ancient Tashtyk culture (second century B.C. to fourth century A.D.) and the Karasuks grave excavation in Abakan. The museum's library, established in 1946, contains 3,600 units.

ANT022 Khakass Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Khakasskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii
Abakan (Khakasskaia A.O.)
ul. K. Marksa, 12
Telephone Number: 53-06
Agency: Khakass A.O. Executive Committee
Director:

Scholars at the Khakass Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History contributed to a recent comparative study of ancient and contemporary Turkic languages and have examined Khakass heroic epics. The institute's library, founded in 1944, contains over 14,000 units, including a number of rare editions and manuscripts on Khakass history, oral traditions and ethnography.

Aginskoe

ANT023 Aginskoe District Museum of Regional Studies

Aginskii okruzhnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Aginskoe (Chitinskaia obl.)
Komsol'skaia ul., 17
Telephone Number: 2-78
Agency:
Director:

The research library of the Aginskoe District Museum of Regional Studies contains over 600 units, among which are materials from the Kiakhtinsk Museum (dating from 1898) and reports from the Aginskoe Expedition of 1908.

Anadyr'

ANT024 Chukotsk District Museum of Regional Studies

Chukotskii okruzhnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Anadyr' (Magadanskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Chukotsk District Museum of Regional Studies has been an important center for historico-ethnographic and archeological research in the Magadan region since the late 1950s. Together with scholars from the museum in Magadan (ANT102), Chukotsk researchers have conducted a number of expeditions along the Anadyr' and Amguema rivers and along the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk in search of material on the early histories of the Chukchi and Koriak peoples. The results of the expeditions have been published in the Chukhotsk museum's journal (Zapiski Chukotskogo kraevedcheskogo muzeia; first edition 1958) and in some cases reprinted in western periodicals (e.g., R.S. Vasilevsky, "Ancient Koryak Culture," American Antiquity, vol. 30, 1964, No. 1).

Arkhangel'sk

ANT025 Arkhangel'sk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Arkhangel'skii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Arkhangel'sk
prosp. Pavlina-Vinogradova, 100
Telephone Number: 3-64-45
Agency:
Director: PROKOPEV, I.P.

The Arkhangel'sk District Regional Studies Museum contains some 180,000 display items featuring the history and culture of the north coast area from ancient times to the present. Sculpture, icons, and national costumes figure prominently in the collection. The museum has published a guide to local historical sites and supports a library (8800 units) which provides bibliographical references and copying services.

Arzamas

ANT026 Arzamas State Pedagogical Institute

Arzamasskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.P. Gaidara
607220 Arzamas (Gor'kovskaia obl.)
ul. K. Marksa, 36
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector: VOROB'EV, E.

Since the early 1970s, researchers from the Arzamas State Pedagogical Institute have been involved in the collection and transcription of folk songs and folk verse (chastushki) native to the southern part of the Gor'kii region. Over 2000 texts have been compiled to date.

Astrakhan'

ANT027 Astrakhan' Region Museum of Regional Studies

Astrakhanskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Astrakhan'
Sovetskaia ul., 15
Telephone Number: 2-34-21
Agency:
Director:

The Astrakhan' Region Museum of Regional Studies has published a handbook on local lore. The museum's library contains 8,000 units.

Barnaul

ANT028 Altai Regional Studies Museum

Altaiskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Barnaul 43
ul. Polzunova, 46
Telephone Number: 1-15-51
Agency:
Director:

The Altai Regional Studies Museum began publishing a series (Kraevedcheskie zapiski) dealing with local history, geography, and anthropology in 1956. The first two editions in the series featured articles on Altai oral traditions, early Siberian casting and smelting methods, and forest preservation in the Altai territory. The museum's library, established in 1920, contains over 13,000 units, including a number of rare and/or hand-written manuscripts on Siberia as well as the archives of the museum's founder.

Belgorod

ANT029 Belgorod Region Museum of Regional Studies

Belgorodskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Belgorod
ul. Popova, 11
Telephone Number: 24-94
Agency:
Director:

The Belgorod Region Museum of Regional Studies features exhibits on the history and industrial development of Belgorod and the surrounding area. The museum has also published a collection of articles on the city's history and supports a modest library (3,100 units) containing a number of rare editions.

Biisk

ANT030 Biisk Regional Studies Museum

Biiskii kraevedcheskii muzei im. V.V. Bianki
Biisk (Altaiskii krai)
Sovetskaia ul., 42
Telephone Number: 0-49
Agency:
Director:

The Biisk Regional Studies Museum contains materials from the Altai Preserve among the 5,100 units stored in its library.

Blagoveshchensk

ANT031 Amur Region Museum of Regional Studies

Amurskii oblastnoi muzei kraevedeniia
Blagoveshchensk
Internatsional'nyi per., 6
Telephone Number: 43-48
Agency:
Director:

The Amur Region Museum of Regional Studies has published a series (Zapiski) dealing with local history, geography, and anthropology since the 1940s. Studies in the series to date have dealt with such topics as the Amur Chronicle (seventeenth to nineteenth centuries), the discovery and settlement of the region by Russians and the compilation of an archeological guide to the area. The museum's research library, founded in 1910, contains over 13,000 units and includes a considerable body of literature in Chinese.

Briansk

ANT032 Briansk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Brianskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Briansk
ul. Kalinina, 42
Telephone Number: 4-10-80
Agency:
Director:

In the mid-1970s, archeologists at the Briansk Region Museum of Regional Studies compiled an inventory of the excavations at the Khotylevskii (upper Paleolithic) site and began work on material from the "Pokrovskii Hill" excavations (site of the first settlements in the Briansk area). Since 1957 the museum has published a journal (Brianskii kraeved) featuring articles on historical, archeological, and geographical topics of local interest. The museum's library, founded in 1945, contains over 3,000 units.

Bui

ANT033 Bui Division Museum of Regional Studies

Buiskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei
Bui (Kostromskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Bui Division Museum of Regional Studies has published a guide to regional studies expeditions undertaken in and around the city of Bui and the Kostroma region.

Cheboksary

ANT034 Chuvash Regional Studies Museum

Chuvashskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Chebokasary (Chuvashskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Chuvash Regional Studies Museum has published an illustrated guide (putevoditel') to its display holdings.

ANT035 Chuvash Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Chuvashskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii
Cheboksary (Chuvashskaia ASSR)
ul. K. Marksa, 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: Chuvash ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

Recent research at the Chuvash Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History has dealt with ancient and contemporary Chuvash folklore. The institute's library, founded in 1928, contains over 47,000 units (4,000 in Chuvash).

Cheliabinsk

ANT036 Cheliabinsk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Cheliabinskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei

Cheliabinsk

pl. Krasnogo Oktiabria

Telephone Number: 3-56-84; 6-21-51

Agency:

Director:

The Cheliabinsk Region Museum of Regional Studies began publishing a series (Kraevedcheskie zapiski) dealing with local history, geography and anthropology in 1962. Topics covered to date in the series include Bronze Age burial mounds of the Stepnoi settlement, contemporary prose forms in Ural folklore and the development of the mining industry in the southern Ural area in the eighteenth century. The museum's library, founded in 1924, contains over 20,000 units, among which are rare books on Ural lore and local newspapers from 1919 onward.

Cherdyn'

ANT037 Cherdyn' Division Regional Studies Museum

Cherdynskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei im. A.S. Pushkina

Cherdyn' (Permskaia obl.)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Cherdyn' Division Regional Studies Museum began publishing a journal (Nash krai) on local history, geography, and anthropology in 1964. Among the topics covered have been the archeological excavations in the Gaini area, the history of local industry over 200 years and the origins of family names in the Komi-Perm' district.

Cherkessk

ANT038 Karachai-Cherkess Region Museum of Regional Studies

Karachaevo-Cherkesskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Cherkessk (Stavropol'skii krai)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Karachai-Cherkess Region Museum of Regional Studies contains material on north Caucasian local lore.

ANT039 Karachai-Cherkess Scientific Research Institute of Economics, History, Language and Literature

Karachaevo-Cherkesskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki, istorii, iazyka i literatury pri Oblispolkome
Cherkessk (Stavropol'skii krai)
Dom Sovetov
Telephone number: 2-28-84
Agency: Cherkass Regional Executive Committee
Director:

Recent anthropological research at the Karachai-Cherkess Institute of Economics, History, Language and Literature has concerned local family communes. The institute published a collection of memoirs of local Civil War veterans (in co-operation with the local regional studies museum, ANT038) in 1957. The institute library, established in 1951, contains over 10,000 units.

For further information on this institute see the Economics Section in Volume I of this report and LIT030.

Chita

ANT040 Chita Region Museum of Regional Studies

Chitinskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei

Chita (Chitinskaia obl.)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Chita Region Museum of Regional Studies contains materials on the settlement of Siberia by ethnic Russians. Of particular note are displays of clothing and domestic handicrafts from the homes of Decembrists exiled to the region in the nineteenth century.

Dmitrov

ANT041 Dmitrov Division Regional Studies Museum

Dmitrovskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei

Dmitrov (Moskovskaia obl.)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Dmitrov Division Regional Studies Museum has published a combination history of and guide to its holdings.

Elista

ANT042 Kalmyk Republican Regional Studies Museum

Kalmytskii respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Elista (Kalmytskaia ASSR)
Pionerskaia ul., 2
Telephone Number: 22-64
Agency: .
Director:

The Kalmyk Republican Regional Studies Museum features exhibits on past and present Kalmyk life and culture. The museum's research library, founded in 1960, holds over 4,000 units (2,400 in Russian). For additional information on traditional Kalmyk architecture, see D.B. Piurveev, Arkhitektura Kalmykii, (Moskva: Stroiizdat, 1975).

ANT043 Kalmyk Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Kalmytskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri Sovete Ministrov Kalmytskoi ASSR
358000 Elista (Kalmytskaia ASSR)
ul. Revoliutsionnaia, 8
Telephone Number: 5-76-29
Agency: Kalmyk ASSR Council of Ministers
Director: Ilishkin, I.I.

Recent anthropological research at the Kalmyk Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History has dealt with Turkic components in the ethnic make-up of the Kalmyk people during different historical periods. The institute is also known as a center for linguistic research (see LIT032). The first issue of an ethnographic journal (Etnograficheskie vesti) appeared under institute auspices in 1968. The institute's library, founded in 1957, contains over 21,000 units (1,500 in Kalmyk).

Gor'kii

ANT044 Gor'kii State Conservatory

Gor'kovskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. M.I. Glinki
603005 Gor'kii 5
ul. Piskunova, 40
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: DOMBAEV, G.S.

Founded in 1946, Gor'kii State Conservatory presently employs some 90 instructors teaching over 700 students. The conservatory offers instruction in folk singing and folk instrumentals and has sent participants to conferences on the folklore of the Gor'kii region.

ANT045 Gor'kii State Historico-Architectural Museum-Preserve

Gor'kovskii gosudarstvennyi istoriko-arkhitekturnyi muzei-zapovednik
Gor'kii
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Gor'kii State Historico-Architectural Museum-Preserve features materials illustrating the earliest settlements in the area and the development of the city (formerly Nizhnyi Novgorod) to modern times. Scholars at the museum have published papers on such topics as the dating of the original city center and modern archeological research in the Gor'kii region. In the early 1970s, plans were made to construct an open air architectural-ethnographic museum to complement the present historico-architectural complex.

ANT046 Gor'kii State University

Gor'kovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. N.I. Lobachevskogo
603022 Gor'kii
prosp. Gagarina, 23
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: UGODCHIKOV, A.G.

Founded in 1918, Gor'kii State University has long been a center of regional folklore studies. In the post-war period alone some seven books, 30 articles and four bibliographical indexes on local lore have appeared under university auspices (e.g., Fol'klor Nizhegorodskogo kraia, 1971). Expeditions of note were organized by university scholars in the 1970s in the Vetluga River basin and the Povetluzh'e territory. The latter, begun in 1974 under K.E. Korepova, have recorded over 1500 examples of folk songs and ballads, children's games, marriage ceremonies, fairy tales, and dialect variants indigenous to the region.

ANT047 Regional Center of Folk Creativity

Oblastnoi dom narodnogo tvorchestva
Gor'kii
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

In 1977, the Regional Center of Folk Creativity in Gor'kii served as co-organizer of a regional conference on folklore. The center is known to support collection and study of local folk music instruments and artifacts.

Gorodetsk

ANT048 Gorodetsk Pedagogical School

Gorodetskoe pedagogicheskoe uchilishche
Gorodetsk (Gor'kovskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

N.M. Galochkin, a senior instructor at the Gorodetsk Pedagogical School in the late 1960s, collected folk material in the Gorodetsk area for over 40 years, specializing in local variants of well-known folk songs.

Gorno-Altai

ANT049 Gorno-Altai Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Gorno-Altaiiskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri Oblispolkome
Gorno-Altaiisk (Gorno-Altaiiskaia A.O.)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Gorno-Altai A.O. Executive Committee
Director:

In the late 1970's, anthropologists at the Gorno-Altai Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History devoted considerable attention to ceremonial rites (especially contemporary marriage ceremonies) among the Altai peoples. The institute is also known to support research in comparative linguistics of central Asian Turkic languages (Kirgiz, Khakassian, Altai, etc.).

Griazovets

ANT050 Griazovets Division Regional Studies Museum

Griazovetskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei
Griazovets (Vologodskaiia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

Opened in 1973, the Griazovets Division Regional Studies Museum has taken up the historico-anthropological work begun by local scholars in the 1920s (and transferred to Vologda in the following decade). Of particular interest to Griazovets researchers is the regional folkloric tradition, first studied systematically by local anthropologist and museum director S.M. Britvin.

Groznyi

ANT051 Checheno-Ingush Republican Regional Studies Museum

Checheno-Ingushskii respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Groznyi (Checheno-Ingushskaia ASSR)
Proletarskaia ul., 54
Telephone Number: 3-41-63
Agency:
Director:

Since 1948, the serial (Izvestiia) of the Checheno-Ingush Republican Regional Studies Museum has carried articles on topics such as the Mekensk burial mounds, archeological excavations in the Assinsk ravine and the migration of Checheno-Ingush tribes from mountain to plain habitats. The museum's library, founded in 1925, presently contains over 12,000 units (100 in Chechen and 85 in Ingush).

ANT052 Checheno-Ingush Scientific Research Institute of History,
Language and Literature

Checheno-Ingushskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut istorii, iazyka i literatury pri Sovete ministrov Checheno-Ingushskoi ASSR
Groznyi (Checheno-Ingushskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Checheno-Ingush ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

Recent anthropological research at the Checheno-Ingush Scientific Research Institute has concerned surviving elements of the matriarchal tribal system among the Chechen and Ingush peoples. Since 1966 the institute has published a collection series (Arkheologo-etnograficheskii sbornik) devoted to topics of local archeological and ethnographic interest.

Iakutsk

ANT053 Iakut Republican Regional Studies Museum

Iakutskii respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei im. Emel'iana Iaroslavskogo
Iakutsk (Iakutskaiia ASSR)
Muzeinyi per., 2
Telephone Number: 27-53
Agency:
Director:

Founded in 1892, the Iakut Republican Regional Studies Museum has long been a center for research on and the exhibition of eastern Siberian historical and anthropological material. Since 1955 the museum has published a serial (Sbornik nauchnykh statei) which has carried articles on such topics as the evolution of Iakut tribal dress in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Iakut and Aspet legends and archeological research in the Iakut ASSR. The museum's library, founded in 1956, contains some 5,000 units (over 200 in Iakut).

ANT054 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii Iakutskogo filiala SO AN SSSR
Iakutsk (Iakutskaiia ASSR)
Komsomol'skaia ul., 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KORKINA, E.I.

The Institute of Language, Literature and History of the USSR Academy's Iakutsk Branch (Siberian Division) is active in several areas of anthropological research. Folklorists at the institute have studied the heroic tradition in the epic folk tales of Iakutia; in 1977 an all-union conference on the epic literatures of Siberian and Far Eastern peoples was held under institute auspices. The institute's Archeology Section, led by Ia. A. Mochanov, has done extensive research on the prehistory of Iakutia, conducting surveys and excavations in the Lena, Aldan, Amga, Vitim, Kolyma and Indigirka river drainages. The section is particularly interested in radiocarbon analysis and, as of early 1979, was setting up a palynological laboratory. Finally, turkologists at the institute specialize in the study of the languages and histories of Iakut groups; recent efforts have been directed toward better coordination among historians, anthropologists, archeologists, and linguists specializing in Iakut studies.

Iaroslavl'

ANT055 Iaroslavl' Historico-Achitectural Museum-Preserve

Iaroslavskii istoriko-arkhitekturnyi muzei-zapovednik
Iaroslavl' (Iaroslavskaia obl.)
pl. Podbel'skogo, 25
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

Established in 1959, the Iaroslavl' Historico-Architectural Museum-Preserve consists of the Iaroslavl' Region Museum of Regional Studies, the N.A. Nekrasov Estate-Museum (in the nearby village of Karabikha) and a number of local church and secular architectural monuments. The Iaroslavl' Museum itself is located on the grounds of the former Spasskii monastery; it includes departments devoted to prerevolutionary Russian and Soviet history; natural science; fine arts; architecture; and applied arts. The museum's archeological exhibits concentrate on materials from the Iaroslavl' area dating from the original settlements to the fifteenth century.

In 1956 the museum began publishing a serial (Kraevedcheskie zapiski) devoted to questions of local history, geography, and anthropology. Topics covered to date include the first Slavic settlements on the upper Volga, nineteenth century dialects in the Iaroslavl' area, and nineteenth century local agricultural techniques. The museum has also published separate collections on materials from the Timerovskii, Mikhailovskii, and Petrovskii burial mounds.

The museum library traces its origins to the libraries of the Iaroslavl' Natural and Historical Society and the Iaroslavl' guberniia scholarly archive commission. It currently holds over 47,000 units.

Ioshkar-Ola

ANT056 Mari Republican Regional Studies Museum

Mariiskii respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Ioshkar-Ola (Mariiskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

Scholars at the Mari Republican Regional Studies Museum (formerly the Central Mari Museum) have published several accounts of the museum's archeological expeditions and contributed to the preparation of an archeological map of the Mari ASSR published in 1960.

ANT057 Mari Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature,
History and Economics

Mariiskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury, istorii
i ekonomiki pri Sovete ministrov Mariiskoi ASSR
Ioshkar-Ola (Mariiskaia ASSR)
ul. Gor'kogo, 9
Telephone Number: 39-58
Agency: Mari ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

Founded in 1930, the Mari Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature, History and Economics has become the leading Soviet center for anthropological studies of the Mari people. In the post-war period, institute scholars V.M. Vasil'ev, K.A. Chetkarev and N.V. Nikol'skii wrote on Mari totems, Christian vs. pagan rituals (at the turn of the century) and the ethnogenesis of the Mari, respectively. More recently, T.A. Kriukova and G.A. Sepeev reported on Mari ethnic studies at an all-union Finno-Ugric studies conference (Ioshkar-Ola, 1969). The institute has also published a collection of articles on the ethnic origins of the Mari (Proiskhozhdenie mariiskogo naroda, 1967).

The institute's Sector of Archeology and Ethnography is led by G.A. Arkhipov, an archeologist who has written articles and monographs on the Izhevsk and Dubovskii excavations for national publications and for the institute's own serial (Trudy).

The institute's library holds over 23,000 units, of which over 1,000 are in Mari, Tatar, Komi, Udmurt and Chuvash.

Irkutsk

ANT058 Irkutsk State University

Irkutskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova
664003 Irkutsk 3
ul. K. Marksa, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: LOSEV, N.F.

Founded in 1918, Irkutsk State University (formerly Eastern Siberian State University) has long been a center for Siberian studies. The university's Philology Faculty presently offers course specialization in Buriat language and literature. The Archeology Laboratory, headed by G. Medvedev, is known for research on the prehistory of the Angara and upper Lena River regions as well as for work around Lake Baikal, Ulan Ude and the upper Amur River.

A serial (Trudy) has been published under university auspices since 1932.

The university's library (bul'var Gagarina, 24) contains over two million units, among which are the personal libraries of Siberia specialist N.S. Romanov and ethnographer G.S. Vinogradov.

ANT059 Irkutsk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Irkutskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Irkutsk
ul. K. Marksa, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Irkutsk Region Museum of Regional Studies was one of only 12 such establishments in Russia in the mid-nineteenth century. At present it is one of Siberia's largest and most active research museums, with displays and research which cover a broad range of historical and anthropological subjects.

The museum's oriental collection is one of the richest in the Soviet Union outside Moscow and Leningrad. Beginning in 1886 with contributions from G.N. Potanin's two-year expedition to China, the collection grew steadily for over 30 years before political considerations hindered the flow of acquisitions from the south. In the early 1970s, the museum's holdings included ancient Chinese bronze work and early porcelain burial statuettes, as well as examples of urban and rural Chinese clothing, footwear, decorations, wedding and burial costumes, childrens toys and musical instruments. Among the weapons displays were Japanese, Manchurian and Mongolian arms and battle vestments from various periods. Also of note were exhibits of eastern religious carvings (Buddha figures) and a numismatic collection.

The museum's collection of material on early Russian Siberian settlements contained over 1,500 display items by 1972. The chief sources of the collection were pre-revolutionary expeditions conducted by the Eastern Siberian Division of the Russian Geographical Society and later field research led by A.M. Popova in the Angar' region and among the Transbaikal Old Believers. Museum expeditions from 1955 to 1962 in the Bodaibo, Cheremkhovo, Kachugskii and Bratsk areas added considerable material on more recent cultural life among Siberian Russians.

Research at the museum is extensive. In 1972, scholars in the museum's Division of Pre-Soviet History worked on five themes: local primitive-communal society and its disintegration; economy and culture of the Buriats, Evenks, Yakuts, and Russians in the Baikal area in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries; the development of capitalism in the Irkutsk region; three generations of Russian revolutionaries in Siberian exile; and the local revolutionary movement in the pre-Soviet period.

Archeologists at the museum have assembled impressive display collections and regularly publish articles and monographs in local and national journals. M.P. Aksenov has written extensively on paleolithic and mesolithic relics from the Angar' and Lena basins; V.V. Svinin has published research on mesolithic, neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age relics from the Baikal shore and the Angar river and its tributaries.

The museum's serial (Zapiski, first edition 1958) has published articles on a variety of anthropological topics, from Irkutsk in the late seventeenth century to modern Buriat culture. The museum's research library, established in 1851, contains over 80,000 units.

Selected References

"Iz otcheta Irkutskogo oblastnogo kraevedcheskogo muzeia," Muzeinoe delo v SSSR. (Moskva: Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1974).

Stuzhina, E.P., "Vostochnye kollektsii Irkutskogo i Kiakhtinskogo kraevedcheskikh muzeev," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1971, No. 4, 121-126.

Istra

ANT060 Moscow Region Museum of Regional Studies

Moskovskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Istra (Moskovskaia obl.)
Sovetskaia ul.
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Moscow Region Museum of Regional Studies contains a collection of Zhotov decorative trays which was recently displayed in a special exhibition of early Russian metal work at Moscow's Museum of Folk Art (ANT014). The museum has published several guides to historical sites in the immediate Moscow area as well as a methodological textbook for students of regional studies.

Iuzhno-Sakhalinsk

ANT061 Sakhalin Region Museum of Regional Studies

Sakhalinskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei

Iuzhno-Sakhalinsk (Sakhalinskaia obl.)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Sakhalin Region Museum of Regional Studies has published a study of organizational methodology for regional studies groups.

Ivanovo

ANT062 Ivanovo Region Museum of Regional Studies

Ivanovskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei

Ivanovo (Ivanovskaia obl.)

ul. Baturina, 6/40

Telephone Number: 2-74-05

Agency:

Director:

The Ivanovo Region Museum of Regional Studies features collections illustrating local economic, political and cultural history. Museum staff members are reportedly very active; in a recent year, 630 outside lectures and 288 social events were held under museum auspices, while two new displays were opened to the public and 935 new items were acquired for research and subsequent display.

The museum's library, established in 1915, contains over 22,000 units.

Izhevsk

ANT063 Udmurt Republican Regional Studies Museum

Udmurtskii respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Izhevsk (Udmurtskaia ASSR)
ul. Lenina, 180
Telephone Number: 7-12-41
Agency:
Director:

Scholars at the Udmurtsk Republican Regional Studies Museum have contributed to the archeological journal co-published by the museum (Voprosy arkheologii Urala) and have organized anthropological expeditions throughout the Udmurt republic. One recent expedition in the Malo-Purginskii and Kiiasovskii areas provided the museum with 154 new display items of traditional Udmurt dress. The museum's library, founded in 1925, contains over 7,000 units, over 1,300 of which are in Udmurt.

ANT064 Udmurt Scientific Research Institute of History, Economics, Literature and Language

Udmurtskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut istorii, ekonomiki, literatury i iazyka pri Sovete ministrov UdASSR
Izhevsk (Udmurtskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number: 7-42-09
Agency: Udmurt ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

The Udmurt Scientific Research Institute of History, Economics, Literature and Language is a primary center for the study of Udmurt culture. Along with its activities in linguistics (which have included the compilation of a Russian-Udmurt dictionary), the institute also pursues research on Udmurt ethnographic questions. Institute scholars have recently cited a need for assistance from the national Institute of Ethnography in Moscow and from regional coordinating centers in order to create a unified methodology for the study of contemporary ethnography at the local level.

The institute's library, established in 1931, contains over 34,000 units.

For further information on this institute, see LIT047.

Izhevsk

ANT065 Udmurt State University

Udmurtskii gosudavstvennyi universitet im. 50-letia SSSR
426037 Izhevsk (Udmurtskaia ASSR)
Krasnogerovskaia ul., 71
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Researchers from Udmurt State University recently took part in an ethnographic expedition which visited 15 settlements in the Udmurt republic. The expedition recorded rituals and traditions of various Udmurt groups and collected examples of traditional material culture.

Kalinin

ANT066 Kalinin Region Museum of Regional Studies

Kalininskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Kalinin (Kalininskaia obl.)
pl. Revoliutsii, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Kalinin Region Museum of Regional Studies features a substantial collection of material on local history and culture. Included are examples of religious art, painting, folk art and handicrafts. In the mid-1960s, museum researchers cooperated in a survey of the Moldino area designed to provide data for a monograph on local peasant life before 1917.

The museum has assisted in the publication of at least two collections of articles and documents on regional history (Tverskaia guberniia v pervye gody Sovetskoi vlasti, 1958; Iz istorii Kalininskoi oblasti, 1960). The museum's library, founded in 1935, contains over 14,000 units, among which are 18th-19th century statistical records and the publications of the local pre-revolutionary scholarly archive commission.

Kaluga

ANT067 Kaluga Region Musuem of Regional Studies

Kaluzhskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Kaluga (Kaluzhskaia obl.)
ul. Pushkina, 14
Telephone Number: 26-32
Agency:
Director:

The Kaluga Region Museum of Regional Studies has published an account of Pushkin in Kaluga and a study of local silver craftsmanship (M. Postnikova-Loseva, Serebrianykh del мастера, Kaluga, 1961). The first edition of the museum's regional studies serial (Kaluzhskii kraeved) appeared in 1958, featuring articles on local decorative art and regional studies teaching in elementary schools.

The museum's library, established in 1917, contains over 23,000 units.

Kazan'

ANT068 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii im. G. Ibragimova Kazanskogo
filiala AN SSSR
420111 Kazan' 111
ul. Lobachevskogo, 2/31
Telephone Number: 2-52-29
Agency: Kazan' Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MUKHARIAMOV, M.K.

The Institute of Language, Literature and History of the Kazan' Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences traces its origins to the creation of the Northeastern Archeological and Ethnographic Institute in Kazan' in October 1917. This institution was the first Soviet establishment to offer advanced training in ethnography. Reorganized in 1920 and renamed the Oriental Academy, the institute reportedly declined considerably during the mid-1920s--but was at length reestablished in 1939 as the Tatar Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History. Eventually the institute was brought into the national Academy system under the joint supervision of the Institute of Ethnography and the (former) Institute for the History of Material Culture. In its present semi-independent status, the institute has become one of the Soviet Union's leading centers of inter-disciplinary Tatar and turkology studies.

The institute supports extensive research in Tatar linguistics, literature and folklore (See LIT051) as well as in Tatar history (HIS058). Among the most notable--and controversial--studies produced by institute scholars in the field of turkology was a 1971 collection covering questions of the ethnogenesis of turkic-language peoples of the central Volga region; some of the conclusions drawn in the study were vigorously challenged by other Soviet turkologists.

The institute is an important center for archeological research in the mid-Volga region. It has sponsored conferences on local archeology and has conducted extensive excavations in the Kuibyshev reservoir basin, in the Zainsk region, on the Biliarsk site and in Kazan' itself. Of the institute's archeology specialists, A. Kh. Khalikov has been among the most prolific in research and publication.

ANT069 Kazan' State Pedagogical Institute

Kazanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
420021 Kazan'
ul. Mezhlauka, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

In the early 1970s, scholars at the Kazan' State Pedagogical Institute published a study of traditional Tatar physical education.

ANT070 Kazan State University

Kazanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi unive sitet im. V.I. Ul'ianova (Lenina)
420008 Kazan' 8
ul. Lenina, 18
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: NUZHIN, M.T.

Founded in 1804, Kazan' State University was known throughout the nineteenth century and up to the 1930s as one of the nation's leading centers of research and instruction in linguistics, archeology, and ethnic studies. The university's Society of Archeology, History and Ethnography supported work on a broad range of topics, including, in particular, Mari studies (viz. Professor I.N. Smirnov's volume on Mari culture, Cheremis, 1889). University publications were long the major Russian outlet for Siberian anthropological research studies.

Though the university is no longer as active in anthropology as in the past, its library and archives remain invaluable resources. The library dates from 1798, when it was established as part of the Kazan' Gymnasium; it presently contains over four million units among which are the libraries and personal archives of a number of leading Russian and Soviet scholars. Visiting anthropologists may wish to refer to the collections of A.G. Gartman (seventeenth to nineteenth century oriental texts), I.O. Gotval'd (rare Arabic, Farsi, Tatar and Turkish books published in Kazan'), I.G. Kalashnikov (material on Siberia), Kh. Gabiashi (oriental-language books), V.N. Andersen (philology and folklore studies), V.M. Florinskii (books on Russian history and archeography) as well as to the manuscripts of V.V. Egerev (nineteenth century local history), S. Vakhidi (seventeenth to nineteenth century Old Tatar) F. Tuikin (seventeenth century Tatar) and the archives of historians M.D. Bushmakina and D.M. Odintsov, philologist A. Rakhim and writer M. Muzaffarov. Also of note are the collections assembled by the university's Society of Archeology, History and Ethnography, which include material of fifteenth to nineteenth century vintage.

A guide to the library's holdings was published in Kazan' in 1955 (A.K. Giniyatullina, Nauchnaia biblioteka im. N.I. Lobachevskogo: Putevoditel').

ANT071 State Museum of the Tatar ASSR

Gosudarstvennyi muzei Tatarskoi ASSR
Kazan'
ul. Lenina, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: DIAKONOV, V.M.

Founded in 1894, the State Museum of the Tatar ASSR currently features over half a million exhibit items depicting the history, life, natural resources and art of the Tatar Republic. Of particular interest are the museum's archeological collections, vastly enriched by expeditions throughout the region in the 1960s and newly arranged for display shortly thereafter.

The museum is an extremely active research center. Resident scholars have written on such topics as the development of Tatar handicrafts, the Povolzh'e region in the Bronze Age and Kazan' under Mongol rule. Articles and monographs by museum researchers regularly appear in national historical and anthropological journals as well as in the museum's own semi-annual publication, Sbornik nauchnikh rabot. The museum's research library contains over 6,000 units.

A recent ethnographic expedition organized by museum scholars collected artifacts reflecting the material culture of the region's Russian population in the mid-nineteenth century.

Kemerovo

ANT072 Kemerovo Region Museum of Regional Studies

Kemerovskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Kemerovo (Kemerovskaia obl.)
Sovetskii pr., 89
Telephone Number: 4-43-90; 4-45-16
Agency:
Director:

The Kemerovo Region Museum of Regional Studies published a collection of articles on local history, archeology and ethnography in 1964 (Iz istorii Kuzbassa). The museum's library, established in 1957, contains over 12,000 units.

Khabarovsk

ANT073 Khabarovsk Regional Studies Museum

Khabarovskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Khabarovsk
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

In the mid-1960s, researchers from the Khabarovsk Regional Studies museum conducted expeditions throughout the Soviet Far East, securing a large collection of anthropological display material (tools, clothing, handicrafts, photographs) on the Chuchki, Negidal, Nanai and Udegei peoples. The museum also features a substantial collection on 18th and nineteenth century Russian settlements in the area.

Khanty-Mansiisk

ANT074 Khanty-Mansiisk District Museum of Regional Studies

Khanty-Mansiiskii okruzhnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Khanty-Mansiisk (Tiumenskaia obl.)
Komsomol'skaia, ul., 9
Telephone Number: 0-97
Agency:
Director:

The Khanty-Mansiisk District Museum of Regional Studies began publishing a series on local lore (Kraevedcheskii sbornik) in 1958. Topics treated to date include agriculture among the Khants and Mansi, local mammoth remains and the methodology of folklore research. The museum's library, founded in 1936, contains over 2,700 units.

Khvalynsk

ANT075 Khvalynsk Division Regional Studies Museum

Khvalynskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei
Khvalynsk (Saratovskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

Scholars at the Khvalynsk Division Regional Studies Museum have published a survey of local sanatoria.

Kiakhta

ANT076 Kiakhta Regional Studies Museum

Kiakhtinskii kraevedcheskii muzei im. V.A. Obrucheva
Kiakhta (Buriatskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: TUGUTOV, R.F.

The Kiakhta Regional Studies Museum, the oldest museum in the Trans-Baikal region, has profited immensely from the city's strategic location: throughout the nineteenth century Kiakhta, situated on the Mongolian border, served as the starting point for Russian scientific expeditions into Mongolia and China (led by scholars such as G.N. Potanin, P.K. Kozlov and V.A. Obruchev, for whom the museum is named). Moreover, the city was the end point for a great many exiled Russians: Decembrists, "men of the 60s," narodniki and Old Believers settled in and around Kiakhta, each making a unique contribution to local cultural life.

The museum's current collection includes two series of rare photographs taken in the 1890s by the exiled populist Charushin; one series depicts the life and culture of a contemporary Mongolian village, the other that of the former Chinese trading center at Maimachen. Various expeditions have brought the museum unique collections of Chinese silk fabrics (eighteenth and nineteenth century), teas and tea service paraphernalia and Sun Dynasty coins. Also noteworthy are the expositions of tools, clothing and domestic items of local Decembrists and Old Believers, assembled largely by director Tugutov.

The museum has published a guide to its collection as well as a guide to local historical monuments (R.F. Tugutov, Istoricheskii pamiatniki goroda Kiakhti, 1960). Since 1959 it has issued a serial (Trudy) in which the museum's archeological, paleontological and ornithological research has been described and a number of articles on Buriat folklore have appeared.

Selected References

E.P. Stuzhina, "Vostochnye kollektsii Irkutskogo i Kiakhtinskogo kraevedcheskikh muszeev," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1971, No. 4, 121-126.

Kirov

ANT077 Kirov Region Museum of Regional Studies

Kirovskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Kirov (Kirovskaia obl.)
ul. Lenina, 82
Telephone Number: 2-78-96
Agency:
Director:

The Kirov Region Museum of Regional Studies began publishing a journal on local lore (Po rodnomy kraiu) in 1951. The museum's library was founded in 1918, absorbing the libraries of the Viatsk Circle of Naturalists and the local (Viatskaia guberniia) administration. Included in the library's collection are issues of the Viatsk Diocesan News (1863-1916) and the transactions of the local scholarly archive commission (1905-1916).

Kolomna

ANT078 Kolomna Division Museum of Regional Studies

Kolomenskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei
Komomna (Moskovskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

In 1967, the Kolomna Division Museum of Regional Studies opened exhibits of early Russian gold-thread sewing and local seventeenth to eighteenth century coins and decorative art. The museum has published two editions of a guide to local historical sites.

Kostroma

ANT079 Kostroma Historico-Architectural Museum-Preserve

Kostromskoi istoriko-arkhitekturnyi muzei-zapovednik
Kostroma (Kostromskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Kostroma Historico-Architectural Museum-Preserve published a study of the construction of Ipat'evskii monastery in 1959 and has issued a regional studies serial since 1973.

Koz'modem'iansk

ANT080 Gorno-Mari Regional Studies Museum

Gorno-Mariiskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Koz'modem'iansk (Mariiskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The archeology collection of the Gorno-Mari Regional Studies Museum features the sole example of Seimin Celtic handiwork (a casting form) found to date in the Povolzh'e and Priural'e areas. Museum scholars have also written on local art work.

Krasnodar

ANT081 Krasnodar Territory Museum of Regional Studies

Krasnodarskii kraevoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Krasnodar (Krasnodarskii krai)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Krasnodar Territory Museum of Regional Studies has published a serial on local geography, history and anthropology (Nash krai) since 1960. Topics treated to date include Adygei national dress in the 19th century, Adygei weaponry in the tenth to fifteenth centuries and the excavation of the Meot burial mound outside Krasnodar.

Krasnoiarsk

ANT082 Krasnoiarsk Regional Studies Museum

Krasnoiarskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Krasnoiarsk-49 (Krasnoiarskii krai)
ul. Dubrovinskogo, 84
Telephone Number: 29-57
Agency:
Director:

The Krasnoiarsk Regional Studies Museum was one of only twelve such museums functioning in Imperial Russia in the mid-nineteenth century. At present the museum contains a strong collection of anthropological material on early Russian settlements in Siberia, including A.A. Savel'ev's findings from the villages at Iarkhi and Vichutany. The museum has published a number of historical studies and a collection of articles on local historical, archeological and ethnographic themes (Materialy i issledovaniia po arkheologii, etnografii i istorii Krasnoiarskogo kraia, 1963).

The museum's library, established in 1889, contains over 50,000 units, among which are the library of the former Krasnoiarsk Regional Studies Society, part of the personal archive of writer-anthropologist M.V. Krasnozhenova and a number of rare books on Siberian history.

Krasnoufimsk

ANT083 Krasnoufimsk Division Museum of Regional Studies

Krasnoufimskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei
Krasnoufimsk (Sverdlovskaya obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Krasnoufimsk Division Museum of Regional Studies has published a guide to museum procurement procedures.

Kuibyshev

ANT084 Kuibyshev Region Museum of Regional Studies

Kuibyshevskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Kuibyshev (Kuibyshevskaya obl.)
ul. Frunze, 157
Telephone Number: 3-21-88
Agency:
Director:

The Kuibyshev Region Museum of Regional Studies features displays on the social and cultural history of the area, including handicrafts, costumes, dwellings, furniture, and folklore material. The museum sponsors local multidisciplinary expeditions and since 1963 has published a serial (Kraevedcheskie zapiski). The museum's library, established in 1950, contains over 13,000 units.

Kurgan

ANT085 Kurgan Region Museum of Regional Studies

Kurganskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Kurgan (Kurganskaia obl.)
ul. Volodarskogo, 42
Telephone Number: 27-64
Agency:
Director:

Scholars at the Kurgan Region Museum of Regional Studies have contributed regularly to the archeological journal (Voprosy arkheologii Urala) published jointly by the museum and three other Ural research centers. The museum's library, established in 1950, contains over 3,000 units.

Kursk

ANT086 Kursk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Kurskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Kursk
ul. Lunacharskogo, 6
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Kursk Region Museum of Regional Studies began publishing a serial (Kraevedcheskie zapiski) in 1959. Topics treated to date include modern festivals and traditions in local village life, the earliest Kursk settlements and local education during the NEP period. The museum's library, established in 1903, incorporates the libraries of the former Kursk Seminary and the Kursk Diocesan Academy; it presently contains over 27,000 units.

Kyzyl

ANT087 Tuva Republican Regional Studies Museum

Tuvinskii respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei im. 60 bogatyrei
Kyzyl (Tuvinskaia ASSR)
ul. Lenina, 7
Telephone Number: 30-72
Agency:
Director:

The Tuva Republican Regional Studies Museum features a collection of ancient Turkic manuscripts and material on contemporary Tuvin life and culture. The museum maintains a small publishing operation and a library of 8,000 units (3,000 of which are in the Tuvin language).

ANT088 Tuva Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Tuvinskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri Sovete Ministrov Tuvinskoi ASSR
Kyzyl (Tuvinskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Tuva ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

The Tuva Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History was founded in 1954, a year after the Tuva Peoples Republic assumed ASSR status. The institute has since become the republic's leading scientific research establishment and is known in the Soviet Union and abroad for work in turkology. The institute's serial (Uchenye zapiski) has carried articles on such topics as socio-linguistic processes among the Tuvins, Tuvin poetry, Tuvin folklore and republican archeological and ethnographic field work. Recent research at the institute has concerned the arrival of the original Turkic tribes in the upper Enisei region, an event now believed to have occurred circa 1000 B.C.

Leningrad

ANT089 Geographical Society of the USSR

Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR
190000 Leningrad
per. Grivtsova, 10
Telephone Number: 215-55-76
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
President: TRESHNIKOV, A.F.

Founded in Petersburg in 1845 (and called, at various times, the Russian, Imperial Russian, and State Geographical Society), the Geographical Society of the USSR has numbered among its members some of the outstanding figures in Russian and Soviet geographical and anthropological exploration, including P.A. Kropotkin, P.P. Semenov-Tian-Shanskii, N.M. Przheval'skii, N.N. Miklukho-Maklai, M.V. Pevtsov, P.K. Kozlov, N.I. Vavilov, V.A. Obruchev, and L.S. Berg.

At present the society's functions include organization of expeditions and excursions (some 20-50 a year), publication of serials, monographs, and brochures and conference coordination, (often in cooperation with ethnographic institutions). The society's Ethnographic Division has published a series of monographs (Doklady po etnografii) since the late 1950s. Of special interest to anthropologists are the society's library (over 375,000 volumes) and archive (over 60,000 documents). The archive contains the papers of Kozlov, Miklukho-Maklai, Perzheval'skii and Vavilov as well as a wide variety of regional anthropological material, some of which dates from the sixteenth century. Foreign scholars have been given access to archive materials in the past.

The society has branches throughout the USSR, including a large Moscow establishment (ul. 25-ogo Oktiabria, 8; tel: 294-30-51).

ANT090 Institute of Archeology--Leningrad Division

Institut arkheologii--Leningradskoe otделение
Leningrad D-41
Dvortsovaia nab., 18
Telephone Number: 215-89-71
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KARGER, M.D.

The Leningrad Division of the USSR Academy's Institute of Archeology pursues research in the same areas as the Moscow facility (ANT001) but puts greater emphasis on Siberian studies. The Soviet Union's foremost Siberia specialist, A.P. Okladnikov, long worked at the Leningrad institute before assuming the directorship of Novosibirsk's Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy (ANT113) in 1966; he has maintained close ties with Leningrad, reportedly using the archeology division there as a second home.

Siberiologists at the institute as of 1979 include Z.A. Abramova (specializing in the paleolithic of the Enesei River region), L.P. Khlobystin (who has worked in the Baikal and Lower Ob River regions on questions of Nganasan ethnography and archeology) and Alena Okladnikova--Okladnikov's daughter--a specialist on petroglyphs of Siberia and the Soviet Far East. S.A. Semenov and P.M. Dolukhanov are reportedly working on the pre-history of the Siberian northeast and Koriak studies. Semenov runs a lithic experimental laboratory at the institute and has done studies on the production and use of stone tools.

The institute is further reported to support the work of a number of neolithic specialists in the European RSFSR and an active group concerned with tribal organizations in the Bronze and Iron Ages and the medieval period.

Publications issued by the institute include a regular serial on general archeology (Materialy i issledovaniia po arkheologii SSSR) and various special projects (e.g., a joint periodical with the Institute of History in Ashkhabad--ANT244) on the antiquities of Kara Kumy, Karakumskie drevnosti.

Finally, the institute maintains an impressive photo archive and a library of over 150,000 units. The library contains the personal collections of a number of notable Russian archeologists (Ia. I. Smirnov, V.V. Latyshev, A.V. Nikitskii, V.B. Farmakovskii, Kh. M. Loparev, and N.I. Repnikov). The Repnikov collection, on the archeology and ancient history of the Crimea, may be of particular interest to visiting scholars.

Selected References

Tomes, T.B., "Novye postupleniia v fotoarkhiv Leningradskogo otdeleniia Instituta arkheologii AN SSSR," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1975, No. 2, 315.

ANT091 Institute of Ethnography--Leningrad Division

Institut etnografii im. N.N. Millukho-Maklaia AN SSSR Leningradskoe
Otdelenie
Leningrad
Universitetskaia nab., 3
Telephone Number: 218-08-12
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SABUROVA, L.M.

History.--Though the Leningrad Division of the USSR Academy's Institute of Ethnography can with certain justification claim both 1714 and 1879 as founding dates, the division was not in fact constituted as such until 1943. In 1714, Peter the Great established the Kuntskammer. (cabinet of curios) on the site now occupied by the Leningrad Division; 1879 marked the opening of the Museum of Physical Anthropology and Ethnography, which continues to function today at the same site under division auspices. In 1943, in any case, the official center of Soviet ethnographic research was shifted to Moscow, necessitating the creation of a Leningrad Division of the Institute of Ethnography to continue work in the former capital. The institute's museum and the better part of its library and archives remained in Leningrad. Thus the Leningrad Division, though not rivalling the main institute in Moscow for preeminence in the field, is unquestionably one of the most important Soviet anthropological research centers. (See the discussion in ANT004).

Organization and Staff.--The Leningrad Division includes sectors for the study of Africa (headed by D.A. Ol'derogge), the Near East (N.A. Kisliakov), Oceania (N.A. Butinov) and the Americas in addition to its well-known and extensive Siberian Division (under I.S. Vdovin), which includes an Arctic and Sub-Arctic research group. The museum, which presently contains nearly 700,000 items, is directed by V.V. Ginzburg.

Some Known Research Areas.--Though the division has the same general structure and follows the same basic research trends as the main institute in Moscow, several areas stand out particularly in the work of the Leningrad establishment. The first and most important is Siberian studies. Among the large contingent of institute specialists in this field are: Vdovin, who has concentrated on eastern and central Siberian topics (historico-linguistic questions and Chukchi, Eskimo, and Koriak ethnography); Ch. M. Taksami (himself a Nivkh), who has pursued Nivkhi studies. The late V.V. Antropova was a specialist on Koriak ethnic history. R.G. Liapunova and G.I. Dzeneskevich, of the Americas sector, have worked on pan-Bering Sea folklore correlations and Aleut studies respectively. L.V. Khomich has specialized in Nentsy ethnography. V.I. Vasil'ev, I.M. Zolotareva and I.S. Gurvich have also reportedly worked with peoples of the north--the Entsi, Koriak, Iakut, Ket, and other tribes. These scholars have all worked with western anthropologists in their special fields of interest in recent years.

Two recent conferences organized by the Leningrad Division reflect this emphasis on Siberian studies. In February, 1976, the division co-sponsored a conference on the theme "The Condition and Tasks of Linguistic and Ethnographic Research on the Smaller Populations of the North, Siberia, and the Far East and Perspectives on the Training of Specialists in Northern Studies." Papers were read by Vdovin, Gurvich and Taksami as well as by director Bromlei of the institute's Moscow center. Later the same year the division served as sole organizer of the Second Scientific Conference on the Ethnography of the Northwestern USSR (the first was held in Leningrad in 1974) at which papers on regional ethnic history and problems of northwestern urban ethnography were presented.

Another important distinction between the institute's Leningrad and Moscow operations lies in the simple fact that the Museum of Physical Anthropology and Ethnography remains in Leningrad. The administration and organization of the museum and its exhibits are major tasks: by the early 1970s the museum contained some 150,000 ethnographic, 400,000 archeological and 133,000 physical anthropology research/display units. Over 200,000 scholars and tourists visit the museum annually, doing research on and viewing collections divided into the following groups: Origin of Man; Principal Phases in the Evolution of the Primitive-Communal System; Indigenous Populations of North America; South American Indians; African Peoples South of the Sahara; Indigenous Populations of Australia and Oceania; Peoples of India; Peoples of Indonesia; Culture and Customs of the Peoples of China, Mongolia, Vietnam and Korea; Culture and Customs of the People of Japan; Peoples of the Middle and Near East; Culture and Customs of the Peoples of the European USSR; Eastern Slavs; Western Slavs; Peoples of Soviet Siberia; Peoples of the Soviet Far East; Peoples of Soviet Central Asia; and Anatomical Collections of the Kuntskammer. The museum publishes its own research journal, Sbornik muzei antropologii i etnografii.

Research Facilities.--In addition to the museum, the Leningrad Division has retained the majority of the institute's library collection and archives. The library, founded in 1902, presently contains over 80,000 units, including the collections of a number of eminent Russian and Soviet anthropologists (V.V. Radlov, E.E. Ukhtomskii, N.V. Kirillov, K.K. Gil'zen, L. Ia. Shternberg, V.G. Bogoraz-Tan) as well as the libraries of the former Institute for the Study of the Peoples of the USSR and the Institute of the Peoples of the North.

The archive contains over 7,500 storage units, most of which pertain to the post-World War II period: most earlier material has been transferred to the folklore section of the Manuscript Division and the Phonographic Archive of the Institute of Russian Literature (LIT061). The archive also includes some 150,000 photographs, mostly pertaining to Siberia.

The division's research, library, and archive staffs have been, by all accounts, competent and helpful with visiting scholars.

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Gvozdkova, L.S., "Vtoraia nauchnaia konferentsiia po problemam etnografii Severo-Zapada SSSR," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1977, No. 1, 137-140.

"Printsipy i priemy ekspozitsii muzeia antropologii i etnografii Akademii nauk SSSR," in Materialy po rabote i istorii etnograficheskikh muzeev i vystavok, (Moskva: Ministerstvo Kultury RSFSR, 1972), 44-83.

Shafranovskaia, T.K., Muzei antropologii i etnografii Akademii nauk SSSR, (Leningrad: Nauka, 1979).

Staniukovich, T.V., "Muzei antropologii i etnografii v sisteme Akademii nauk," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1974, No. 2, 3-11.

ANT092 Institute of Oriental Studies--Leningrad Division

Institut vostokovedeniia AN SSSR--Leningradskoe otделение
Leningrad
Dvortsovaia nab., 18
Telephone Number: 214-87-40
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: PETROSIAN, Iu. A.

The Leningrad Division of the USSR Academy's Institute of Oriental Studies continues the tradition of the "St. Petersburg School" of orientalists.

For a detailed discussion of the institute and its work, see the International Studies Section in volume I of this report.

ANT093 Leningrad State Institute of Theater, Music and Cinematography

Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi institut teatra, muzyki i kinematografii
192028 Leningrad D-28
Mokhovaia ul., 34
Telephone Number: 73-15-81
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Since 1926 faculty and students from the Leningrad State Institute of Theater, Music and Cinematography (formerly the Leningrad State Institute of the History of the Arts) have conducted interdisciplinary expeditions in search of material on traditional northern Russian culture. The institute's Folklore Section has been particularly active: since 1969 it has made extensive recordings of northern folk songs and sayings; since 1972 it has sponsored a series of annual readings ("Chteniia pamiati P.G. Bogatyreva") at which papers on topics such as Russian folk drama, folkloric "formulae" and folk musicology have been read.

Selected References

Ivleva, L.M., "Chteniia pamiati P.G. Bogatyreva," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1977, No. 4, 139-142.

ANT094 Leningrad (Herzen) State Pedagogical Institute

Leningradskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.I. Gertsena
191186 Leningrad D-186
nab. r. Moiki, 48
Telephone Number: 214-84-52
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector: BOBORYKIN, A.

Anthropological research on smaller indigenous groups of the northern USSR was begun at Leningrad State University (ANT095) but has become more the specialty of Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute (the Herzen Institute) in recent years. The institute's Department of Smaller Peoples of the North boasts the largest concentration of students from northern areas of any institution of higher learning in the USSR and offers special linguistic and library facilities for northern studies.

The institute's library, founded in 1918, contains over 1.5 million units.

Leningradskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gosudvarstvennyi universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova
199164 Leningrad
Universitetskaia nab., 7/9
Telephone Number: 218-94-55
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ALESKOVSKII, V.B.

History.--In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Leningrad State (then St. Petersburg) University played a leading role in the evolution of Russian anthropology from a largely amateur pursuit to a scholarly discipline. A number of university professors emerged as the preeminent Russian authorities in their fields: V.R. Rozen (Arabic studies), F.A. Rozenburg (Iranian studies), S.F. Oldenburg (Indian studies), B.A. Turaev (egyptology), P.K. Khvol'son and D.A. Khvol'son (semitic studies) and I.N. Berezin (Iranian and turkic studies) were among the scholars who won for the university a considerable international reputation as a center of archeological, linguistic and ethnographic research on eastern peoples. Moreover, Professor A.A. Inostrantsev served as organizer and guiding light of a St. Petersburg "school" of anthropologists--paralleling A.P. Bogdanov's Moscow group--which included Slavic studies in its scope of inquiry. Inostrantsev's school (and the university anthropological society which emerged from it in 1888) produced a number of outstanding anthropologists, the most important of whom was F.K. Volkov. Volkov taught archeology, ethnography and physical anthropology at the university from 1905 to 1918 and produced two classic studies of the peoples of the Ukraine (Antropologicheskie osobennosti ukrainskogo naroda; Etnograficheskie osobennosti ukrainskogo naroda, 1916).

Though Moscow University emerged as the primary academic center for Soviet anthropology in the early 1920s, the university in Petrograd/Leningrad by no means abandoned the discipline; its Geography Faculty in fact established an anthropology chair. Though university efforts subsequently suffered from the constraints common throughout Soviet anthropology after the advent of the Marr school of linguistics (concurrent with Stalin's consolidation of power), significant work was nevertheless carried out during the 1930s and 40s: studies of smaller nationalities of the Russian north became a particular speciality while the traditional interest in oriental studies was maintained.

In the early 1950s, the univeristy supported a diverse program, with the languages and cultures of Asiatic peoples receiving primary emphasis. The History, Philology and Oriental Studies faculties offered instruction in such diverse fields as archelogy, museum management, folklore, comparative Slavic languages, Finno-Ugric linguistics, Samoed and "Paleoasiatic" studies and linguistics of the peoples of the north. The univeristy staff included some of the most prominent anthropologists working in the Soviet Union: N.N. Cheboksarov (physical anthropology, Finno-Ugric studies), M.G. Levin (physical anthropology), D.A. Ol'derogge (ethnography of Africa), V.Ia. Zhirmunskii (folklore) and S.A. Tokarev (ethnography) were among the faculty members responsible for supporting the Petersburg tradition.

Though the university has generally declined since then relative to Moscow State and some other institutions--it has surrendered preeminence in northern studies to Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute, for example--Leningrad State remains today one of the leading Soviet academic centers of anthropological research and instruction.

Organization and Staff.--At present the university's History Faculty (Dean: V.A. Ezhov) includes among its nine subdivisions a Section of Ethnography and Physical Anthropology and a Section of Archeology. Linguistic anthropology is the province of both the Philology Faculty (see LIT063) and the extensive Oriental Studies Faculty (Dean: M.N. Bogoliubov). In the 1977-78 academic year, the Oriental Studies Faculty offered undergraduate course specialization in eastern languages and literatures (Arabic, Chinese, Vietnamese, Turkish, Thai, Tagal', Bantu and Telugu) as well as in area studies of neighboring eastern nations (with specialties in the history of China, Iran and Arab countries).

Some Known Research Areas.--Since 1968 the Section of Ethnography and Physical Anthropology has organized annual "ethnographic, paleo-ethnographic and physical anthropology" expeditions throughout various regions of the Soviet Union, paying particular attention to Siberia. Section chairman R.F. Its is a specialist on the Ket peoples of the Krasnoiarsk territory as well as on smaller populations of China and south-east Asia. In 1974 two university-sponsored interdisciplinary expeditions (under the leadership of Its and B.P. Shishlo) gathered material on the traditional cultures of the Khants and Tuvins. More extensive work on the northern Khants was begun in 1976 and continued into 1977 under the leadership of V.A. Koz'min. Both Shishlo and Koz'min have reportedly studied changes in traditional reindeer breeding techniques which have had a broad impact on indigenous Siberian populations.

Western anthropologists have participated in some of the university's field work and several Americans have lectured at the university on topics of North American and Micronesian anthropology. Its, moreover, has worked in the United States as part of the IREX exchange program.

University anthropologists regularly publish in Sovetskaia etnografiia, Voprosy antropologii and the university's own journal, Vestnik LGU.

Research Facilities.--The University library contains over 4,000,000 units, among which are the collections of the former Leningrad Oriental Institute.

Selected References

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Shilov, L.A., The University of Leningrad 1819-1969 (Leningrad: Leningrad University, 1969).

Shimkin Dimitri B., and DeWitt, Nicholas, "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," in William L. Thomas, Jr. and Anna M. Pikelis, eds. International Directory of Anthropological Institutions (New York: Wenner-Gren Foundation, 1953), 253-265.

ANT096 Scientific Research Institute of the Arctic and Antarctic

Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut
Leningrad
nab. r. Fontanki, 34
Telephone Number: 272-21-23
Agency:
Director:

The Scientific Research Institute of the Arctic and Antarctic supports a museum (ul. Marata, 24-a) which contains manuscript holdings--maps, reports, journals, and photographs--from various Russian northern expeditions as well as some material pertaining to ethnographic studies of peoples of the Russian/Soviet north.

ANT097 State Museum of Ethnography of the Peoples of the USSR

Gosudarstvennyi muzei etnografii narodov SSSR
Leningrad D-11
Inzhenernaia ul., 4/1
Telephone Number: 211-31-01
Agency:
Director: SERGEEV, D.A.

The State Museum of Ethnography of the Peoples of the USSR traces its origins to the Ethnographic Department established within St. Petersburg's Russian Museum in 1901. When the Russian Museum was reorganized in 1934, its Ethnographic Division was detached to form a separate State Museum of Ethnography. In 1948, the collections of Moscow's former Museum of the Peoples of the USSR were added to the Leningrad fund and the museum's present title was affixed.

The two-story building housing the museum was designed and constructed (1902-1911) especially for ethnographic exhibitions by architect V.F. Svin'in. It sustained extensive damage during World War II but has been completely restored.

By the mid-1970's the museum contained over 400,000 items depicting the life and culture of more than 150 nationality groups within the Soviet Union. The staff is organized into regional groups, each responsible for the collection, study, and preparation for display of material pertaining to the pre-revolutionary and contemporary ethnic characteristics of all major and most minor populations within an assigned region.

The museum's most extensive displays, as reported in 1976, were those devoted to the Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Moldavians, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Georgians, and Kazakhs. Plans for similar summary exhibitions on the Armenians, Azerbaidzhanis and the people of the Volga and the Urals (including the Komi, Udmurt, Mari, Mordovian, Chuvash, Bashkir, and Tatar peoples) were laid in 1973-74; further work on Central Asian and Siberian populations was also underway. Beyond exhibitions treating ethnic groups themselves, the museum also devotes considerable effort to thematic displays. Among the large-scale undertakings of this type are exhibitions devoted to "New and Traditional in Contemporary Nationality Dwellings and Dress," "Contemporary Art of the Peoples of the USSR" and "A Union of Equal Peoples."

Research at the museum is ongoing and extensive. Beyond analysis of present holdings, museum scholars mount expeditions throughout the Soviet Union (often in coordination with the Institute of Ethnography in Moscow and its Leningrad Division). In 1973-74, twenty such expeditions yielded some 3,000 artifacts and 5,000 photographs for display. Although the museum apparently no longer operates an independent publishing enterprise, staff members regularly contribute to joint projects with other scholars and institutions; among recent joint efforts of this kind have been studies of Chuvash, Bashkir and Mari art, 19th century Mari culture and Mordovian decorative art and national dress.

The museum's Manuscript Section contains over 20,000 storage units organized into eight different collections. Among the unique funds in the section are those of A.N. Pypin (folklore bibliography), A.A. Makarenko (ethnography), A.S. Teploukhov (archeological expeditions) and Prince V.N. Tenishev (central Russian peasants in the 1890's). All told, the museum's library contains over 80,000 units.

Selected References

- Avizhanskaia, S.A., "Otchetnaia sessia v gosvdarstvennom muzee etnografii narodov SSSR," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1976, No. 3, 146-148.
- Kriukova, T.A., Studenetskaia, E.N., "Gosudarstvennyi muzei narodov SSSR za 50 let Sovetskoi vlasti," Ocherki istorii muzeinogo dela v SSSR, 1971, VII, 9-120.

Gosudarstvennyi Ermitazh
Leningrad
Dvortsovaia nab., 34
Telephone Number: 212-95-25
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
Director: PIOTROVSKII, B.B.

Founded as a court museum in 1764 (and opened to the public only in 1852), the Hermitage has long been recognized as one of the world's great museums. It contains nearly 3,000,000 display items and increases its holdings by some 10-12,000 additions annually. Beyond its most illustrious exhibits--which include works of da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, and Picasso--the Hermitage is also famous for the cultural displays of its diverse departments. Of particular interest to anthropologists are the collections of the Oriental, Primeval Culture and Russian Culture departments.

The Oriental Department, formed in 1920, presently contains more than 140,000 items covering the Ancient Orient (Ancient Egypt, Urartu) and the oriental culture of the middle ages (works from Central Asia, Iran, China and India, including the world's only collection of Sassanid silver along with medieval fabrics, carpets and arms). The Department of Primeval Culture, organized in 1931, displays articles found primarily in the territory of the present-day USSR. It includes a unique and priceless collection of Scythian antiquities. The Department of Russian Culture, founded in 1941, features artifacts dating from the 8th-19th centuries, with special emphasis on portraits and works of applied art from the era of Peter the Great.

The museum's collections of Greek and Roman stone carvings and Russian and oriental coins are also among the best in the world. In the latter, displays of ancient coins from the northern coast of the Black Sea deserve particular attention.

The Hermitage is far more than a repository of art works and cultural displays. As a research center it ranks among the most active in the Soviet Union, annually mounting archeological expeditions in various parts of the USSR and issuing works by some 400 scholars in numerous fields. Among the Hermitage's research archives are the materials of the prerevolutionary Archeological Commission. At present efforts are being directed towards cataloging and further systematizing the museum's massive holdings.

Selected References

Yudenich, L.V., "One of the Biggest Museums in the World," Museums in the USSR, (Moscow: Transactions, 1977), 79-83.

ANT099 State Museum of the History of Leningrad

Gosudarstvennyi muzei istorii Leningrada
Leningrad
Petropavlovskaya Krepost', 3
Telephone Number: 238-45-11
Agency:
Director: BELOVA, L.N.

Founded in 1918, the State Museum of the History of Leningrad contains over 300,000 items covering the architectural and cultural history of the city. The museum has a branch at nab. Krasnogo flota, 44.

ANT100 State Russian Museum

Gosudarstvennyi russkii muzei
Leningrad
Inzhenernaya ul., 4/2
Telephone Number: 15-35-67
Agency:
Director: PUSHKAREV, V.A.

Founded in 1898, the State Russian Museum was for many years the main depository museum (as opposed to research museum) for anthropological material in the USSR. At present the museum is best known for its collections of various forms of Russian art, holding over 70,000 display items of applied art along with substantial selections of drawings, sculptures, folk art, coins and medals dating from the eleventh century to the twentieth. While research at the museum is limited, the museum staff is extremely active in extramural undertakings: in 1976, for example, the museum sponsored over 2000 outside projects (e.g., lectures and readings), far more than any other museum in the Soviet Union.

Lipetsk

ANT101 Lipetsk Regional Studies Museum

Lipetskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Lipetsk (Lipetskaia obl.)
pl. Lenina, 4
Telephone Number: 2-38-78
Agency:
Director:

The Lipetsk Regional Studies Museum has published a guide to its holdings for school courses on local lore as well as an illustrated study of nature conservation efforts in the area. The museum's library, founded in 1957, contains over 3,600 units.

Magadan

ANT102 Magadan Region Museum of Regional Studies

Magadanskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Magadan
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Magadan Region Museum of Regional Studies is an important center of anthropological research on the Chuchki and Koriak peoples. Expeditions organized by museum scholars along the Anadyr' and Amguema rivers and along the coasts of the seas of Chukotsk and Okhotsk have yielded extensive material on Chuchki and Koriak legends, folklore, past and present social rituals and physical characteristics. Much of the material has appeared in the museum's serial (Kraevedcheskie zapiski; first edition 1957) and in national anthropology journals. The museum has also supported extensive work on the archeology of Northeast Siberia and on local historical topics (e.g., Kolkhoz construction in the Magadan area, 1930-1960).

ANT103 Northeastern Interdisciplinary Scientific Research Institute

Severo-Vostochnyi kompleksnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut SO AN SSSR
685000 Magadan

Telephone Number:

Agency: Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Sciences

Director: SHILO, N.A.

The Northeastern Interdisciplinary Scientific Research Institute of the USSR Academy's Siberian Division was established in 1961 at Magadan as a base facility for the study of the Evens, Chukchi and Eskimo peoples of the extreme northeast. The institute's Laboratory of Archeology, History and Ethnography, under the directorship of N.N. Dikov, has conducted extensive expeditions throughout the Magadan region and the Kamchatka peninsula. Despite a small staff (which included Dikov, T.M. Dikova and 10 other researchers in 1970), the laboratory has made a number of solid scholarly contributions, the first of which was a 1964 collection in the Institute's Trudy series on the history and culture of the peoples of the northeastern USSR. Subsequent studies have dealt with questions such as local ethno-cultural connections with American tribes, archeological recoveries from ancient Eskimo graves and the research on the Pegtymel'sk petroglyphs, a unique "paleoethnographic" monument of the early shore population of the Chukotka peninsula.

Laboratory scholars have also contributed to a five-volume history of Siberia, a two-volume history of the Soviet Far East and have compiled a history of the Chukotka peninsula from prehistoric times to the present.

Makhachkala

ANT104 Dagestan Polytechnical Institute

Dagestanskii politekhnicheskii institut

367015 Makhachkala (Dagestanskaia ASSR)

prosp. Kalinina, 70

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Director:

Since the mid-1970s an interdepartmental group at the Dagestan Polytechnical Institute has been collecting and analyzing regional archeological and folkloric material, including specimens of early craft work in Dagestan.

ANT105 Dagestan Republican Regional Studies Museum

Dagestanskii respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Makhachkala (Dagestanskaia ASSR)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

Founded in 1927, the Dagestan Republican Regional Studies Museum has supported research on the historico-architectural and cultural monuments of the city of Drebent and on the ancient hillside settlements of Dagestan.

ANT106 Institute of History, Language and Literature

Ordena "Znak Pocheta" institut istorii, iazyka i literatury im.

G. Tsadasy Dagestanskogo filiala AN SSSR

367003 Makhachkala 3 (Dagestanskaia ASSR)

ul. 26-ti Bakinskikh komissarov, 75

Telephone Number: 2-53-95

Agency: Dagestan Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences

Director: GAMZATOV, G.G.

History.--Though some attention was paid to the peoples of Dagestan by pre-revolutionary Russian anthropologists (notably M.M. Kovalevskii and P.K. Uslar), systematic studies in the field were not undertaken until the 1920s. The center of these studies was the Institute of Dagestani Culture in Makhachkala (founded in 1924) which was subsequently expanded and renamed the Scientific Research of National Cultures before emerging in 1945 under its present title, the Institute of History, Language and Literature. Institute-sponsored anthropological work in the 1920's and 30s included G.F. Chursin's ground-breaking study of the Avar people (1928), B.K. Dalgat's examination of Dargin common law and social customs (1934), and A. Sh. Dzhanibekov's studies of Nogai history, folk sayings, and folklore (1933, 1935, 1937). These and other unpublished works from the period are presently kept in the institute's manuscript fund. The institute's Sector of Archeology and Ethnography was established in 1958.

Some Known Research Areas.--In the early 1950s, institute scholars expanded their research in socio-cultural studies throughout the Dagestan republic, producing (in co-operation with the national Institute of Ethnography) a fundamental work on the peoples of the region in 1955 (Narody Dagestana). In the later 1950s and 60s, individual studies on such topics as 19th century Dagestan social structures, Dargin material culture, Andi settlements and dwellings, Lezgin material culture at the turn of the century and family patterns among Dagestani peoples appeared under institute auspices. In 1972 a second major work (Sovremennaia kul'tura i byt narodov Dagestana) was produced by a collective of institute anthropologists which included S. Sh. Gadzhieva, M.O. Osmanov and A.I. Agashirinova. This study, developed as a comparative analysis of past and present cultures and lifestyles, included examinations of the Kumyk, Lezgin, Lakets, Archin, and Dargin peoples. Institute scholars also compiled a historico-ethnographic atlas of the republic in the early 1970s.

In recent years the institute has been represented by Gadzhieva at all-union conferences on anthropological themes. Gadzhieva has reported on Turkic elements in the populations of Dagestan and on marriage rites among various ethnic groups.

A.G. Gadzhiev has been the institute's primary specialist on physical anthropology since the early 1960s. A series of studies by Gadzhiev on the peoples of Dagestan, using somatological, craniological, blood type, and "dermatoglyphic" evidence, has appeared in national periodicals and in the institute's own serial (Uchenye zapiski).

Research Facilities.--The research library of the USSR Academy's Dagestan Branch was founded in 1926 as the Dagestan State Scientific Library. It presently contains over 177,000 units and includes strong interdisciplinary sections on Caucasian and Dagestani studies.

Selected References

Gadzhieva, S. Sh., "Etnograficheskie izuchenie narodov Dagestana v gody Sovetskoi vlasti," Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1973, No. 6, 73-81.

Murom

ANT107 Murom Division Regional Studies Museum

Muromskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei
Murom (Vladimirskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Murom Division Regional Studies Museum has published a report on the methodological work of its history department.

Nal'chik

ANT108 Kabardino-Balkarsk Regional Studies Museum

Kabardino-Balkarskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Nal'chik (Kabardino-Balkarskaia ASSR)
ul. M. Gor'kogo, 76
Telephone Number: 37-38
Agency:
Director:

The Kabardin-Balkarsk Regional Studies Museum published the first issue of its serial (Kraevedcheski zapiski) in 1961. Topics treated to date include museum collections of material on the Balkar people, Bronze and early Iron Age relics in the region and the development of Georgian-northern Caucasian relations. The museum's library, established in 1921, contains over 4,000 units, among which are rare publications on "Caucasian archeography."

ANT109 Kabardino-Balkar Scientific Research Institute

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut pri Sovete Ministrov Kabardino-Balkarskoi ASSR
Nal'chik (Kabardino-Balkarskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kabardino-Balkarsk ASSR Council of Ministers
Director: KEREFOV, K.N.

Recent anthropological research at the Scientific Research Institute in Nal'chik has dealt with a new interpretation of certain elements of female dress in the traditional national costumes of the Udegei people.

ANT110 Novgorod Historico-Architectural Museum-Preserve

Novgorodskii istoriko-arkhitekturnyi muzei-zapovednik
Novgorod
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Novgorod Historico-Architectural Museum-Preserve has published a serial (Novgorodskii istoricheskii sbornik) since the 1940s, with sections devoted to local history, archeology, architectural history and restoration. Museum scholars have also published monographs on such topics as the Novgorod Kremlin and the church of Fedor Stratilat.

Novgorod

ANT111 Novgorod State Pedagogical Institute

Novgorodskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
173014 Novgorod 14
pos. Antonovo
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Recent "ethno-sociological" research at the Novgorod State Pedagogical Institute has concerned the formation of new family rituals among various ethnic populations of the USSR.

Novocherkassk

ANT112 Novocherkassk Museum of the History of the Don Cossacks

Novocherkasskii muzei istorii Donskikh kazakov
Novocherkassk
Sovetskaia ul., 38
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: MOLCHANOV, P.I.

The Novocherkassk Museum of the History of the Don Cossacks contains gold items from the second century B.C. Sarmatian burial mounds along with memorabilia from numerous Cossack military campaigns.

Novosibirsk

ANT113 Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy

Institut istorii, filologii i filosofii SO AN SSSR

630090 Novosibirsk

prosp. Nauki, 17

Telephone Number: 65-05-37

Agency: Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Sciences

Director: OKLADNIKOV, A.P.

The Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy of the USSR Academy's Siberian Division is a major center for interdisciplinary studies of the peoples of Siberia. Academician Okladnikov, institute director since 1966, is the most respected Siberia specialist in the Soviet Union; an archeologist whose broad experience includes work in oriental studies, history, economics and ethnography, Okladnikov has published studies of the Angara petroglyphs (1966), primitive art (1967), the lower Amur petroglyphs (1971) and sources of Central Asian early art (1972) since assuming duties at the institute in Novosibirsk. He has also maintained close ties with specialists in Leningrad, where he long headed (1938-61) the local division of the Institute of Archeology (ANT090).

The institute's History Department includes an archeology laboratory (headed by R.S. Vasilevskii), a Far East Section (V.E. Larichev) and a suite of display rooms featuring an outstanding exhibition of Siberian archeology. The institute is reportedly active in research in south central Siberia, the Baikal region, Yakutia, the Amur River basin, the Soviet Far East and Sakhalin Island. Okladnikov, Larichev, Vasilevskii and other staff members have also worked in the Aleutians and Japan. In addition, institute scholars co-ordinate the program in anthropology at Novosibirsk State University (ANT115).

Institute researchers have the use of the massive Siberian Division Library (Voskhod, 15). Founded in 1918, the library presently contains over 5 million units, including the rare manuscript collections of academician M.N. Tikhomirov and the oriental studies library of S.E. Malov.

For further information on this institute, see LIT072.

ANT114 Novosibirsk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Novosibirskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Novosibirsk-11
Krasnyi prosp., 9
Telephone Number: 2-34-49
Agency:
Director:

Scholars at the Novosibirsk Region Museum of Regional Studies have published a guide to regional studies expeditions in the area and a monograph on the Usn' River settlements. The museum's library, founded in 1927, contains over 10,000 units and includes statistical material on the local economy in the 1820s and 1830s.

ANT115 Novosibirsk State University

Novosibirskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
630090 Novosibirsk
ul. Pirogova, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KOPTIUG, V.A.

Founded in 1959 as an integral part of the new Novosibirsk Scientific Center, Novosibirsk State University was the first institution of higher learning in Siberia and the Soviet Far East to offer general and specialized instruction in regional ethnography. As of 1970, all students in the university's History Division and those students of the Philology Faculty specializing in Siberian languages were required to take the courses "Principles of Ethnography" and "Ethnography of Siberia." This program was designed by scholars at the Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy of the USSR Academy's Siberian Division (ANT113), whose director, A.P. Okladnikov, also serves as the chairman of the university's History Division.

Among the studies produced by students and scholars at the university have been works on the population of the northern Ob-sk area in the 18th century, on Siberian gypsies, and on "socio-linguistic" research in Siberia. (See also LIT073).

Omsk

ANT116 Omsk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Omskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Omsk (Omskaia obl.)
ul. Lenina, 23
Telephone Number: 3-38-26
Agency:
Director:

The Omsk Region Museum of Regional Studies contains an extensive collection of material on the Russian settlers of western Siberia. Included are agricultural implements, household items and samples of clothing of local Old Believers (collected in 1911-1914 by A. Novoselov, I. Shukov and M. Batenin). Also of note is the museum's fund of western Siberian Cossack material.

The museum's research library, founded in 1876 by the Western Siberian Division of the Russian Geographical Society, presently contains over 63,000 units. The collection includes 17th-19th century rare editions and albums as well as the journals of both the local and national Geographical Societies. Photocopy services are available.

It should further be noted that, according to one Soviet journal, museum workers have cooperated with the Omsk division of the KGB in the suppression and prosecution of "anti-Soviet religious groups" (see "Vesti iz muzeev," Istoriia SSSR, 1967, No. 4, 204-205).

ANT117 Omsk State University

Omskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
644077 Omsk 77
prosp. Mira, 55a
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Scholars at Omsk State University (in particular N.A. Tomilov) have done research on "ethno-cultural" links among indigenous peoples of Central Asia/Kazakhstan and western Siberia. An "ethno-historical" expedition organized by the university's History Section in 1975 secured significant data on the Barabinsk and Tarsk Tatars, the Teleuts and the Kazakhs. Materials collected on the expedition, including over 250 items reflecting the spiritual, material and cultural lives of these groups, is kept in the university's ethnographic museum.

Ordzhonikidze

ANT118 Institute of History, Economics, Language and Literature

Institut istorii, ekonomiki, iazyka i literatury pri Sovete ministrov
Severo-Osetinskoj ASSR
Ordzhonikidze-tsentr
ul. Sovetov, 13
Telephone Number:
Agency: North Ossetian ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

The North Ossetian Institute of History, Economics, Language and Literature has been an active center for ethnographic and archeological studies in the Caucasus since the mid-1920s. Notable studies produced under institute auspices in the last 20 years include A. Kh. Magometov's monograph on past and present Ossetian family life (Sem'ia i semeinyi byt osetin v proshlom i nastoiashchem, 1962); a collection of articles on the ethnic origins of the Ossetian people (Proiskhozhdenie osetinskogo naroda, 1967); and a collection of articles on Ossetian life and culture of the thirteenth to nineteenth centuries as recorded by Russian and (other) foreign travellers (B.A. Kaloev, ed., Osetiny glazami russkikh i inostrannykh puteshestvennikov, 1967).

The institute has published a serial (Izvestiia) since 1925. The institute's library, also founded in 1925, used the library of the Vladikavkaz Historico-Philological Society as its base. It presently contains over 68,000 units.

ANT119 North Ossetian State University

Severo-Osetinskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. K.L. Khetagurova
362000 Ordzhonikidze
ul. Vatutina, 46
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: GALAZOV, A.Kh.

In 1977, North Ossetian State University acted as host to a conference on Caucasian onomastics. Scholars from Ordzhonikidze read papers at the conference on problems of anthroponimics in the Narts epic and on the socio-historical origins of Ossetian names.

ANT120 Regional Studies Museum of the North Ossetian ASSR

Muzei kraevedeniia Severo-Osetinskoi ASSR
Ordzhonikidze
prosp. Mira, 11
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Regional Studies Museum of the North Ossetian ASSR has published works on local flora and fauna and a study of Magomet Dadianov. The museum's library, founded in 1966, holds over 6,000 units.

Orekhovo-Zuevo

ANT121 Orekhovo-Zuevo Division Regional Studies Museum

Orekhovo-Zuevskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei
Orekhovo-Zuevo (Moskovskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Orekhovo-Zuevo Division Regional Studies Museum has published a journal on local lore (Istoriko-kraevedcheskii sbornik) since the 1950s. Articles in the journal have covered topics such as the history of economic relations in the area, local sources of literary material and the origins of Orekhovo-Zuevo Bolshevik movement.

Orel

ANT122 Orel Region Museum of Regional Studies

Orlovskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Orel (Orlovskaiia obl.)
Moskovskaia ul., 1/3
Telephone Number: 6-27-79
Agency:
Director:

The Orel Region Museum of Regional Studies contains exhibits on the history and culture of the Orel area, including displays of seventeenth to nineteenth century furniture and costumes. Museum scholars have compiled a chronicle of the most important events in the city's history since 1894 and contributed to a 1974 collection (Svod pamiatnikov istorii kul'tury) on local cultural history. The museum's library contains over 17,000 units, among which are rare editions from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Orenburg

ANT123 Orenburg Region Museum of Regional Studies

Orenburgskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Orenburg (Orenburgskaia obl.)
Sovetskaia ul., 28
Telephone Number: 30-21
Agency:
Director:

The Orenburg Region Museum of Regional Studies was one of twelve such institutions in operation in Imperial Russia in the mid-nineteenth century. The museum's library, founded by the Orenburg Scholarly Archive Commission, presently contains over 12,000 units, among which are the commission's collected publications (1879-1917) and the personal archives of folklorist P.T. Zav'ialovskii. Publications issued under museum auspices since 1960 include a guide to the museum and a collection of essays on local historical and archeological research.

Penza

ANT124 Penza Region Museum of Regional Studies

Penzenskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Penza (Penzenskaia obl.)
Krasnaia ul., 73
Telephone Number: 34-14; 9-57-79
Agency:
Director:

The Penza Region Museum of Regional Studies, founded in 1905, has published studies of local eighteenth century architectural monuments (including the Troitskii-Skanov monastery in Narovchat). The museum's library contains over 50,000 units, among which are rare eighteenth and nineteenth century editions.

Pereiaslavl'-Zalesskii

ANT125 Pereiaslavl'-Zalesskii Museum of History and Art

Pereiaslavl'-Zalesskii istoriko-khudozhestvennyi muzei
Pereiaslavl'-Zalesskii (Iaroslavskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Pereiaslavl'-Zalesskii Museum of History and Art has published studies of the architecture of the Goritskii and Danilov monasteries as well as guides to local historical sites.

Perm'

ANT126 Perm' Polytechnical Institute

Permskii politekhnicheskii institut

614600 Perm'

Komsomol'skii prosp., 29a

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Recent research conducted by the Sociology Laboratory of Perm' Polytechnical Institute has concerned the place and role of artistic culture in contemporary life, the cultural life of the modern worker's family and contemporary student cultural life.

ANT127 Perm' Region Museum of Regional Studies

Permskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei

Perm' (Permskaia obl.)

Komsomol'skii prosp., 6

Telephone Number: 2-81-57

Agency:

Director:

The Perm' Region Museum of Regional Studies regularly mounts expeditions throughout the Perm' area. Recent field work in the Suksun-Kungur and Komi-Permiatsk districts ("historico-cultural" and "historico-ethnographic" expeditions, respectively) yielded over 200 exhibit items for the museum in addition to extensive anthropological data on local peasant settlements of the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Of particular note are examples of early Russian wooden architecture collected by museum specialists in 1977.

The museum has published a series of collections on local lore (Na zapadnom Urale) since the 1950s. The museum library, founded in 1890, contains over 35,000 units, among which are rare seventeenth and eighteenth century editions and the libraries of the former Perm' Seminary and the Perm' Scholarly Archive Commission.

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii

ANT128 Kamchatka Region Museum of Regional Studies

Kamchatskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii (Kamchatskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Kamchatka Region Museum of Regional Studies has issued a serial on local lore (Kraevedcheskie zapiski) since 1968, covering topics such as contemporary Koriak culture and Itel'men folk singing. The museum has also published separate monographs treating historical sites of the Kamchatka peninsula and modern Aleut society.

Petrozavodsk

ANT129 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR
185610 Petrozavodsk
Pushkinskaia ul., 11
Telephone Number: 7-44-96
Agency: Karelian Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: VLASOVA, M.N.

Scholars from the Institute of Language, Literature and History of the Karelian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences regularly take part in conferences examining anthropological questions of the northwestern European region of the Soviet Union. At the First Regional Conference on Problems of Geography, History, Ethnography and Languages of the Peoples of the European North (held under institute auspices in 1977), M.K. Mikheev and A.A. Kozhanov of Petrozavodsk reported respectively on regional socio-economic relations 1910-1918 and on contemporary ethnographic problems in Karelia. The institute has also become involved in efforts to compile an ethnolinguistic atlas of the Karelian ASSR.

ANT130 Karelian ASSR State Museum of History and Regional Studies

Gosudarstvennyi istoriko-kraevedcheskii muzei Karel'skoi ASSR
Petrozavodsk
Zavodskaya pl., 1
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: IONOVA, V.

The Karelian ASSR State Museum of History and Regional Studies features over 70,000 display items covering the history, economy, science, culture and natural history of the republic. Museum scholars have published articles on ancient Karelian art and on early northern Russian wooden architecture.

ANTT131 Kizhi State Architectural-Cultural Museum Preserve

Gosudarstvennyi arkhitekturno-bytovoi muzei-zapovednik "Kizhi"
Petrozavodsk
Ostrov Kizhi
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The State Architectural-Cultural Museum-Preserve, on "Kizhi," was created in 1951. The open air museum occupies most of a sparsely populated, treeless island near Petrozavodsk. Its wooden buildings (houses, granaries, mills, barns and churches) form an architectural ensemble that reflects the peasant life of the area in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In addition to the buildings themselves, original handicrafts, ornaments, tools, and household utensils from early Russian settlements are on display. An adjunct to the museum was opened in Petrozavodsk in 1961; some of the same materials are on display there and a small library is maintained.

Pskov

ANT132 Pskov Museum-Preserve of History, Art and Architecture

Pskovskii istoriko-khudozhestvennyi i arkhitekturnyi muzei-zapovednik
Pskov
ul. Nekrasova, 7
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Museum-Preserve of History, Art and Architecture at Pskov is the result of an extensive expansion and restoration project begun in 1954: the museum-preserve now unites the former Historical Museum (located on ul. Nekrasova) and a number of local architectural monuments (chief among which are the Pskov Kremlin and the ancient Domontov village). Museum scholars have published numerous monographs on problems of local history and archeology. I.N. Larionov in particular has contributed extensively to the literature on Pskov architecture of the seventeenth century.

Riazan'

ANT133 Riazan' Regional Studies Museum

Riazanskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Riazan'
Kreml', 15
Telephone Number: 7-48-76
Agency:
Director:

The Riazan' Regional Studies Museum has published research on topics such as the topography and archeology of the Pereiaslavl'-Riazan' Kremlin, ancient Riazan' coins and the ethnic composition of the local population after the October revolution in its serial, Kraevedcheskie zapiski. The museum's library, founded in 1918, presently contains over 31,000 units, among which are a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century manuscripts.

Rostov-na-Donu

ANT134 Rostov Region Museum of Regional Studies

Rostovskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Rostov-na-Donu (Rostovskaia obl.)
ul. Engel'sa, 79
Telephone Number: 41-55
Agency:
Director:

The Rostov Region Museum of Regional Studies has published a serial .. (Izvestiia) since the late 1950's covering such topics as paleolithic finds in the lower Don Region and cartographic materials on eighteenth century Rostov. In 1974 museum scholars began collaboration with archeologists from the USSR Academy's Institute of Archeology in publishing a journal on lower Don archeological monuments. The museum's library, founded in 1957, contains over 15,000 units.

Rybinsk

ANT135 Rybinsk Museum of History and Art

Rybinskii istoriko-khudozhestvennyi muzei
Rybinsk (Iaroslavskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Rybinsk Museum of History and Art has published a catalog of the findings of its historico-cultural expedition to the Poshekhonsk district and an illustrated catalogue of the folk art in its display collections.

Salekhard

ANT136 Iamalo-Nenets District Museum of Regional Studies

Iamalo-Nenetskii okruzhnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Salekhard (Tiumenskaia obl.)
ul. Sverdlova, 14
Telephone Number: '3-55
Agency:
Director:

The Iamalo-Nenets District Museum of Regional Studies supports a research library of nearly 6,000 units, which includes literature in the Nentsy and Zyriansk languages. Scholars at the museum (which is located near the mouth of the river Ob') have written on the preparation of ichthyological exhibits.

Saransk

ANT137 Mordovian State University

Mordovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. N.P. Ogareva
430000 Saransk
Bol'shevistskaia ul., 68
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: SUKHAREV, A.I.

Scholars at Mordovian State University have conducted research on "historico-sociological, ethno-cultural, and cultural-habitual" aspects of past and present Mordovian life. Working in close co-operation with colleagues from the Mordovian Scientific Research Institute and under the direction of the national Institute of Ethnography in Moscow, university faculty members have contributed articles to local and national periodicals on traditional Mordovian religious beliefs, Mordovian-Mari cultural contacts and traditional dress of the Zubovo-Poliansk area.

ANT138 Republican Regional Studies Museum of the Mordovian ASSR

Respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei Mordovskoi ASSR
Saransk
Moskovskaia ul., 48
Telephone Number: 40-34
Agency:
Director:

The library of the Republican Regional Studies Museum at Saransk, founded in 1918, contains over 3,500 units.

ANT139 Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature, History and Economics

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury, istorii i ekonomiki pri Sovete Ministrov Mordovskoi ASSR
Saransk
Telephone Number:
Agency: Mordovian ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

Founded in 1932, the Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature, History and Economics at Saransk has long supported anthropological research on the Mordovian people. Two fundamental works were produced by institute scholars in the early 1960s in co-operation with the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy (Voprosy etnicheskoi istorii mordovskogo naroda, 1960; Issledovaniia po material'noi kul'ture mordovskogo naroda, 1963). The institute has also sponsored publications on Mordovian art and national dress. Archeological expeditions have proceeded under institute auspices since 1941; to date over 80 articles by institute scholars have appeared on Mordovian archeology (30 by P.D. Stepanov). The institute played host to the first republican conference on regional studies in 1970.

Selected References

Finno-ugrovedenie v Mordovskoi ASSR, (Saransk: Mordovskoe knizhnoe izdat., 1970).

Saratov

ANT140 Saratov Region Museum of Regional Studies

Saratovskii oblastnoi muzei kraevedeniia
Saratov-2
ul. Lermontova, 34
Telephone Number: 2-45-39
Agency:
Director:

The Saratov Region Museum of Regional Studies contains a number of archeological exhibits from the lower Volga region, including stone axes of particular note (see N.F. Petrova, "Kamennyi topor iz saratovskogo muzeia," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1977, No. 1, p. 275). Since 1956 the museum has published a serial (Trudy) covering local historical and archeological topics and an illustrated guide to the museum's holdings has been re-issued periodically. The museum's library, founded in 1922, contains over 15,000 units and includes Russian and foreign publications of seventeenth and eighteenth century vintage.

ANT141 Saratov State University

Saratovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. N.G. Chernyshevskogo
410601 Saratov
Astrakhanskaia ul., 83
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: SHEVCHIK, V.N.

Scholars at Saratov State University (in particular B.M. Sokolov and P.D. Stepanov) were among the pioneer specialists in Mordovian ethnic studies in the 1920s. Though the locus of such studies shifted to the Mordovian Scientific Research Institute in the 1930's, the university continues limited work in the field and maintains important archival collections. The university library (Universitetskaia ul., 42) contains over two million units, among which are the personal libraries of pre-revolutionary historians and anthropologists such as I.A. Shliapkin, A.S. Pavlov and M.N. Galkin-Vraskii.

Shadrinsk

ANT142 Shadrinsk Division Regional Studies Museum

Shadrinskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei
Shadrinsk (Kurganskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Shadrinsk Division Regional Studies Museum has published a history of the city under Soviet rule, an illustrated guide to its holdings and a guide to local historical sites of the 1917-1919 period.

Smolensk

ANT143 Smolensk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Smolenskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Smolensk
Sobornyi dvor, 7
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Smolensk Region Museum of Regional Studies has published collections on topics of local history and anthropology (Materialy po izucheniiu Smolenskoii oblasti) since 1952. Among the subjects covered to date are the 11th-13th century burial mounds at Kharlapov, historical geography of the Smolensk area and the archeological findings from the Ol'sha river basin. The museum library, founded in 1888, contains over 19,000 units.

Stavropol'

ANT144 Stavropol' Regional Studies Museum

Stavropol'skii kraevedcheskii muzei
Stavropol' (Stavropol'skii krai)
ul. Dzerzhinskogo, 135
Telephone Number: 3-89-52
Agency:
Director:

The Stavropol' Regional Studies Museum is one of the more active museums of its kind in the north-Caucasian RSFSR. In a recent year, the museum acquired almost 2,000 new display items, mounted 12 new exhibitions and sponsored 388 outside lectures. The museum's publishing activities have been extensive: an interdisciplinary journal (Materialy po izucheniiu Stavropol'skogo kraia) has been issued since the 1940s and separate monographs on local historical and archeological topics have appeared regularly under museum auspices. The museum's library, founded in 1904, contains over 11,000 units.

Sverdlovsk

ANT145 Sverdlovsk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Sverdlovskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Sverdlovsk-1
Zelenaia roshcha, Sobor
Telephone Number: B 2-29-15
Agency:
Director:

The Sverdlovsk Region Museum of Regional Studies features displays reflecting local cultural, social, political, and industrial history. The museum has supported an active publishing enterprise, issuing studies based on its archeological holdings and numismatic collections since the late 1950s and a series of monographs (Trudy) since 1960. The museum's library, founded in 1871 by the Ural Society of Naturalists, contains over 100,000 units and includes rare editions (sixteenth and seventeenth century) and books from the personal library of the historian V.N. Tatishchev.

ANT146 Urals' State University

Ural'skii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im.
A.M. Gor'kogo
620083 Sverdlovsk, K-83
prosp. Lenina, 51
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KUZNETSOV, V.A.

Archeologists at Ural State University are active in publishing (contributing regularly to the archeological journal co-published by the university, Voprosy arkheologii Urala) and in field work (they were among the first to organize expeditions along the river basins of Soviet Bashkiria). The university's History Faculty presently offers a rare undergraduate specialization, Historico-Archeological studies. In the field of ethnography, university scholars are known to have pursued work on contemporary Ural folklore in the mid-1970s.

Syktyvkar

ANT147 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii Komi filiala AN SSSR
167610 Syktyvkar GSP (Komi ASSR)
Kommunisticheskaia ul., 24
Telephone Number: 2-55-64
Agency: Komi Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ROCHEV, N.N.

Scholars from the Institute of Language, Literature and History of the USSR Academy's Komi Branch regularly take part in conferences on ethnographic problems of the northwestern USSR. Recent field work conducted by institute anthropologists produced a report on the ethnic history of the Komi people. Komi language, literature and folklore studies are also actively pursued by institute specialists (see LIT087 and HIS112).

ANT148 Komi Republican Regional Studies Museum

Komi respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Syktyvkar (Komi ASSR)
ul. Ordzhonikidze, 2
Telephone Number: 11-73; 11-79
Agency:
Director:

The Komi Republican Regional Studies Museum published a bibliography of literature on the Komi people and their region in 1963. The museum's library, founded in 1911, contains over 19,000 units (more than 300 of which are in Komi) including rare 18th century editions, nineteenth century journals and part of the library of the Ust'-Sysol'sk Booklovers Society (founded in 1837).

Syzran'

ANT149 Syzran' Division Regional Studies Museum

Syzranskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei
Syzran' (Kuibyshevskaya obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Syzran' Division Regional Studies Museum has published an illustrated guide to its holdings and a guide to historical points of interest in the city.

Taganrog

ANT150 Taganrog Regional Studies Museum

Taganrogskii kraevedcheskii muzei

Taganrog

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Taganrog Regional Studies Museum has published a serial on local historical and anthropological topics (Kraevedcheskie zapiski) since 1957 and has issued separate monographs on archeological findings in the northeast Azov Sea coast region. A 20-page illustrated guide to the museum's holdings was published in 1961.

Tambov

ANT151 Tambov Region Museum of Regional Studies

Tambovskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei

Tambov (Tambovskaja obl.)

Oktiabr'skaja pl., 4

Telephone Number: 30-79

Agency:

Director:

The Tambov Region Museum of Regional Studies has published a guide to historical points of interest in the city of Tambov and assisted in the compilation of documents on volunteer labor in the district (1919-62). The museum's library, founded in 1918, contains over 10,000 units.

Tiumen'

ANT152 Tiumen' Region Museum of Regional Studies

Tiumenskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Tiumen' (Tiumenskaia obl.)
ul. Respubliki, 4
Telephone Number: 32-53; 31-53
Agency:
Director:

The Tiumen' Region Museum of Regional Studies has conducted joint expeditions with the State Museum of Ethnography of the Peoples of the USSR to collect materials on the Russian peasantry of the Tiumen' area in the 18th and 19th centuries. Of particular interest among the items recovered are hut decorations and furniture from the Onokhino settlement. The museum has published an annual (Ezhegodnik) since 1959, covering such topics as Tiumen' folk theater and the development of agriculture in the Iamalo-Nenets district. The museum library, founded in 1922, contains over 20,000 units and includes rare editions from the personal library of Siberian historian P.A. Slovtsov.

Tobol'sk

ANT153 Tobol'sk State Historico-Architectural Museum-Preserve

Tobol'skii gosudarstvennyi istoriko-arkhitekturnyi muzei-zapovednik
Tobol'sk (Tiumenskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Tobol'sk State Historico-Architectural Museum-Preserve features exhibits on the social and economic life of 19th and 20th century Russian settlements in the area. Of particular note are collections of agricultural implements. The museum has published guides to local historical sites and a study of Trans-Ural agriculture from the seventeenth to the twentieth century.

Tomsk

ANT154 Tomsk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Tomskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Tomsk
prosp. Lenina, 75
Telephone Number: 35-85
Agency:
Director:

The Tomsk Region Museum of Regional Studies has published a series (Trudy) since the late 1940's. Among the topics covered have been the eighteenth century city plan of Tomsk, recent anthropological findings in the Tomsk district and local wooden (Siberian cedar) architecture. The museum contains a special collection of material on the early Russian settlements of western Siberia and supports a library (founded in 1922) of over 20,000 units.

ANT155 Tomsk State University

Tomskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.V. Kuibysheva
634010 Tomsk 10
prosp. Lenina, 36
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BYCHKOV, A.P.

In 1968 Tomsk State University established a Scientific Research Laboratory of Siberian History, Archeology, and Ethnography. The laboratory is divided into two groups (history and archeo-ethnography) which work on three basic themes: problems of ethnogenesis of the peoples of the mid-Ob region; the Vakho-vasiugan group of the Khanti people; and contemporary ethnic processes of the Siberian Tatars. The laboratory's research base is the university's museum of Siberian archeology and ethnography, complemented by materials gathered on expeditions by both laboratory scholars and researchers from the university's Section of USSR History (pre-Soviet period). Expeditions in the mid-1970s were sent to the Khanti-Mansiisk district (under the leadership of N.V. Lukina) where data were recorded on three groups of Khanti. Clothing, footwear, musical instruments, dolls, and other illustrative material was collected and put on display in the university museum. The laboratory's most recent publication is a collection of articles on "ethno-cultural" phenomena of western Siberia (Etnokul'turnye iavleniia v zapadnoi Sibirii, 1978).

Trubchevsk

ANT156 Trubchevsk Division Regional Studies Museum

Trubchevskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei
Trubchevsk (Brianskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

Recent publications by scholars at the Trubchevsk Division Regional Studies Museum include works on local architectural monuments and on the excavations of local Kvetun burial mounds (dating from the tenth to the thirteenth centuries). Former museum director V.A. Padin assembled one of the first travelling exhibitions of historical and archeological material in the area.

ANT157 Bashkir State University

Bashkirskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 40-letia Oktabria
450074 Ufa (Bashkirskaya ASSR)
ul. Frunze, 32
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: CHANBARISOV, Sh.Kh.

Bashkir State University has been an important center for archeological research in the southern Ural region since the establishment of an archeology study-center (kabinet) in the university's History Section in the mid-1960s. In conjunction with scholars from the Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Bashkir Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (ANT158), university archeologists have compiled an archeological map of the southern Urals, an area little studied by specialists in the field until the mid-1950s.

University anthropologists have also mounted a number of folklore expeditions in the region, recording in particular the reflections of working conditions and social customs in the stories and oral folk tales (predanie) of Bashkiria.

Ufa

ANT158 Institute of History, Language and Literature

Institut istorii, iazyka i literatury Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR
450054 Ufa 54 (Bashkirskaya ASSR)
prosp. Oktiabria, 71
Telephone Number: 4-22-43
Agency: Bashkir Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: USMANOV, Kh.F.

Soviet anthropological studies of Bashkiria find their origin in the research of S.I. Rudenko (1885-1969), whose works on the peoples of the Volga began appearing before 1917. After a relatively lively period of research and publication by Rudenko and others during the 1920s, work in Bashkir ethnic studies all but ceased for a quarter century. Only in the mid-1950s, with the publication of a second, enlarged, edition of Rudenko's classic historico-ethnographic study (Bashkiry, 1955)--under the auspices of the newlyformed Institute of History, Language and Literature of the USSR Academy's Bashkir Branch--did work in the field resume a normal pace. Rudenko's source material included archeological, linguistic, socio-cultural and biological data drawn from his own field work throughout Bashkiria, both early in the century and in an expedition of 1952.

Following Rudenko's lead, a number of scholars made significant contributions. Of particular note were R.G. Kuzeev's work (1957) on tribal organization in Bashkiria in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; B.G. Kalimullin's studies (1956-59) of Bashkir dwellings and folk architecture; a collective work by S.A. Avizhanskaia, N.V. Bikbulatov and Kuzeev (1964) on Bashkir decorative and applied art; and S.N. Shitova's studies of Bashkir dress (1962, 1966). In the mid- and late 1970s, Kuzeev continued his earlier work on the Bashkir genealogical chronicles (shezhere), bringing to light linguistic and socio-political aspects of life in the region in the middle ages; Bikbulatov studied kinship systems and the question of large families among Turkic language peoples, concluding that early Bashkir populations adhered to a large family-commune social structure.

Systematic archeological investigations throughout Bashkiria likewise date from the mid-1950s, when an archeology group was established within the institute by G.V. Iusupov, T.N. Troitskaia and P.F. Ishcherikov. The work of this group has included support of N.A. Mazhitov's study of the Novo-Turbaslinsk burial mound (1959) and M.S. Akimova's monographs on the physiology of the earliest southern Ural populations (1964, 1968).

The Ufa institute publishes a journal of local anthropological studies (Arkheologiya i etnografiya Bashkirii). Among the research facilities available to institute scholars is the library of the Bashkir Branch (Sovetskaya ul. 13/15) which contains over 200,000 units and includes strong sections on archeology, ethnography and linguistics.

Selected References

Bikbulatov, N.V., Mazhitov, N.A., Nauka v Sovetskoi Bashkirii za 50 let, (Ufa: Bashkirskii filial AN SSSR, 1969).

ANT159 Republican Regional Studies Museum of the Bashkir ASSR

Respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei Bashkirskoi ASSR
Ufa (Bashkirskaiia ASSR)
ul. Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii, 10
Telephone Number: 2-90-43
Agency:
Director:

In the mid-1970s, scholars at the Republican Regional Studies Museum in Ufa were conducting research on the theme "Genetic Relations between Bashkir Archeology and Ethnography." The museum mounted a large ethnographic expedition in southern Bashkiria, the results of which included examples of Bashkir national dress, handiwork and rare publications, now on display or in storage in Ufa. The museum's library, founded in 1864, holds nearly 5,000 units, approximately 200 of which are in Bashkir and Tatar.

Uglich

ANT160 Uglich Museum of History and Art

Uglichskii istoriko-khudozhestvennyi muzei
Uglich (Iaroslavskaiia obl.)
Kreml', 3
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Uglich Museum of History and Art began publishing collections of research works on local historical and anthropological topics (Issledovaniia i materialy po istorii Uglichskogo Verkhnevolzh'ia) in 1959. Among the subjects covered have been local legends, 18th century regional economic relations and linguistic peculiarities in the history of the Russian spoken in the upper Volga area.

Ulan-Ude

ANT161 Buriat Institute of Social Sciences

Buriatskii institut obshchestvennykh nauk Buriatskogo filiala SO AN SSSR
67000 Ulan-Ude
Fabrichnaia, 6
Telephone Number:
Agency: Buriat Branch, Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director:

The Buriat Institute of Social Sciences emerged in 1966, the lineal descendant of the Buriat-Mongolian Academic Committee (established in 1922), the Buriat-Mongolian Scientific Research Institute of Culture (1929) and the Buriat Interdisciplinary Scientific Research Institute of the Buriat Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Division (1958). The institute has long been a center for research on various aspects of Buriat, Tibetan, Mongolian and Uigur culture. Studies of Lamaism in Buriatia, Buddhist organizations in Southeast Asia, Indo-Tibetan medicine and Mongol manuscripts and xylographs have been undertaken by institute scholars in recent years.

The institute's library (ul. Kirova, 33) contains over 125,000 units. Its most complete collections are those on history, languages and folklore of Siberian peoples and history, archeology and ethnography of Mongolian peoples.

The institute reportedly supports graduate research, publishes a serial (Trudy) and has served as host to foreign scholars (eastern and western).

ANT162 Republican Regional Studies Museum of the Buriat ASSR

Respublikanskii kraevedcheskii muzei im. M.N. Khangalova Buriatskoi ASSR
Ulan-Ude
Profsoiuznaia ul., 29
Telephone Number: 49-83
Agency:
Director:

Since 1957 the Republican Regional Studies Museum in Ulan-Ude has published collections of regional studies materials (Materialy fondov). The museum's library, founded in 1923, contains over 7,500 units.

Ul'ianovsk

ANT163 Ul'ianovsk Region Museum of Regional Studies

Ul'ianovskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei im. I.A. Goncharova
Ul'ianovsk (Ul'ianovskaia obl.)
Novyi Venets, 3/4
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Ul'ianovsk Region Museum of Regional Studies has published both a serial (Kraevedcheskie zapiski) and a journal on research related to its holdings (Materialy iz fondov) since the 1950s. Topics covered in the publications to date include the Russian element in Mordvinian culture, Russian decorative armaments of the eighteenth to nineteenth centuries and local archeological expeditions led by museum scholars in the 1950s and 60s. The museum's library, founded in 1895 as the Library of the Museum of the Simbirsk Scholarly Archive Commission, contains over 8,000 units.

Vladimir

ANT164 Vladimir-Suzdal' Museum-Preserve

Vladimiro-Suzdal'skii muzei-zapovednik
Vladimir
ul. III Internatsionala, 64
Telephone Number: 30-91
Agency:
Director:

The Vladimir-Suzdal' Museum-Preserve, established in 1958, encompasses more than 40 historical monuments and 37 staged exhibitions in one of the most popular combined displays of art, architecture, and history in the Soviet Union. Of special note are the twelfth century cathedrals of Vladimir (Assumption and St. Dimitrii) and the Suzdal' Kremlin, parts of which date from 1024. The museum's library, founded in 1862, contains manuscripts and rare editions from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries and includes the collection of the Aleksandrov Brotherhood.

Vladivostok

ANT165 Far Eastern Pedagogical Institute of the Arts

Dal'nevostochnyi pedagogicheskii institut iskusstv
690678 Vladivostok
ul. 1 Maia, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

In addition to offering undergraduate course specialization in choral direction and folk instruments, the Far Eastern Pedagogical Institute of the Arts has become known for anthropological research: art students and musicologists from the institute have conducted five "musico-ethnographic" expeditions (1970-76) whose aim was to study the musical folklore of the Udegei tribe of Primorskii Krai. The expeditions made hundreds of recordings and collected a number of musical instruments among the Udegei, whose unique musical traditions have attracted Soviet scholars since the 1930s.

ANT166 Far Eastern State University

Dal'nevostochnyi gosudarstvennyi universitet
690652 Vladivostok (Primorskii krai, GSP)
ul. Sukhanova, 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: UNTELEV, G.A.

Founded in 1920, Far Eastern State University has long offered instruction in a number of anthropology-related disciplines. The university's Oriental Faculty sponsors undergraduate course specialization in eastern languages and literatures (including Chinese, Japanese, and Korean) and in foreign oriental area studies (history, culture, geography, etc.). Instructors from this faculty and from the Biology, Philology, and History faculties regularly contribute articles anthropological topics to the university's serial publication (Trudy Dal'nevostochnogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta). The university library (Okeanskii prosp., 37) contains over 300,000 units, among which are books from the personal library of historian M.N. Tikhomirov.

ANT167 Institute of the History, Archaeology and Ethnography of Far Eastern Peoples

Institut istorii, arkheologii i etnografii narodov Dal'nego Vostoka DVNTs AN SSSR
690600 GSP Vladivostok
Pushkinskaia, 89
Telephone Number: 2-05-07
Agency: Far Eastern Scientific Center, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KRUSHANOV, A.I.

When it was organized in 1971, the Institute of the History, Archeology and Ethnography of Far Eastern Peoples outlined for itself the following primary research areas: the historical experience of socialist and communist construction in the Soviet Far East; the history of the economy, life and culture of peoples of the Far East; questions of the settlement of the Far East, and the ethnogenesis of the aboriginal population of northwestern Asia; the history, life and culture of the smaller nationality groups of the Far East; and the historical development of Japan, Korea and China. Among the best known anthropological studies produced to date by institute scholars have been those of N.K. Starkova on the Itel'men tribe of Kamchatka.

The institute assisted physical anthropologists in studies of the native populations of the Chukotka peninsula in the mid-1970s. More recently, institute staff members set up a museum of the history and culture of the peoples of the Far East in Vladivostok.

ANT168 Maritime Regional Studies Museum

Primorskii kraevedcheskii muzei im. V.K. Arsen'eva
Vladivostok
ul. 1-ogo Maia, 6
Telephone Number: 2-50-77
Agency:
Director:

The Maritime Regional Studies Museum in Vladivostok contains notable collections of material on ethnic Russian settlers of the Far East. Included are the pre-revolutionary fund assembled by N.A. Pal'chevskii on the Ussuriisk Cossacks and the general collection of M.V. Kosova compiled in 1960. In 1966 the museum opened a branch in Ussuriisk which contains material on the Russian settlement of that city (formerly Nikol'skoe) in 1886.

The museum supports a small publishing enterprise and a library (founded in 1916) of over 16,000 units.

Volgograd

ANT169 Volgograd Region Museum of Regional Studies

Volgogradskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Volgograd (Volgogradskaia obl.)
prosp. im. V.I. Lenina, 38
Telephone Number: 33-28-90
Agency:
Director:

Archeologists from the Volgograd Region Museum of Regional Studies have carried out excavations of the burial mounds around the city of Leninsk. Among the items recovered (dating from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries) are unique ornamental mirrors, brushes and cutlery. The museum has published a serial since 1973 and supports a library of over 3,000 units.

Vologda

ANT170 Vologda Region Museum of Regional Studies

Vologodskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Vologda (Vologodskaia obl.)
ul. Maiakovskogo, T 15
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Vologda Region Museum of Regional Studies has issued a number of collections on local lore since the mid-1950's. The museum's serial (Vologodskii krai; first edition 1959), published in conjunction with the local geographical society, has covered such topics as Neolithic dwellings of the European USSR forest zone and the Northern Dvinsk water system. The museum's library, established in 1923, contains over 22,000 units and includes the archives of the pre-revolutionary Society for the Study of the Northern Region.

Voronezh

ANT171 Voronezh Region Museum of Regional Studies

Voronezhskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Voronezh (Voronezhskaia obl.)
Plekhanovskaia ul., 29
Telephone Number: 59-09
Agency:
Director:

The Voronezh Region Museum of Regional Studies began publishing a serial (Trudy) in 1960. Topics treated to date include Bronze Age burial mounds in the Voronezh region, local ship building in the seventeenth century and Sarmatian handicraft fragments from the Don River banks. The museum library, founded in 1894, contains over 32,000 units and incorporates the personal library of the Paleolithic specialist S.N. Zamiatin.

Zagorsk

ANT172 Museum of History and Art

Muzei istorii i iskusstva
Zagorsk
Lavra
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: POPESKU

Founded in 1920 in the former Trinity Monastery of St. Sergius, the Museum of History and Art at Zagorsk presently contains over 60,000 display items, including Russian religious paintings, sculpture and furniture of seventeenth to the nineteenth century origins as well as seventeenth century Persian, Syrian, and Turkish pieces.

Zvenigorod

ANT173 Zvenigorod Regional Studies Museum

Zvenigorodskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Zvenigorod (Moskovskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

Housed in the former Sauvino-Storozhevskii monastery, the Zvenigorod Regional Studies Museum features exhibits of religious art, paintings, local folklore material and handicrafts. Finds in the Suponev area in the mid-1960s helped the museum create an elaborate display of the local carriage construction industry at the turn of the century. The museum has published two guidebooks to historical and cultural monuments in and near Zvenigorod.

ARMENIAN SSR

Erevan

ANT174 Erevan State University

Erevanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
375049 Erevan
ul. Mraviana, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: AMBARTSUMIAN, S.A.

After its establishment in 1920, Erevan State University rapidly developed into one of the leading centers of instruction in anthropology-related disciplines in the Transcaucasus. By the early 1950s, the university's History Faculty offered undergraduate course specialization in Armenian national history and historiography while the Philology Faculty trained students in Armenian language, eastern languages (Iranian, Turkish, Caucasian) and comparative linguistics. Recent research at the university has examined the application of zootechnical data in the ethnographic study of animal husbandry.

ANT175 Institute of Archeology and Ethnography

Institut arkheologii i etnografii AN ArmSSR
Erevan
ul. Aboviana, 68
Telephone Number: 56-35-70
Agency: Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ARAKELIAN, B.N.

Anthropological research in Soviet Armenia was centered in the Museum of the History of Armenia from the 1920s until the mid-1950s. In 1959, the Archeology Sector and the ethnography group of the museum's parent Institute of History were combined to form a separate Institute of Archeology and Ethnography within the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the following year, the new institute incorporated the folklore group of the academy's Institute of Literature and the folk music and folk dance sections of the Institute of Arts.

In the pre-war period, Armenian anthropology concentrated on the life and customs of ancient Armenia. Since the war, however, a new generation of anthropologists has shifted the focus to contemporary Armenian life. Research topics at the Institute of Archeology and Ethnography now include the family (living conditions; community and kinship structures); Armenian applied arts; economic occupations (agriculture; animal husbandry; villages and dwellings; means of transport and communication); religious cults and concepts; and traditional Armenian folk holidays. Studies have been made of various aspects of life and culture among ethnic groups within Armenia, including the Sasunts, Dersim, Tavush, and Siunik peoples. An ethnic map of the republic has also been prepared by institute scholars.

In co-operation with anthropologists from Moscow's Institute of Ethnography and other republican centers, scholars from Erevan have contributed to national research projects such as a study of the peoples of the Caucasus (Narody karkaza) and a historico-ethnographic atlas of the trans-Caucasus region. Further afield, the institute has lent support to anthropological expeditions in remote areas of Soviet Siberia (e.g., a 1974 study of choreographic arts among native populations of the far northeast).

Institute archeologists are extremely active in all areas of their discipline. In the last twenty years, institute-sponsored digs throughout the republic have brought forth studies of primitive society in Armenia; 4th millenium B.C. agricultural life of the settlement at Tekhuta; Siunik cave art; the culture of 3rd millenium B.C. Armenian hill dwellers; Bronze and Early Iron Age Armenia; the Erebuni murals; and the art of Armenia in the Urartu period.

Selected References

Arakelian, B.N., Vardumian, D.S., Nazinian, A.M., "Arkheologiya, etnografiia i fol'klor," in Ts.P. Agaian, ed., Akademiia nauk Armianskoi SSR za 25 let (Erevan, AN ArmSSR, 1968), 383-401.

Arakelian, B.N., "Arkheologicheskie issledovaniia v sovetskoi Armenii," Vestnik AN SSSR, 1977, No. 10, 97-111.

Institut vostokovedeniia AN ArmSSR
Erevan
ul. Barekamutian, 24 G
Telephone Number: 58-33-82
Agency: Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SARKISIAN, G. Kh.

History.--While Armenia boasts a centuries-old tradition of research in oriental studies, systematization of this research is a relatively recent phenomenon. Only in 1954 was a group created for the study of modern and contemporary history of the nations of the Near and Middle East within the Armenian Academy's Institute of History. On the basis of this group, the first independent oriental studies research establishment in the republic--the Academy's Institute of Oriental Studies--was established in 1958.

Organization and Staff.--By the late 1960s, the institute staff comprised over 50 workers, of whom 45 were scholars and researchers. The group included three doctors and 24 candidates of science. Work proceeded in three groups (Turkish, Iranian, and Arabic studies); over the next decade, three additional groups (Kurdish, ancient Oriental, and Caucasian/Byzantine studies) were added.

Some Known Research Areas.--The institute has defined its primary mission as "working out timely problems of late and modern history, economics, ideology, and culture of the peoples of the Near and Middle East." Of particular interest to anthropologists are institute projects concerning the historical and cultural connections of the Armenian people with peoples of Asia and Africa as well as projects in the area of "problems of ethnogony, ethnography, language and literature of the peoples of the Orient." Notable institute publications on these topics include A.T. Nalbandian's work on Arabic sources on Armenia (Arabskie istochniki ob Armenii i sopredel'nykh stranakh, 1965--in Armenian); A. Kh. Safrastian's analogous work on Turkish sources (Turetskie istochniki ob Armenii, armianakh i drugikh narodakh Zakavkaz'ia, vol. 1-3, 1961-67--in Armenian); A. Dzhindi's study of Kurdish epic song-stories (Kurdskie epicheskie pesni-skazy, Moskva, 1962--in Russian); and Kh. M. Chatoev's monograph on the Kurds of Armenia (Kurdy Sovetskoi Armenii, Erevan, 1965--in Russian).

The institute publishes a serial (in Armenian) which includes studies by institute scholars and proceedings of conferences and symposia held under institute auspices.

Research Facilities.--The institute maintains a library of over 9,000 units. An exchange of literature and scientific articles is carried out with Harvard University, the British Center of Oriental Investigations and other organizations.

Selected References

Agaian, Ts. P., et al., eds., Akademiia nauk Armianskoi SSR za 25 let, (Erevan: AN ArmSSR, 1968).

Gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii muzei Armianskoi SSR
Erevan, tsentr
pl. Lenina
Telephone Number: 2-36-70
Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Culture
Director: ASRATIAN, M.S.

From the 1920s until the mid-1950s, when the focus of work in the field shifted to the newly-created Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of the Armenian Academy, the Museum of the History of Armenia was the leading center for anthropological research in the republic. The museum organized expeditions throughout Armenia and published a number of substantial studies of the material and spiritual culture of Armenian ethnic groups; of particular note were the works of the chairman of the museum's Ethnography Division, V. Bdoian, which appeared in the museum's serial, Trudy, and in national publications. A number of museum staff members contributed studies on the history and culture of the Kurds, the first such research to appear in print in the Soviet Union.

At present the museum holds over 160,000 items; it is the chief repository of artifacts on the history, archeology, architecture, and religious art of Armenia. In the 1970s, museum scholars worked on the compilation of a bibliography on Armenian ethnography.

The museum's library established in 1921 using the library of the Caucasian Armenian Ethnographic Fraternity as its base, contains over 38,000 units. Included are sections on Armenian studies, archeology, ethnography, numismatics, folklore and art and architecture, as well as rare editions of Armenian-language publications (sixteenth to nineteenth centuries) from Constantinople, Vienna and Madras.

AZERBAIDZHANI SSR

Baku

ANT178 Azerbaidzhani State University

Azerbaidzhanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. S.M. Kirova
370602 Baku

ul. Patrisa Lumumby, 23

Telephone Number:

Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: BAGIRZADE, F.M.O.

Azerbaidzhani State University (founded 1919) has long offered courses in various fields of anthropology. As of the early 1950s, the university's Philology Faculty trained undergraduates in Azeri and Azerbaidzhani national art Faculty of Oriental Studies offered undergraduate and graduate course work in Turkish, Iranian, Arabic, and Caucasian languages and cultures. At present the university employs approximately 700 instructors for 11,000 full-time, part-time, and correspondence students. The library contains well over a million volumes. The university's serial publication (Trudy) has carried contributions on topics of regional anthropology from scholars of the faculties noted above and from the History and Biology faculties.

ANT179 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN AzSSR

Baku

ul. Mamedalieva, 3

Telephone Number:

Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: SUMBAT-ZADE, A.S.

Scholars at the Institute of History in Baku have studied the physical anthropology of the peoples of Azerbaidzhan since the early 1950's. Expeditions organized by G.F. Debets (whom the Azerbaidzhani Academy invited from Moscow) collected material on the Shakh dags and Shemakhin Tats in 1951-52. The first analysis of craniological material from Azerbaidzhan was completed in 1954-55 by R.M. Kasimova, a graduate student in the institute, under the guidance of V.V. Bunak at the Leningrad Division of the national Institute of Ethnography.

At a recent conference of republican anthropologists organized by the institute in Baku, 27 papers on various aspects of ancient and middle ages archeology, ethnography, epigraphy and architecture were presented. Studies of the paleolithic layers of the Azykh cave, the burial sites at Alikemektepesi and the northern part of the (second) ancient settlement at Kiul'tepe were among the works read; further, the results of an intensive interdisciplinary expedition mounted by the academy in 1974 in the delta of the Araksa and Akary rivers were presented.

At a recent all-union anthropology conference, institute scholar G.A. Guliev spoke of the need to employ ethnographers in the task of developing new rituals for contemporary Soviet society.

The institute's library, established in 1945, contains over 150,000 units.

Selected References

Kasimova, R.M., "Antropologiya Sovetskogo Azerbaidzhana za 50 let," Voprosy antropologii, 1971, No. 37, 159-162.

Mustafaev, A.N., Arazova, R.B., "Sessiya arkeologov i etnografov Azerbaidzhana," Sovetskaya arkeologiya, 1976, No. 3, 354-355.

ANT180 Institute of the Peoples of the Near and Middle East

Institut narodov Blizhnego i Srednego Vostoka AN AzSSR
Baku
prosp. Narimanova, 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ARASLI, G.M.

Created in 1965 from the Azerbaidzhani Academy's former Institute of Oriental Studies, the Institute of the Peoples of the Near and Middle East in Baku has become a significant center for Turkic, Iranian, and Arabic studies. Historical and philological research are the institute's specialities, although economic and socio-philosophical studies are also given attention.

ANT181 Museum of the History of Azerbaidzhan

Muzei istorii Azerbaidzhana An AzSSSR
Baku
ul. Malygina, 4
Telephone Number: 3-27-04
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: AZIZBEKOVA, P.A.

Founded in 1920, the Museum of the History of Azerbaidzhan presently contains over 120,000 display items tracing the history of Azerbaidzhan from antiquity to the present. The museum's rich collections of archeological and ethnographic material (which include items from the early Manna, Media and Atropatena states as well as later Azerbaidzhani costumes and crafts) are regularly supplemented by additions from expeditions organized throughout the republic by museum scholars. Articles on the history and culture of Azerbaidzhan by museum staff members appear frequently in the museum's serial (Trudy Muzeia istorii Azerbaidzhana; first edition, 1956) and in other publications of the Azerbaidzhan Academy.

Kirovabad

ANT182 Kirovabad Museum of History and Regional Studies

Kirovabadskii istoriko-kraevedcheskii muzei

Kirovabad

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

In the mid-1960s, the Kirovabad Museum of History and Regional Studies significantly expanded its collection of ancient coins, obtaining some 800 silver pieces struck in Tiflis (Tbilisi), Erevan and elsewhere in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as well as 3,000 bronze pieces of eleventh and twelfth century vintage.

Nakhichevan'

ANT183 State Museum of History and Regional Studies of the Nakhichevan' ASSR

Gosudarstvennyi istoriko-kraevedcheskii muzei Nakhichevanskoi ASSR

Nakhichevan (Nakhichevanskaia ASSR)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

Scholars from the Nakhichevan' State Museum of History and Regional Studies have conducted expeditions throughout the republic in search of artifacts relating to the history and culture of the Nakhichevani people. Among recent finds were 16th century medical texts discovered in the village of Alindzha (Dzhul'finskii district).

Stepanakert

ANT184 Stepanakert Museum of History of the Nagorno-Karabakh A.O.

Stepanakertsii muzei istorii Nagorno-Karabakhskoi A.O.

Stepanakert

ul. Gor'kogo, 4

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Museum of History at Stepanakert features collections on the history of the peoples of Azerbaidzhan and includes sections devoted to local archeology and ethnography.

BELORUSSIAN SSR

Minsk

ANT185 Belorussian State University

Belorusskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.I. Lenina

220080 Minsk

Universitetskii gorodok

Telephone Number:

Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Dean:

The Office of Technical Methods of Belorussian State University's History Faculty maintains a collection of over 500 slides and films of archeological sites in Belorussia.

ANT186 Institute of Art Studies, Ethnography and Folklore

Institut iskusstvovedeniia, etnografii i fol'klora AN BelSSR

220072 Minsk

ul. Tipografaskaia, 1, korp. 2

Telephone Number: 39-53-81

Agency: Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: MARTSELEV, S.V.

History.--The Belorussian Academy's Institute of Art Studies, Ethnography and Folklore was established in 1957, using as its base the Sector of Ethnography and Folklore of the academy's Institute of History and the Sector of Art of the Institute of Literature.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1979, the institute employed over 140 workers (95 of whom were described as "scientific"), including seven doctors and 41 candidates of science. In the 1980 academic year, the institute offered graduate instruction in 10 fields: physical anthropology; ethnography; art history; folklore studies; theater arts; musical arts; film and television; fine arts; decorative and applied art; and theory and history of architecture.

Some Known Research Areas.--The institute's current research proceeds along four basic lines: the development of Belorussian art; physical anthropology and ethnography of the Belorussian people; Belorussian oral poetic works; and monuments of Belorussian history and culture. In the field of ethnography, institute studies concentrate on "contemporary ethno-social processes," rendering analyses of the life and culture of urban and rural Belorussian workers and the Belorussian intelligentsia, the interaction of various ethnic groups within the republic and the formation of inter-nationality lifestyles and cultural traits. Considerable effort has been devoted to the study of contemporary rituals--and to the introduction of new rituals created by institute scholars into Belorussian life through radio, television, and print media. In this connection, recent studies by V.M. Ivanov (on the production of new rituals) and a collective work by institute scholars (on changes in the life and culture of the Belorussian population) may be of particular interest to scholars of anthropological methodology.

Other themes treated by institute anthropologists include 19th century Belorussian ethnography, Belorussian cultural life under German occupation and dermoglyphics. The institute's folklore section is known to be particularly active, mounting expeditions regularly throughout the republic.

Research Facilities.--Institute scholars have access to the Belorussian Academy's million-volume library (Leninskii prosp., 66), which includes the archives of Belorussian artist and folklorist Ia. Drozdovich.

Selected References

Borisevich, N.A., ed., Akademiia nauk Belorusskoi SSR, (Minsk: Nauka i tekhnika, 1979).

Buslov, K.P., "Obshchestvennye nauki v Belorussii," Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1977, No. 4, 54-63.

ANT187 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN BelSSR
220072 Minsk
ul. Tipograficheskaya 1, korp. 2
Telephone Number: 39-48-69
Agency: Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KAMENSKAYA, N.V.

The Belorussian Academy's Institute of History maintains an Archeology Section which has worked on excavations in the Dnepr, Sozh, and Pripiat' river basins.

See also HIS146.

ANT188 Institute of Linguistics

Institut iazykoznaniiya im. Iakuba Kolasa AN BelSSR
220072 Minsk
ul. Akademicheskaya, 25
Telephone Number: 39-57-18
Agency: Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SUDNIK, M.R.

The Institute of Linguistics of the Belorussian Academy is well known for its work in dialect study and linguistic geography. Institute scholars (headed by K.K. Atrakhovich) have compiled a dialectological atlas of the Belorussian language and have aided similar efforts in other republics and language regions. Institute scholars have also taken part in "ethno-linguistic" expeditions; one such project, conducted in 1974 in the Poles'e region of Belorussia, concentrated on the spiritual culture of eastern and western Poles'e as reflected in the terminology and structure of popular rituals and local folklore.

See also LIT113.

ANT189 State Museum of the Belorussian SSR

Gosudarstvennyi muzei Belorusskoi SSR
Minsk
ul. Marksa, 12-k
Telephone Number: 2-36-65
Agency:
Director: ZAGRISHEV, I.P.

The State Museum in Minsk contains over 200,000 display items tracing the history of Belorussia from primitive communal societies to the present. The museum's library holds over 13,000 volumes.

Gomel'

ANT190 Gomel' Region Museum of Regional Studies

Gomel'skii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei

Gomel' (Gomel'skaia obl.)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Gomel' Region Museum of Regional Studies has published a collection of material on local history and culture on the eve of the revolution.

Grodno

ANT191 Grodno State Historico-Archeological Museum-Preserve

Grodnenskii gosudarstvennyi istoriko-arkheologicheskii muzei-zapovednik

Grodno

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The collections at the Grodno State Historico-Archeological Museum-Preserve include paintings, religious art, applied art, and archeological material from regional excavations. The museum recently incorporated the Boriso-Glebskaia (Kolozhskaia) church, a remarkable architectural monument built on the steep bank of the river Niemen circa 1180. Among publications by museum researchers have been articles on this and other ancient churches and on the origins of Grodno's historic street names.

ESTONIAN SSR

Tallin

ANT192 Estonian State Open Air Museum

Estonskii gosudarstvennyi muzei pod otkrytym nebom
200016 Tallin
Rocca-al-Mare, Vabaohumuuseumi tee 12
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: PAIKEN, L.H.

Established in 1937, the Estonian State Open Air Museum currently contains over 38,000 display items covering Estonian folk architecture and lifestyles from the feudal period to the twentieth century. Examples of western, southern, northern, and island Estonian peasant architecture are distributed over the museum grounds, which are divided into four "ethnological zones" reflecting the material culture of each of Estonia's regions. Farm buildings, mills, smithies and wooden churches are among the original and reconstructed displays. A chapel from Sutelpas, built in 1699, was recently brought to the museum from the Noarotsi Peninsula.

ANT193 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN EstSSR
200101 Tallin
Estonia pst., 7
Telephone Number:
Agency: Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SILIVASK, K.

The Estonian Academy's Institute of History has in recent years devoted attention to questions of anthropological data-gathering methodology and contemporary Estonian socio-cultural processes. At a 1976 all-union conference on anthropological field work, institute scholar Kh. R. Pussia read a paper on the reliability of material gained through questionnaires distributed on the Estonian island of Khiiumaa. In 1979, researchers in the institute's Sociology Sector studied the influence of the family on Estonian social mobility and social structure and the development of Estonian material culture during the post-war "scientific-technical revolution."

The institute is also known to support research in physical anthropology.

ANT194 State Historical Museum of the Estonian SSR

Gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii muzei Estonskoi SSR
Tallinn
ul. Pikk, 17
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: SILLAOTS, P.

The State Historical Museum of the Estonian SSR contains over 180,000 exhibit items tracing the history of the Estonian people from ancient times to the present. Among the archeological and ethnographic displays are collections of early Estonian weapons, armor, coins, medals, and paintings.

ANT195 Tallin City Museum

Tallinskii gorodskoi muzei
Tallin
ul. Vene, 17
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: TEDER, M.

The Tallin City Museum, founded in 1937, contains material on the history of the city and its environs since 1700. The museum's library holds over 3,000 volumes.

Tartu

ANT196 Museum of Ethnography

Muzei etnografii AN EstSSR
Tartu
ul. N. Burdenko, 32
Telephone Number:
Agency: Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: PETERSON, A. Iu.

The Museum of Ethnography in Tartu holds one of the largest (500,000 items) collections of material on a single republican ethnic group in the Soviet Union. Examples of Estonian folk art, household equipment, handicrafts and agricultural implements are among the museum's display fund.

The museum is also an active research center. As of 1975 museum scholars were preparing an atlas of Estonian settlements and dwellings. At an all-union conference on contemporary ethnography in 1977, director Peterson called for the development of the film medium as a tool in ethnographic research.

Since 1945 the museum has published an annual, Etnograafiamuseumi Aastaraamat, which features articles in Estonian (with resumes in Russian and German) on a broad range of topics.

ANT197 Tartu State University

Tartuskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
202400 Tartu
ul. Ulikooli, 18
Telephone Number: 341-21-201
Agency: Estonian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KOOP, A.V.

Tartu State University has long offered instruction in anthropology-related disciplines. By the mid-1950s the university's Faculty of History and Philology trained both undergraduates and graduate students in Baltic and Finno-Ugric languages, comparative linguistics, archeology and ethnography. At present instruction in these fields is divided between the now-separate History and Philology faculties.

Archeology work at Tartu centers around the university's Museum of Classical Archeology. The museum (Director: O. Utter) features ancient sculpture, gems and coins and maintains a 12,000 volume library. The university library, established in 1802, is the largest in the Baltic republics. Among its three million-plus units are the personal libraries of former professors R. Gausman (history and archeology of the Baltic states) and K. Morgenshtern (ancient and classical philology, history and philosophy) as well as the archives of the university from the period of Swedish administration (1632-1709).

GEORGIAN SSR

Tbilisi

ANT198 Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography

Institut istorii, arkheologii i etnografii im. akademika
I.A. Dzhavakhishvili AN GrSSR
Tbilisi
ul. Dzerzhinskogo, 8
Telephone Number: 99-06-82
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MELIKISHVILI, G.A.

The Georgian Academy's Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography (formerly the Institute of Language, History and Material Culture) has long been one of the leading centers of anthropological research in the republic. Institute scholars, basing their work on the methodology of Georgian academician G.S. Chitaia, have produced interdisciplinary studies of Georgian life and culture in the Khevi, Khevsureti, Mtiuleti, Pshavi and Tusheti regions, as well as works on the relations of Georgian and non-Georgian peoples.

Recent studies at the institute have included A.I. Robakidze's work on social relations during the feudal period in Georgia and a study of Sel'dzhuk influence on Transcaucasian ethnic, cultural and political life in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The institute's Department of Concrete Sociological Research conducts studies of contemporary family development and family relations in Georgia.

The institute publishes journals on Caucasian and Georgian ethnography (Kavkazskii etnograficheskii sbornik and Materialy po etnografii Gruzii) in both Georgian and Russian. The institute's library, founded in 1917 as the Library of the Caucasian Historico-Archeological Institute, presently contains over 76,000 units, among which are the personal libraries of professors N.I. Veselovskii, G.F. Tsereteli and E.S. Takaishvili.

ANT199 Institute of Oriental Studies

Institut vostokovedeniia AN GrSSR
380062 Tbilisi
ul. akademika Tsereteli, 3
Telephone Number: 23-38-85
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: GAMKRELIDZE, T.G.

Opened in 1960, the Georgian Academy's Institute of Oriental Studies currently employs some 160 specialists in eight research areas: ancient and oriental languages; Turkic studies; Semitic studies (including Arabic and Hebrew); modern literature of the Near East; medieval history of the Near East; Byzantine studies; Indo/Iranian languages; and Persian studies. Most institute sponsored historical research focuses on pre-twentieth century periods.

ANT200 State Museum of Georgia

Gosudarstvennyi muzei Gruzii im. S.N. Dzhnashvili
Tbilisi
prosp. Rustaveli, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: CHERKEZISHVILI, N.G.

Founded in 1852 as the Caucasus Museum, the State Museum of Georgia today holds a rich fund of archeological material from around the republic as well as sizeable collections of Georgian handicrafts and artworks from the last century. The museum staff has organized a number of archeological and ethnographic expeditions, the findings of which have been reported in the museum's annual (Izvestiia). The museum library contains over 200,000 volumes.

ANT201 State Historico-Ethnographic Museum of Tbilisi

Gosudarstvennyi istoriko-etnograficheskii muzei goroda Tbilisi
Tbilisi
Komsomolskaia alleia, 11
Telephone Number: 9-61-52
Agency:
Director: TRESHELASHVILI, A.V.

The State Historico-Ethnographic Museum of Tbilisi contains archeological material on the history of the city, the region, and the Georgian people from the pre-Christian era to the present. The museum's library, established in 1924, contains over 16,000 units.

ANT202 Tbilisi State University

Tbilisskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
380028 Tbilisi
prosp. Chavchavadze, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: OKUDZHAVA, V.M.

Instruction and research in various areas of anthropology are divided among the faculties of Philology, History and Oriental Studies at Tbilisi State University. Work on Georgian linguistics and folklore is the province of the Philology Faculty (see LIT125). The History Faculty has long offered undergraduate training in ancient Georgian history, archeology and ethnography (HIS156). The Oriental Studies Faculty currently offers undergraduate course specialization in both Iranian and Turkish language and literature.

Batumi

ANT203 State Museum of the Adzhari ASSR

Gosudarstvennyi muzei Adzharskoi ASSR

Batumi

ul. Dzhincharadze, 4

Telephone Number: 24-53

Agency:

Director:

The State Museum of the Adzhari ASSR was established at the turn of the century and has since become a prominent research facility. Its library contains over 50,000 units, among which are rare editions of historical, geographical, and anthropological texts in Russian, Georgian, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, and other languages. Museum scholars have published an illustrated guidebook to the museum's holdings in the Adzhari language.

Gori

ANT204 Gori State Historico-Ethnographic Museum

Goriiskii gosudarstvennyi istoriko-etnograficheskii muzei

Gori

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

Located in the city's former fortress, the Gori State Historico-Ethnographic Museum features displays covering the political and social history of Georgia. Included are sections devoted to folklore, handicrafts and the development of local industries.

Historians visiting Gori may also wish to visit the house in which I.V. Stalin was born and the adjacent Stalin museum.

Kutaisi

ANT205 Kutaisi State Museum of History and Ethnography

Kutaisskii gosudarstvennyi muzei istorii i etnografii
Kutaisi
ul. Tbilisi, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: NIKOLISHVILI, M.V.

The Kutaisi State Museum of History and Ethnography features over 10,000 display items depicting the history and ethnic heritage of the peoples of Georgia. Included are collections of tenth to thirteenth century icons, eleventh to nineteenth century religious manuscripts, early Georgian armor and musical instruments.

Maikop

ANT206 Adygei Scientific Research Institute of Economics,
Language, Literature and History

Adygeiskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki, iazyka,
literatury i istorii pri Sovete Ministrov AdASSR
Maikop (Adygeiskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Adygei ASSR Council of Ministers
Director: NAPSO, F.A.

Scholars at the Adygei Scientific Research Institute of Economics, Language, Literature and History have produced studies of marriage and family customs among the Adygei people and of pagan survivals in Islam (the latter based on Adygei historical traditions).

Sukhumi

ANT207 Abkhazian Institute of Language, Literature and History

Abkhazskii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii im. D.I. Gulia AN GrSSR
Sukhumi (Abkhazskaia ASSR)
ul. Rustaveli, 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: DZIDZARIIA, G.A.

Though anthropological data on the Abkhazians have been collected since the middle ages, systematic study of the history, ethnic heritage, customs and folklore of this group began only in the late nineteenth century; S.T. Zvanby and N.S. Dzhnashia, the former Abkhazian and the latter Georgian, were the prerevolutionary pioneers in the field. After the establishment of Soviet power in the region in 1921, a number of institutions were created for Abkhazian studies, including the Abkhazian Scientific Society (1922), the Abkhazian State Museum (1924) and the Academy of Abkhazian Language and Literature (1925). The present Abkhazian Institute of Language, Literature and History was organized in 1931 (as the Abkhazian Scientific Research Institute of Regional Studies). In 1938 an ethnography group was established within the institute's History Division. Since then the institute has been the pre-eminent establishment for anthropological research in the republic.

D.I. Gulia, for whom the institute was later named, and S.P. Basaria were two of the most prominent pre-war contributors in the field of Abkhazian anthropological studies. Basaria's work covered such topics as the ethnic composition of the population, migration patterns, education, language, religion, customs, and ethnogenesis. Gulia specialized in aspects of the economic and cultural life of the Abkhazian people, especially those connected with hunting and livestock management. In the post-war period, Sh. D. Inal-Ipa has stood out among a new generation of anthropologists with special interest in Abkhazia. Inal-Ipa's monograph, Abkhazy (1960), summarized all previous research in Abkhazian archeology, linguistics and folklore.

More recent work at the institute has concerned the study of the Caucasian folk epic Narty and the origins of Abkhazian agricultural implements. Research on Narty has been the province of a number of institute scholars and associates (Inal-Ipa, K.S. Sharkryl, Sh. Kh. Salakaia, A.N. Gogua) while R.K. Chanba has written on the agricultural question.

Selected References

Anshba, A.A., Zykha, S.L., "Etnograficheskie i fol'kloristicheskie issledovaniia v Abkhazii za gody sovetskoi vlasti,"
Sovetskaiia etnografiia, No. 1, 1974, 84-92.

ANT208 Abkhazian State Museum

Abkhazskii gosudarstvennyi muzei
Sukhumi
ul. Lenina, 22
Telephone Number: 69-55
Agency:
Director: ARGUN, A.A.

Founded in 1924, the Abkhazian State Museum presently contains some 100,000 exhibit items tracing the history of the Abkhazian people and their region. An annex of the museum in the Novo-Affonskii monastery is devoted to regional religious history and art.

Recent anthropological research undertaken under museum auspices has included work on agricultural rituals and calendars among the Abkhazians. The museum's research library contains over 7,000 units, among which are nearly 2,000 works in Georgian and Abkhazian.

Tskhinvali

ANT209 Southern Ossetian State Pedagogical Institute

Iuzhno-Osetinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
383570 Tskhinvali
Moskovskaia ul., 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Director:

Recent anthropological research at the Southern Ossetian State Pedagogical Institute has examined rural Ossetian ceremonial rites and agricultural calendars connected with them.

KAZAKH SSR

Alma-Ata

ANT210 Central State Museum of the Kazakh SSR

Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi muzei Kazakhskoi SSR
Alma-Ata
Park im. 28 panfilovtsev
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: KOSHAMBEKOVA, R.K.

Since the mid-1930s, the Central State Museum of the Kazakh SSR has sent scholars on expeditions throughout the Republic to gather material on Kazakh culture. At present the museum features over 90,000 display items, including sections on applied arts, crafts, and national dress.

ANT211 Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography

Institut istorii, arkheologii i etnografii im. Ch. Ch. Valikhanova
AN KazSSR
Alma-Ata 45
ul. Shevchenko, 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: NUZUPBEKOV, A.N.

Shortly after the establishment of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in 1946, the Ethnography Sector was organized under the leadership of N.S. Sabitov in the new Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography in Alma-Ata. This sector (later a division) quickly assumed the position it enjoys today, that of leading anthropological research center in the Kazakh republic. The results of Sabitov's field work in the late 1940s and early 1950s throughout Kazakhstan were recorded in local and national anthropological journals; national interest was likewise drawn to the region by the work of various Moscow scholars (notably N.N. Cheboksarov, O.A. Korbe and E.I. Makhova) working in Kazakhstan in collaboration with Sabitov and other institute anthropologists. Beginning in 1956, the institute's serial (Trudy) devoted regular space to articles on Kazakh anthropology.

From the mid-1950s to the present day, anthropological research in Kazakhstan has been led by scholars such as A. Kh. Margulan, Kh. Argynbaev, V.V. Vostrov, R.D. Khodzhaeva, Dzh. Karmysheva, Kh. A. Kauanova and O. Ismagulov--all of whom have worked at or in association with the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography in Alma-Ata.

Vostrov and Kauanova have written on contemporary Kazakh culture and its relation to the cultures of other Soviet nationalities (Material'naia kul'tura kazakhskogo naroda na sovremennom etape, 1972). With M.S. Mukanov, Vostrov has also worked on the question of Kazakh tribal distribution and settlement (Rodo-plemennoi sostav i rasselenie kazakhov, 1968). Argynbaev has written (in Kazakh) on anthropological aspects of traditional Kazakh livestock management. Ismagulov has continued historical research begun in the 1920s by G.F. Debets and V.V. Ginzburg on the physical characteristics of the ancient settlers of Kazakhstan and their connections with present-day Kazakh peoples (Naselenie Kazakhstana ot epokhi bronzy do sovremennosti, 1970). Kazakh academician Margular has supervised the publication in five volumes of the collected works of Ch. Ch. Valikhanov, for whom the institute is named (Sobranie sochinenii, 1961-1972); Valikhanov, who has been called "the first Kazakh scholar," collected material on the life and culture not only of the Kazakhs but of the Uigurs, Dungans, Kirgiz, Uzbeks, and other Asiatic peoples.

Two recent research projects at the institute have dealt with ethno-cultural contacts among peoples of Kazakhstan at the turn of the century and Kazakh family and family-marital relationships. G.F. Dakhshleiger presented a paper on the former at an all-union conference on Turkology held in Alma-Ata in 1976; Kaunova gave an analysis of the latter at an all-union conference on contemporary ethnography in Moscow in 1977.

Institute scholars use the Kazakh Academy's central library which contains nearly 3,000,000 units.

Selected References

- Dakhshleiger, G.F., Sultanov, T., "Vostokovednye issledovaniia v Kazakhstane," Narody Azii i Afriki, 1972, No. 2, 225-229.
- Vostrov, V.V., Dakhshleiger, G.F., Kauanova, Kh., "Etnograficheskoe izuchenie Kazakhskogo naroda," Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1972, No. 4, 34-41.

ANT212 Kazakh State University

Kazakhskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. S.M. Kirova
480091 Alma-Ata
ul. Kirova, 136
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Philology Faculty of Kazakh State University supports research and instruction in Kazakh language and Turkish linguistics

See also LIT132.

ANT213 Museum of Archeology

Muzei arkheologii AN KazSSR
Alma-Ata
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences
Director:

The Museum of Archeology in Alma-Ata was opened in 1973 as a division of the Kazakh Academy's Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography. The museum's chief task is to illustrate the development of human society in the territory of present-day Kazakhstan from earliest times to the late Middle Ages. Four divisions, devoted to Stone, Bronze, early Iron and Middle Ages, comprise the museum's exposition plan. Among the items on display are Bronze Age decorations and implements from the grave excavations at Tau-Tara and Kara-Kuduk.

Butakovo

ANT214 Butakovo Ethnographic Museum

Butakovskii etnograficheskii muzei
Butakovo (Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Butakovo Ethnographic Museum was opened in 1969 as a branch of the Leninogorsk Division Regional Studies Museum (ANT216). The collection at Butakovo contains material from twelve separate Old Believer settlements in the area dating from the mid-eighteenth century. In the late 1970s, plans were made to expand the museum into an open-air exhibition featuring a complex of peasant dwellings and community buildings.

Karaganda

ANT215 Karaganda State University

Karagandinskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

470055 Karaganda

ul. Gogolia, 38

Telephone Number:

Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

The Faculty of History and Philology at Karaganda State University offers instruction in Kazakh language and literature and regional history.

Leninogorsk

ANT216 Leninogorsk District Regional Studies Museum

Leninogorskii raionnyi kraevedcheskii muzei

Leninogorsk (Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaia obl.)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Leninogorsk District Regional Studies Museum contains collections on the contemporary life and culture of several Central Asian nationality groups as well as artifacts from local Russian Old Believer settlements of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

KIRGIZ SSR

Frunze

ANT217 Department of Oriental Studies

Otdel vostokovedeniia AN KirSSR
Frunze
ul. Pushkina, 78
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences
Chairman: SUSHANLO, M.

The Kirgiz Academy's Department of Oriental Studies (formerly the Department of General Turkic and Dungan Studies) supports interdisciplinary research on the Turkic and Dungan populations of the Kirgiz republic and Soviet Central Asia. Several historico-ethnographic studies of the Dungans have been produced by department chairman Sushanlo. In addition, the department has sponsored research on Chinese treatment of national minorities in the northwestern area of the Peoples Republic of China since the mid-1970s.

Selected References

Karakeev, K., Velikii oktiabr' i nauka Kirgizstana. (Frunze: Kyrgyzstan, 1977).

ANT218 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN KirSSR
Frunze
ul. Pushkina, 78
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: OROZALIEV, K.K.

The Kirgiz Academy's Institute of History supports research on questions of contemporary and historical Kirgiz ethnography. Recent institute studies have dealt with early forms of religion in Kirgizia and ethno-cultural connections between the Kirgiz and Kazakh peoples (on the basis of evidence from the Zhanysh Baiysh epic). The institute also supports research in Dungan studies, co-ordinating its work with scholars in the Academy's Department of Oriental Studies.

ANT219 Institute of Language and Literature

Institut iazyka i literatury AN KirSSR
Frunze
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: TURSUNOV, A.T.

Scholars at the Kirgiz Academy's Institute of Language and Literature have worked on questions of Kirgiz folklore, producing studies of the Kirgiz oral tradition (Ocherki istorii ustnogo tvorchestva kirgizskogo naroda, 1974) and of the Kirgiz folk epic Manas. The institute was also known to support work on a turkic dialectological atlas (Obshchtiurkskii dialektologicheskii atlas) in the late 1970s.

ANT220 Kirgiz State University

Kirgizskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 50-letia SSSR
720024 Frunze, 24
ul. Belinskogo, 101
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Peoples' Education
Rector: OTORBAEV, K.O.

Anthropology-related studies at Kirgiz State University (founded 1951) proceed in the Philology and History Faculties. Kirgiz linguistics is the province of the former (see LIT137) while the History Faculty has supported work in Kirgiz ethnic studies. Faculty scholars have done research on nineteenth century Kirgiz domestic crafts and the culture of contemporary rural Kirgiz villages. Instructor K.M. Mambetalieva has produced a monograph on the life and culture of the miners of southern Kirgizia (Byt i kul'tura shakhterov iuga Kirgizii, 1967).

ANT221 State Historical Museum of the Kirgiz SSR

Gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii muzei Kirgizskoi SSR
Frunze
Krasnooktiabrskaya ul., 236
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: SEITKAZEVA, N.M.

The State Historical Museum of the Kirgiz SSR contains some 20,000 display items tracing the history of the region and its people from prehistoric times to the present.

LATVIAN SSR

Riga

ANT222 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN LatSSR
226524 Riga
ul. Turgeneva, 19
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SHTEINBERG, V.A.

The Latvian Academy's Institute of History has been the republic's leading center of anthropological research since the advent of Soviet power in Latvia in 1940. As a result of institute-sponsored interdisciplinary expeditions in the 1950s and 60s throughout the republic--the first such systematic research conducted in Latvia--the institute had acquired an ethnographic archive of over 120,000 units by 1972. The archive includes film and photographic records as well as documents.

Institute research in ethnography is conducted along three basic lines: ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Latvian people; the development of Latvian life and culture under feudalism and capitalism; and changes in Latvian life and culture during the building of socialism and communism, with special attention to contemporary problems of ethnic and national development.

The most extensive work has been done in the second area. Institute scholars have produced books and articles on traditional Latvian agriculture, fishing, livestock management, crafts, folk architecture, dress, and family structures. In the period 1940-1970 Latvian anthropologists published 20 monographs and scores of articles (many in Latvian in the journal Arheologija un etnogrāģija) on both purely Latvian themes and on questions of Latvian ethnocultural relations with other Baltic, Finnish, and Slavic nationality groups. Among the fundamental works produced in the past decade by institute scholars (in co-operation with anthropologists throughout the republic) was a historico-ethnographic atlas of the Baltic region which used three criteria--agricultural implements, settlements and village structures, and clothing--to illustrate ethnic trends in the region from the late 19th century to the present.

Selected References

Strods, Kh., "Etnograficheskaia nauka v Latviiskoi SSR," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1972, No. 1, 24-30.

ANT223 Institute of Language and Literature

Institut iazyka i literatury im. Andreia Upita AN LatSSR
226524 Riga
ul. Turgeneva, 19
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KALNYN', Ia. Ia.

Scholars at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Latvian Academy of Sciences have participated in the compilation of an ethno-linguistic atlas of the Baltic region. In addition, the role of folk dances in ethnographic research has recently been examined.

ANT224 Latvian Historical Museum

Latviiskii istoricheskii muzei AN LatSSR
Riga
pl. Pionerov, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BULLITE, A.A.

The Latvian Academy's Historical Museum maintains sections devoted to the archeology, religion, history and ethnography of Latvia and of Riga as well as a collection of rare historical documents.

ANT225 Latvian Open-Air Ethnographic Museum

Latviiskii 'etnograficheskii muzei pod otkrytym nebom
Riga
ozero Iugla
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: NESTEROVA, A.N.

Established in 1924, the Latvian Open Air Ethnographic Museum covers 100 hectares overlooking a lake 12 kilometers outside Riga. The museum's exhibitions consist of 50 wooden structures grouped to reflect the four "historico-cultural" regions of Latvia in terms of architecture and material culture. Recent research in ethnic studies conducted by museum scholars has involved the compilation of an architectural atlas of Baltic settlements and dwellings.

ANT226 Latvian State University

Latviiskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. Petra Stuchki
226098 Riga
bul. Rainisa, 19
Telephone Number: 22-89-28.
Agency: Latvian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: MILLER, V.O.

The Faculty of History and Philosophy of Latvian State University has offered instruction in anthropology since 1947. Since the mid-1960s university research in all areas of the field has reportedly been expanded dramatically. Faculty scholars are known to work in close cooperation with colleagues from the Latvian Academy's Institute of History (ANT222) and with anthropologists from a number of republican museums. In the early 1970s, a joint project involving faculty, institute and museum scholars produced a historico-ethnographic atlas of the Baltic region.

ANT227 State Historico-Medical Museum

Gosudarstvennyi istoriko-meditsinskii muzei im. P. Stradina
Riga
ul. L. Paegles, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: LEBEDKOVA, M.S.

Opened in 1961, the State Historico-Medical Museum in Riga currently contains nearly 100,000 medical objects, photographs, drawings, and documents illustrating the history of medical research from antiquity to the present. The museum's library holds over 40,000 volumes, including 3,000 rare medical texts of sixteenth to twentieth century origin.

Ekabpils

ANT228 Open-Air Museum

Muzei pod otkrytym nebom

Ekabpils

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Open Air Museum at Ekabpils was established in the 1950s as one of four repositories of Latvian regional material culture. The museum encompasses houses, barns and other rural structures, displaying within the buildings agricultural implements, household equipment and handicrafts peculiar to the area. Museum scholars have organized a number of regional "ethno-cultural" expeditions to enhance the collection.

Ludza

ANT229 Ludza Regional Studies Museum

Ludzenskii kraevedcheskii muzei

Ludza

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Ludza Regional Studies Museum, which features material on Latvian history, art, literature and ethnic studies, forms one-third of a collective of republican museums whose general fund now exceeds 300,000 items.

Tsisis

ANT230 Tsisis Regional Studies Museum

Tsesisskii kraevedcheskii muzei

Tsisis

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Tsisis Regional Studies Museum has published studies of local art and the history of Tsisis as well as a guide to its holdings.

Ventspils

ANT231 Ventspils Regional Studies Museum

Ventspilsskii kraevedcheskii muzei

Ventspils

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The ethnographic collection of the Ventspils Regional Studies Museum includes Latvian handicrafts, agricultural and industrial implements and folklore material from the Latvian coastal area.

LITHUANIAN SSR

Vil'nius

ANT232 Historico-Ethnographic Museum of the Lithuanian SSR

Istoriko-etnograficheskii muzei Litovskoi SSR
Vil'nius
ul. Vrublevskio
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: ZHILES, V.S.

Founded in 1856, the Historico-Ethnographic Museum in Vil'nius presently contains over 150,000 exhibit items covering Lithuanian life from earliest times to the modern era. The museum maintains archeological, numismatic and ethnic studies collections, the last of which features examples of Lithuanian handicrafts, national costumes and religious art.

ANT233 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN LitSSR
Vil'nius
Kostushkos, 30
Telephone Number: 62-38-29
Agency: Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: VAITKEVICHUS, B. Ju.

In connection with studies of the ethnic history of the Lithuanian people, the Lithuanian Academy's Institute of History has lent its expertise to construction and restoration projects at Lithuanian ethnographic museums and to analyses of craniological material undertaken by the Anatomy Section of Vil'nius State University (ANT234). The institute is also known to study contemporary changes in Lithuanian rural lifestyles.

The institute's library contains over 28,000 units, including collections on Lithuanian history, archeology, ethnography and folklore.

ANT234 Vil'nus State University

Vil'niussskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
universitet im. V. Kapuskasa
232734 Vil'nius
ul. Universiteto, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: KUBILIUS, I.P.

Research in physical anthropology at Vil'nius State University can be traced as far back as the early 19th century: in 1805 Professor J. Sniadecki published a study of the physical development of children which helped establish the discipline in Lithuania and initiated a lively tradition of medico-anthropological investigation which continues to the present day. The university's Anatomy Section (which dates from 1775) is currently the co-ordinating center of all work in physical anthropology in the republic.

The section's current tasks include the characterization of growth patterns and sexual development among Lithuanian children and the standardization of "population norms"--which are used by pediatricians, hygienists, physical anthropologists and teachers in further research in biological, pathological, and sociological aspects of child development. Methodological and theoretical questions of ontogenesis (in particular studies of the embriotic influence of certain medicines), are also part of the section's work.

ANT235 Union of Composers of the Lithuanian SSR

Soiuz kompozitorov Litovskoi SSR
Vil'nius
Telephone Number:
Agency:
President:

The Union of Composers of the Lithuanian republic has sponsored research on Lithuanian national music and musical instruments and the folk traditions and rituals associated with them.

Kaunas

ANT236 Kaunas State Historical Museum

Kaunasskii gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii muzei
Kaunas
ul. Donelaitis, 64
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: KVEDARAS, A.

Founded in 1921, the Kaunas State Historical Museum features over 120,000 exhibit items covering municipal and regional history from antiquity to the present. Included are sections devoted to archeology, numismatics and weaponry as well as urban and rural Lithuanian furnishings and household equipment. The museum's library contains over 5,500 units.

Rumshishkes

ANT237 Museum of Folk Lifestyles of the Lithuanian SSR

Muzei narodnogo byta Litovskoi SSR
Rumshishkes
Telephone Number:
Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Culture
Director:

Opened in 1974, the Museum of Folk Lifestyles of the Lithuanian SSR is an open air exhibition of traditional and modern Lithuanian architecture, art and folk culture. Rural buildings from throughout the republic have been brought to a site near the village of Rumshishkes and grouped together in ensembles according to geographical and chronological proximity. The museum will ultimately encompass 180 structures, with interiors as faithfully reconstructed and furnished as the museum's "ethno-cultural" expeditions throughout Lithuania will permit. Folk singing and folklore presentations are included in the museum's current activities.

MOLDAVIAN SSR

Kishinev

ANT238 Department of Ethnography and Art

Otdel etnografii i iskusstva AN MolSSR
277012 Kishinev
prosp. Lenina, 1
Telephone Number: 2-031 (dob. 17)
Agency: Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences
Chairman: ZELENCHUK, V.S.

The Department of Ethnography and Art of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences was established in 1969 on the basis of the Ethnography Sector of the academy's Institute of History (itself founded in 1961). Research in the department has dealt with such topics as Moldavian folk dress, ceramic art and national dances; the Slavic population of Moldavia in the sixth to ninth centuries has also been studied.

ANT239 State Museum of History and Regional Studies of the Moldavian SSR

Gosudarstvennyi istoriko-kraevedcheskii muzei Moldavskoi SSR
Kishinev
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The State Museum of History and Regional Studies in Kishinev features displays of Moldavian handicrafts, household equipment and painting along with exhibits of local archeological findings. The museum also operates a small publishing enterprise.

TADZHIK SSR

Dushanbe

ANT240 Institute of History

Institut istorii im. Akhmada Donisha AN TadSSR
734025 Dushanbe
prosp. Lenina, 33
Telephone Number: 2-37-42
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ISKANDEROV, B.I.

When the Tadzhik Academy of Sciences was established in 1951, it included among its original component institutions an Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography. Though the institute's name was shortened (and the dedication to Donish added) in 1960, anthropological research has remained an important part of the institute's program.

The institute is known to include sectors for the study of the history of material culture in Tadzhikistan; origins and growth of feudalism and the transformation to communism; archeology and numismatics; and Tadzhik ethnography.

Active in all areas of archeology, the institute fields 10-12 expeditions annually throughout Tadzhikistan and Soviet Central Asia. The work of institute archeologists in Stone and Bronze Age studies as well as in the periods described in Soviet terminology as "antiquity" and "middle ages" has gained wide recognition. V.A. Ranov, head of the Archeology and Numismatics Sector, is a specialist in Central Asian paleolithic studies.

Institute work in ethnography has been extensive. In the course of the past quarter-century, the Ethnography Sector has published over 20 monographs and numerous articles on a broad range of topics, including ethnic interaction in mixed-population areas; Tadzhik folk rituals; shamanism; Tadzhik folk crafts; and agricultural implements used by various nationality groups. Institute scholars have studied the populations of the Kuliabskii region, the Garm regions (Karategin and Darvaz), the Zeravshan highlands, the Nurek reservoir region and the Gissar regions. Since 1958, the institute has paid special attention to analyses of the Tadzhiks resettled from the Matchi heights to newly irrigated lowlands. Along with written accounts, the institute has sponsored considerable film work on regional anthropological topics.

Recent institute research in physical anthropology has involved examination of craniological material from Tandyriul (dating from the second millenium B.C.) which has supported hypotheses of two-type human development in the area of present-day Tadzhikistan.

According to visiting western scholars, the Institute's Archeology and Numismatics and Ethnography sectors are presently located in an old building two blocks from the main facility on Lenin Prospekt. The old building is reportedly overcrowded and lacks adequate laboratory and storage space. New quarters in Akademgorodok, on the western edge of Dushanbe, are planned for the early 1980s.

The institute's library (ul. Istravshion, 8) contains over 11,000 units, among which are the personal libraries of Soviet orientalist A. Iakubovskii and professor A.A. Semenov.

Selected References

Ranov, V.A., Davis, R.S., "Toward a New Outline of the Soviet Central Asian Paleolithic," Current Anthropology, Vol. 20, 1979, No. 2, 249-270.

Volkov-Dubrovin, V.P., Pavlovskii, O.M., "Antropologicheskaiia tematika na Vsesoiuznoi sessii AN SSSR 1976 g. v Dushanbe," Voprosy antropologii, 1977, No. 55, 215-217.

Zhilina, A.N., "Vsesoiuznaia sessiia, posviashchennaia itogam polevykh etnograficheskikh i antropologicheskikh issledovaniï 1974-1975 gg.," Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1976, No. 6, 116-127.

ANT241 Republican Museum of History and Regional Studies

Respublikanskii istoriko-kraevedcheskii muzei im. Rudaki
Dushanbe

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director: BAIMURADOV, N.

The Republican Museum of History and Regional Studies in Dushanbe is one of the most active establishments of its kind in Soviet Central Asia. From a fund of less than 3,000 items in 1965, the museum expanded to over 14,000 exhibits on Tadzhik life and culture by the mid-1970s. Of special interest are the restored frescoes on display.

The museum has published a serial (Soobshcheniia) since the 1950s. Topics covered to date include the excavations of the Dushanbe Necropolis and local burial mounds.

Leninabad

ANT242 Leninabad State Pedagogical Institute

Leninabadskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. S.M. Kirova
735700 Leninabad
ul. Lenina, 52
Telephone Number:
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Ministry of People's Education
Rector:

Anthropological research in the mid-1970s at Leninabad State Pedagogical Institute concerned ethnic processes in northern Tadzhikistan at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries.

TURKMEN SSR

Ashkhabad

ANT243 Central State Museum of the Turkmen SSR

Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi muzei Turkmenskoi SSR
Ashkhabad
ul. Engel'sa, 90
Telephone mber:
Agency:
Director:

The Central State Museum of the Turkmen SSR contains 200,000 exhibit items tracing the history of the Turkmen peoples from antiquity to the present. Included are materials from Stone Age and mesolithic excavations, as well as from neolithic burial mounds.

ANT244 Institute of History

Institut istorii im. Sh. B. Batyrova AN TurkSSR
744000 Ashkhabad
ul. Gogolia, 15
Telephone Number:
Agency: Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ANNANEPESOV, M.

Established within the Turkmen Academy in 1951--shortly after the founding of the academy itself--the Institute of History in Ashkhabad (originally called the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography) is the primary center for anthropological research in the Turkmen republic. Since the mid-1950s, institute scholars have studied such topics as the ancient Dzheituz and Anau cultures, contemporary Turkmen and Turko-Saryk cultures in Nokhur and Pendinsk and TurkmenSlavic ethnic and political relations to the mid-nineteenth century. With the addition of an Oriental Studies Sector in 1960, the institute broadened its research to include the life and culture of Turkmen peoples living in Iran, Afganistan and China.

By the early 1970s, the institute employed 90 workers spread over five departments: Soviet History; Pre-Soviet History; Archeology (with seven workers in two divisions, prehistoric and classical/Islamic); Ethnography; and Art and Culture. Director Annanepesov is a specialist in late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Turkmen history and economics.

At a recent national anthropology conference, an institute scholar presented a paper on paleoanthropology.

Selected References

Azimov, P.A., et al., Razvitie nauki v Sovetskom Turkmenistane.
(Ashkhabad: Ylym, 1971).

UKRAINIAN SSR

Kiev

ANT245 Institute of Archeology

Institut arkheologii AN UkSSR
Kiev, 29
ul. Kirova, 4
Telephone Number: 29-75-44
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ARTEMENKO, I.I.

History.--In 1934 a number of archeological commissions and committees within the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences were combined to form the Institute of the History of Material Culture under the leadership of F.A. Kozubovskii. This institute, which dealt with sociological problems and questions of anthropology as well as with archeological theory and field work, was in turn reorganized and renamed the Institute of Archeology in 1938. At this time the work to be performed under institute auspices was more rigorously defined within the field of archeology proper. Several Ukrainian archeological preserves (Ol'viia and Vyshgorod) were also put under institute control and within a year the L'vov archeological group was likewise incorporated into the academy system.

During the Second World War the institute was evacuated from Kiev to Ufa. After returning to the Ukraine in 1944, institute scholars resumed their work in primitive, ancient Scythian and early Slavic archeology. The institute grew significantly in the post-war period, putting the Kamennaia Mogila preserve under its supervision (1954) and adding a Division of Ancient and Middle Age Crimean Archeology (1956), the latter transferred from the Crimean Branch of the national academy. The directors of the institute since the Second World War have been I.P. Efimenko (1945-54), S.N. Bibikov (1955-68), F.P. Shevchenko (1969-72) and, since 1973, I.I. Artemenko.

Organization and Staff.--At present the institute comprises ten departments, two laboratories and two preserves (Ol'viia and Kamennaia Mogila). Among the most active departments are those devoted to the archeology of the early Slavs, the city of Kiev, and the northwest Black Sea coast area. The institute staff includes one Corresponding Academician of the Ukrainian Academy (S.N. Bibikov), 12 doctors and 50 candidates of science.

Some Known Research Areas.--As the central co-ordinating institution for archeology and monument preservation in the Ukraine, the Institute of Archeology pursues research, publication and field activities across a broad spectrum of archeological interests. The institute's general areas of concentration include: original settlements of eastern Europe; the origins and development of productive forces and socio-economic relationships among the earliest ethnic groups of the Ukraine; the history and culture of Scythian tribes and of the ancient cities of the northern Black Sea coast area; the ethnogenesis of Slavic tribes; the history and culture of Kievan Rus' and Kiev proper; methodological and theoretical problems of archeological science; and critique of "antiscientific bourgeois and rationalist" conceptions of the ancient history and archeology of the Ukrainian SSR. Research in these areas is carried out in close coordination with the USSR Academy's Institute of Archeology (ANT001), with several institutes within the Ukrainian Academy and with republican universities, pedagogical institutes and museums.

Recent monographs produced by institute scholars include works by V.N. Danilenko on the neolithic Ukraine; by D. Ia. Telegin on early Dnepr-Don culture; by V.A. Il'inskaia on early Scythian burial mounds; by B.D. Baran on the early Slavs of the Dnestr-Pripiat' region; and by P.P. Tolochko on early Kiev. The institute has also produced a number of collective works, including studies of the ancient history of the Ukraine (Ocherki drevnei istorii Ukrainskoi SSR, 1957), a three-volume general work on the archeology of the Ukraine (Arkheologiia Ukrainskoi SSR, 1971 and 1975) and the first volume of a projected eight-volume series of the history of the Ukraine (Istoriia Ukrainskoi SSR, 1977). A periodical, Arkheologia, is published by the institute in coordination with a Ukrainian monument-preservation society.

Research Facilities.--The institute's two laboratories are complemented by a modest research library and the mammoth central library of the Ukrainian Academy (6,000,000 volumes). Western archeologists have been allowed to work with institute artifacts in the past.

Selected References

Paton, B.E., et al., Istoriia Akademii nauk Ukrainskoi SSR. (Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1979).

Artemenko, I.I., "Arkheologicheskie issledovaniia v Ukrainskoi SSR," Sovetskaia Arkheologiia, 1977, No. 4, 12-28.

ANT246 Institute of Art Studies, Folklore and Ethnography

Institut iskusstvovedeniia, fol'klora i etnografii im. M.F. Ryl'skogo
AN UkSSR
Kiev, 29
ul. Kirova, 4
Telephone Number: 29-36-65
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ZUBKOV, S.D.

The Institute of Art Studies, Folklore and Ethnography in Kiev traces its origins to 1936, when the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences combined two of its subordinate institutions (the Ethnographic Commission and the Office of Musical Ethnography) to form the Institute of Ukrainian Folklore under the leadership of A.A. Khvyliia. In the pre-war years, the institute's chief function (and that of its short-lived L'vov branch) was the collection, transcription, study, and preservation of examples of traditional Ukrainian oral culture: folk songs, poetry, fairy tales, sayings and the like.

After its return from wartime evacuation to Ufa, the institute saw its mandate extended to include art studies and broader anthropological inquiry; the staff was consequently expanded and a new name, the present one, was affixed. In 1964, the dedication to poet M.F. Ryl'skii was added in honor of the services rendered by Ryl'skii during his long tenure (1942-1964) as the institute's fourth director.

As of 1979, the institute consisted of eight divisions which employed seven doctors and 59 candidates of science. Included were sectors of ethnography, folklore studies, theater, music, cinema, graphic arts, and manuscripts. The Ethnography Division, chaired by A.V. Orlov, included a physical anthropology group; it listed four senior scholars on its staff in 1976.

Institute scholars have composed or contributed to a number of fundamental works on Ukrainian art, culture, and lifestyles. Among these are a six-volume history of Ukrainian art (published 1966-68); a two-volume study of Ukrainian theater (1967, 1969); a two-volume history of Ukrainian folk poetry (1958); a seventeen-volume series on Ukrainian culture (1961-77); and a study of the interaction of Ukrainian art with that of other nationality groups (1977). Leading institute scholars include K.G. Guslistyi (a specialist on Ukrainian ethnogenesis and ethnic history), A.I. Dei (Ukrainian oral culture), N.M. Gordiichuk (musicology) and Iu.A. Stanishevskii (Ukrainian theater).

Among recent institute projects have been studies of inter-nationality marriages and of the socio-cultural development of Soviet nationality groups in the post-war "scientific-technical revolution."

Since 1957 the institute has published a bi-monthly journal, Narodna tvorchist' ta etnografiia, in collaboration with the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture. A regular series on Slavic literature and folklore, Slov'ianske literaturoznavstvo i fol'kloristika, also appears under institute auspices. The institute's library, established in 1936, contains over 51,000 units.

Selected References

Paton, B.E., et al., Istoriia Akademii nauk Ukrainiskoi SSR. (Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1979).

ANT247 (A.A. Potebni) Institute of Linguistics

Ordена Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut iazykovedeniia im.
A.A. Potebni AN UkSSR
Kiev, 29
ul. Kirova, 4
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BELODED, I.K.

The Ukrainian Academy's Institute of Linguistics, founded in 1921, has long played a leading role in the development of linguistic studies in the Soviet Union (see LIT151). Of particular interest to linguistic anthropologists has been the institute's work on the differentiation of early Slavic languages (see A.S. Mel'nichuk, ed., Vvedenie v sravnitel'no-istoricheskoe izuchenie slavianskikh iazykov, 1966).

ANT248 Kiev State University

Kievskii ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyi universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko
252056 Kiev, 17
Vladimirskaia ul., 64
Telephone Number: 24-02-54
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: BELYI, M.U.

Founded in 1834, Kiev State University has long supported research and instruction in anthropology-related disciplines. The Philology Faculty, one of the university's oldest, is a leading center of work in Ukrainian linguistic anthropology (see LIT154). The History Faculty has included (as of 1967) a Section of Archeology and Museum Studies. Physical anthropology research is conducted at the university's Institute of Physiology. Also attached to the university are botanical, zoological, geological, and paleontological museums.

University anthropologists are currently involved in the preparation of an ethnographic atlas of the Ukraine to be issued in three volumes. Of special interest to archeologists is the university's research station on the 1,400 hectare preserve at Kanev. The preserve includes material remains from local Stone and Bronze Age settlements as well as relics from Scythian and early east Slavic tribes.

The university's main library contains over 1,500,000 volumes.

Selected References

Ministerstvo vishchoi i seredn'oi spetsial'noi osviti Ukrain's'koi SSR,
Kiivs'kii ordena Lenina derzhavnii universitet im. T.G. Shevchenka:
Dovidnik (Kiiiv: Kiivs'kii universitet, 1967).

ANT249 Ukrainian Museum of Folk and Decorative Arts

Ukrainskii muzei narodnogo i dekorativnogo iskusstv
Kiev
ul. Ianvarskogo Vosstaniia, 21
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture
Director: GAI, V.G.

Founded in 1954, the Ukrainian Museum of Folk and Decorative Art presently contains nearly 60,000 display items tracing Ukrainian artistic culture from the sixteenth century to modern times. Wood carvings, embroideries, weaving, ceramics, national costumes, glass, and china are included. The museum publishes an artistic-ethnographic journal (Narodna tvorchist' ta etnografiia) in conjunction with the Ukrainian Academy's Institute of Art Studies, Folklöre and Ethnography (ANT246) and supports a library of over 3,000 units.

Bakhchisarai

ANT250 Bakhchisarai Museum of History and Archeology

Bakhchisaraiskii istoriko-arkheologicheskii muzei

Bakhchisarai (Krymskaia obl.)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director: CHURILOV, I.I.

The Bakhchisarai Museum of History and Archeology (founded in 1920) contains over 45,000 display items covering Crimean art, architecture, archeology, and regional history. The archeology division is particularly noted for exhibits relating to the southwestern Crimea from the paleolithic period to the Turkish invasion, including collections from early Sarmato-Alanic burial mounds and specimens of early ceramic work. The museum's fund of material from local cave dwellings is also extensive. In addition to its display holdings, the museum supports a library of 12,000 volumes and publishes a journal on archeological research.

Chernovtsy

ANT251 Chernovtsy Regional Studies Museum

Chernovitskii kraevedcheskii muzei

Chernovtsy (Chernovitskaia obl.)

ul. Kobylanskoi, 28

Telephone Number: 44-49

Agency:

Director:

Founded in 1940, the Chernovtsy Regional Studies Museum has compiled an extensive collection of local historical, geographical, and anthropological material. Among more than 20,000 items (displayed in 42 rooms) are tools and weapons from Stone and Iron Age settlements in the area, agricultural implements of fourteenth to the eighteenth century Bukovina and sixteenth century books printed by Ivan Fedorov, the region's first publisher. The displays of nineteenth-century Guzul clothing, crockery and musical instruments are also noteworthy. In addition to its display holdings, the museum also features a planetarium and a library of over 8,000 units (over half of which are in Ukrainian, German, Rumanian or French).

Donetsk

ANT252 Donetsk State University

Donetskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

340055 Donetsk

Universitetskaia ul., 24

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: TIMOSHENKO, G.M.

Founded in 1965, Donetsk State University has recently supported research on changes in the ethnic composition of the population of the Donetsk region (from 1926 to 1970). Further, the university maintains an archeological museum whose collection includes the first example of Scythian weaponry (an iron sword) found in the area. The university's library contains some 323,000 volumes.

Evpatoriia

ANT253 Evpatoriia Regional Studies Museum

Evpatoriiskii kraevedcheskii muzei

Evpatoriia (Krymskaia obl.)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

Founded in 1920, the Evpatoriia Regional Studies Museum has become one of the larger museums of its kind in the southern Ukraine. Among the museum's display holdings are Scythian coins, crafts and tableware; Greek sculptures (from the settlement at Kerkinitides); and materials from the Tatar invasion of the thirteenth century.

Feodosiia

ANT254 Feodosiia Regional Studies Museum

Feodosiiskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Feodosiia (Krymskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Feodosiia Regional Studies Museum contains a modest collection of display items reflecting the history and geography of the city and the eastern Crimea. Among its holdings are neolithic axes and hammers, Bronze Age tableware, Scythian and Greek handicrafts and designs for a fourteenth-century city fort (one tower of which remains standing).

Ialta

ANT255 Ialta Regional Studies Museum

Ialtinskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Ialta
ul. Pushkina, 21
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Ialta Regional Studies Museum features exhibits detailing the pre-and post-revolutionary history of the Crimean south coast and displays of regional handicrafts and folk art. Archeological materials of Scythian, Greek, and Roman origin are among the museum's collections.

Kamenets-Podol'sk

ANT256 Kamenets-Podol'sk State Historical Museum-Preserve

Kamenets-Podol'skii gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii muzei-zapovednik
Kamenets-Podol'sk (Khmel'nitskaia obl.)
ul. K. Marksa, 20
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: MIKOLAIOVICH, K.G.

The Kamenets-Podol'sk State Historical Museum-Preserve maintains extensive collections on Ukrainian history and ethnic studies. The museum published a guide to its holdings in 1959.

Kerch

ANT257 Kerch State Museum of History and Archeology

Kerchenskii gosudarstvennyi istoriko-arkheologicheskii muzei
Kerch
ul. Sverdlova, 22
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: LITVINENKO, N.I.

One of the Ukraine's oldest museums, the Kerch State Museum of History and Archeology contains sizeable collections of early (paleolithic, mesolithic, neolithic, Bronze and early Iron Age) Crimean material as well as substantial Scythian and Greek collections. Also featured is a section on the history of Kerch from the nineteenth century to the present.

Kharkov

ANT258 Khark'kov State Historical Museum

Khark'kovskii gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii muzei
Khark'kov
Universitetskaia ul., 10
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director: VOEVODIN, N.A.

The Khark'kov State Historical Museum contains 176,000 exhibit items tracing the history of the Ukrainian people from prehistoric times to the present. Included are collections of ancient weapons and armor and displays on the history of the local revolutionary/working class movement. The museum's library, established in 1943, contains over 21,000 units.

Kherson

ANT259 Kherson Region Museum of Regional Studies

Khersonskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Kherson, 25 (Khersonskaia obl.)
prosp. Ushakova, 16
Telephone Number: 2-26-44
Agency:
Director:

The Kherson Region Museum of Regional Studies contains sizeable collections of Scythian and Sarmatian material. The museum's library, founded in 1890, holds over 28,000 units.

Kirovograd

ANT260 Kirovograd Region Museum of Regional Studies

Kirovogradskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei
Kirovograd (Kirovogradskaia obl.)
ul. Lenina, 40
Telephone Number:
Agency: .
Director:

The library of the Kirovograd Region Museum of Regional Studies contains over 6,000 units, one-third of which are in Ukrainian.

L'vov

ANT261 Institute of Social Sciences

Institut obshchestvennykh nauk AN UkrSSR
L'vov
Sovetskaia ul., 24
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: CHUGAEV, V.P.

The Ukrainian Academy's Institute of Social Sciences supports an Archeology Division which sends annual expeditions to sites throughout the republic. Institute scholars have published substantial studies of the ancient populations of the Carpathian and Volynian areas (Drevnee naselenie Prikarpat'ia i Volyni, 1975; Naselenie Prikarpat'ia i Volyni v epokhu raslozheniia pervobytnogo stroia i v drevnerusskoe vremia, 1976) and have contributed to the compilation of historical, slavic-language and dialectological atlases of the Ukraine.

ANT262 L'vov Historical Museum

L'vovskii istoricheskii muzei
L'vov
pl. Rynok, 4/6
Telephone Number: 2-06-71
Agency:
Director: ZHIVAGO, A.A.

The L'vov Historical Museum contains over 225,000 exhibit items tracing the history of the western Ukraine from earliest times to the present. The museum's library, established in 1908, contains over 14,000 units.

ANT263 L'vov State Institute of Applied and Decorative Art

L'vovskii gosudarstvennyi institut prikladnogo i dekorativnogo iskusstva
290011 L'vov
ul. Goncharova, 38
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Director:

Scholars from the L'vov State Institute of Applied and Decorative Art have made field studies of traditional Ukrainian dwellings in the Volynskii and Rovno areas.

ANT264 State Museum of Ethnography and Craftwork

Gosudarstvennyi muzei etnografii i khudozhestvennogo promysla AN UССР
L'vov
prosp. V.I. Lenina, 15
Telephone Number: 2-70-12
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: GOSHKO, Iu. G.

History.--Though formally established in 1951, the State Museum of Ethnography and Craftwork in L'vov can be considered one of the oldest museums of its kind in the Soviet Union: the museum inherited the collections of two nineteenth century establishments, the State Museum of Craftwork (founded in 1874) and the Museum of Ethnography (founded in 1895). The first of these was itself constituted on the basis of holdings from the former L'vov City Craft Museum and the Ethnographic Department of the L'vov Scientific Society's Museum of Antiquity. At all events, museum scholars presently take 1874 as the museum's founding date; thus in 1974 the museum celebrated its hundredth anniversary, receiving a state prize for its accomplishments in research and exposition in the fields of "national art, craftwork, ethnography, museum studies and educational work."

From its "reconstruction" in 1951 until 1963, the museum functioned within the Ukrainian Academy system. For a period of six years, the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture took over its administration but in 1969 the museum returned to the academy and has remained there since. Previous museum directors include A.I. Dei (1951-53), A.I. Gensiorskii (1954), and M.K. Ivasiuta (1954-58). Director Goshko assumed his duties in 1958.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1979, the museum consisted of four departments (Ethnography, Art Studies, Museum Studies and National Construction) and one sector (New Soviet Rituals and Customs). Three doctors and 12 candidates of science were employed in staff positions.

Some Known Research Areas.--Museum scholars have contributed to a number of fundamental studies, including a six-volume series on the history of Ukrainian art (1966-69), a study of Ukrainian decorative and applied art (1969) and a series on the history of Ukrainian urban and rural settlements (1967-78).

Among themes recently treated in individual monographs, the ethnic and cultural history of the western Ukraine has received particular attention. Director Goshko, M.D. Mandybura and R.F. Kyrchiv have produced studies of the Carpathian Ukraine (fifteenth to eighteenth century), Gutsul economy (mid-nineteenth century to the 1930s) and the ethnic history of the Boiki people, respectively. Also of note are recent studies of Ukrainian wedding rituals (1974), national dress (1977) and 17th-18th century Ukrainian painting (1978). The museum's Ethnography Department has devoted considerable energy to the study (and application) of new rituals in and for Ukrainian daily life: two collections of articles have been issued by the museum covering topics such as initiation as a worker, initiation into collective farm life and becoming a pensioner.

Expansion, analysis, and classification of the museum's holdings is also an important part of the research function of the staff. Regular expeditions are sent throughout the republic to collect material for study and display. At present the museum's fund contains over 78,000 items; the collections of national dress, ceramics, woodcraft, brass and copperware, ornamental eggs, and icons are among the strongest. Finally, institute scholars are presently lending their expertise to a republic-wide project aimed at compiling an ethnographic atlas of the Ukraine.

Research Facilities.--The museum's library, founded in 1952, contains over 50,000 units, among which are rare nineteenth century foreign publications on anthropology and art.

Selected References

Gavrilenko, V.A., "Stoletie Gosudarstvennogo muzeia etnografii i khudozhestvennogo promysla AN USSR," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1975, No. 2, 57-67.

Paton, B.E. et al., Istoriia Akademii nauk Ukrainskoi SSR. (Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1979).

Nikolaev

ANT265 Nikolaev Regional Studies Museum

Nikolaevskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Nikolaev (Nikolaevskaia obl.)
ul. Dekabristov, 32
Telephone Number: 7-34-59
Agency:
Director:

The Nikolaev Regional Studies Museum contains displays of Scythian tools and weaponry, Greek and Roman items from the excavations at Ol'viia and material on the early local shipbuilding industry. The museum's library, founded in 1950, holds over 9,000 units.

Odessa

ANT266 Odessa Archeological Museum

Odesskii arkheologicheskii muzei
Odessa
ul. Lastochkina, 4
Telephone Number: 2-51-71
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: DZIS-RAIKO, G.A.

Founded in 1825, as the Odessa Municipal Museum of Antiquity, the Odessa Archeological Museum presently contains over 150,000 display items, including materials from the northern Black Sea coast as well as from ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt, and Cyprus. Excavations organized by museum scholars have concentrated on early Bronze Age steppe tribes, paleolithic and mesolithic monuments in the Odessa area and ancient settlements on the Dunai river. The chief interest of current museum research is the northwest Black Sea coast from earliest times to the Middle Ages.

The museum regularly issues collections of articles (Kratkie soobshcheniia o polevykh issledovaniakh; Materialy po arkheologii Severnogo Prichernomor'ia) and museum scholars frequently contribute to the journal of the local archeological society (Zapiski Odesskogo arkheologicheskogo obshchestva).

The museum's library, established in 1925 using the library of the Odessa Society of History and Antiquity as its base, contains over 175,000 units. Its strongest collections are those on Odessa, the Odessa region, the history of the northern Black Sea coast, archeology, numismatics and epigraphy.

ANT267 Odessa Museum of History and Regional Studies

Odesskii istoriko-kraevedcheskii muzei
Odessa
ul. Khalturina, 4
Telephone Number: 2-31-23; 2-48-67
Agency:
Director:

The Odessa Museum of History and Regional Studies features exhibits devoted to local history, industrial development and ethnic studies. The museum has published an illustrated guide to its holdings and supports a library (established in 1955) of over 2,800 units.

Poltava

ANT268 Poltava Regional Studies Museum

Poltavskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Poltava
pl. Lenina, 12
Telephone Number: 42-34
Agency:
Director:

Founded in 1891 on the initiative of agronomist V.V. Dokuchaev, the Poltava Regional Studies Museum is one of the oldest in the Ukraine. It has also become one of the largest, containing over 100,000 display items divided into three exhibition sections (natural history, pre- and post-revolutionary history). Of particular note are the displays of archeological findings from early Slavic settlements at Poltava, Trakhtomirov and along the Vorskle River. The museum's library holds over 15,000 units, among which are collections of 18th-century Russian and Ukrainian journals.

Rovno

ANT269 Rovno Region Museum of Regional Studies

Rovenskii oblastnoi kraevedcheskii muzei

Rovno

Krasnoarmeiskaia ul., 33

Telephone Number: 2-33-67

Agency:

Director:

The library of the Rovno Region Museum of Regional Studies, founded in 1940, contains over 5,000 units (1,000 of which are in Ukrainian).

Sevastopol'

ANT270 Khersones State Museum of History and Archeology

Khersonesskii gosudarstvennyi istoriko-arkheologicheskii muzei

Sevastopol', 28

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director: ANTONOVA, I.A.

The collection of the Khersones State Museum of History and Archeology includes materials from Crimean settlements of the tenth to fifteenth centuries B.C. as well as a rich assortment of weapons, tools, household items and objets d'art from the Greek colony at Khersones. The museum's library contains 20,000 units.

Simferopol'

ANT271 Crimean Regional Studies Museum

Krymskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Simferopol'
ul. Pushkina, 18
Telephone Number: 7-63-64
Agency:
Director:

Founded in the mid-nineteenth century on the basis of a local museum of natural history, the Crimean Regional Studies Museum in Simferopol' has become the leading establishment of its kind on the Crimean peninsula. By the late 1950s the museum contained over 65,000 display items covering Crimean history from antiquity to the modern era. The collection includes archeological material from the Kiik-Koba, Chokurcha and Siuren' caves, weapons and tools from the late Scythian period, eighth to tenth century Slavic material and eighteenth and nineteenth century documents on local culture and economic life.

The museum's library, "Tavrika," was established in 1873; it presently contains over 30,000 units. Among its unique holdings are a complete collection of the serial of the local pre-revolutionary scholarly commission (Izvestiia Tavricheskoi uchenoi komissii), documents of local nineteenth century archeological expeditions and an 18th century album by Russian and foreign artists depicting Crimean nature and society of the period.

Uzhgorod

ANT272 Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Culture

Zakarpatskii muzei narodnoi arkhitektury i byta
Uzhgorod
Zamkovaia gora
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

Opened in 1970, the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Culture consists of a small (3.5 hectares) ensemble of eighteenth and nineteenth century original and reconstructed peasant dwellings and public buildings brought to Uzhgorod from the surrounding area. In addition to the architectural displays, exhibits of wood and ceramic houseware and folk handicrafts are spread throughout the village. The museum is the first such open-air exhibit in the Ukraine.

ANT273 Transcarpathian Regional Studies Museum

Zakarpatskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Uzhgorod
Kremlevskaia ul., 33
Telephone Number: 44-42
Agency:
Director:

The Transcarpathian Regional Studies Museum, founded shortly after the Soviet annexation of the region at the end of the Second World War, contains displays of ceramic and iron work from local Slavic settlements of the eighth and ninth centuries. The museum's library holds over 13,000 units (almost half of which are in Hungarian and Czech) and includes rare editions and manuscripts from the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries.

Vinnitsa

ANT274 Vinnitsa Regional Studies Museum

Vinnitskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Vinnitsa (Vinitskaia obl.)
ul. Volodarskogo, 6
Telephone Number: 26-71
Agency:
Director:

The Vinnitsa Regional Studies Museum contains archeological material from the earliest Slavic settlements on the central Bug River as well as eighteenth and nineteenth century local handicrafts and agricultural implements. The museum's library, founded in 1919, holds over 4,800 units.

Vitilovka

ANT275 Vitilovka Regional Studies Museum

Vitilovskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Vitilovka (Chernovitskaia obl.)
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Director:

The Vitilovka Regional Studies Museum, founded in the immediate post-war period, contains expositions relating to the history of local agriculture (with special emphasis on the turn of the century period).

Voroshilovgrad

ANT276 Voroshilovgrad Regional Studies Museum

Voroshilovgradskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Voroshilovgrad (Voroshilovgradskaia obl.)
ul. Karla Marksa, 30
Telephone Number: 2-22-52; 2-20-79
Agency:
Director:

The Voroshilovgrad Regional Studies Museum, founded in 1920 (when the city was named Lugansk), is the central museum of the Donbass area of the Ukraine. Among its strongest collections are those describing Lugansk at the end of the eighteenth century and the development of the local mining industry over several centuries. The museum's library, established in 1931, contains over 6,700 units, among which are unique documents on the local nationalization and mobilization drives during the Civil War.

Zaporozh'e

ANT277 Zaporozh'e Regional Studies Museum

Zaporozhskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Zaporozh'e
prosp. Lenina, 59
Telephone Number: 4-22-42
Agency:
Director:

After suffering extensive damage during the Second World War, the Zaporozh'e Regional Studies Museum was reconstituted and reopened in 1948. Among the display items in the museum at present are relics of Scythian burial mounds and several early Slavic monuments. Also of note are collections of Kazakh weaponry and clothing. The museum's library contains over 6,000 units.

Zhitomir

ANT278 Zhitomir Regional Studies Museum

Zhitomirskii kraevedcheskii muzei
Zhitomir
ul. Chekistov, 13
Telephone Number: 29-65
Agency:
Director:

The Zhitomir Regional Studies Museum contains displays from archeological excavations in the Zhitomir area. From the sites at Zhitomirshchina and Raikovetskoe, agricultural implements and craftwork dating from Kievan Rus' have been brought to the museum for analysis and exhibition. The museum's library, founded in 1911, contains over 16,000 units and includes a number of eighteenth century manuscripts.

UZBEK SSR

Tashkent

ANT279 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN UzSSR
700047 Tashkent
ul. Gogolia, 70
Telephone Number: 33-71-83
Agency: Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: AKHUNOVA, M.A.

Organized in 1943, the Uzbek Academy's Institute of History has been since its inception the republic's leading center for research in ethnography. The institute's original Ethnography Sector was in 1973 subdivided into sectors of Uzbek historical ethnography (pre-1917) and ethnography of Uzbekistan in the Soviet period.

The list of works produced by and/or in collaboration with institute anthropologists is extensive. Among the subjects treated in detail have been: ethnography of the Uzbeks of northern and southern Khorezm; ethnographic outlines of the rural population of Uzbekistan; contemporary Uzbek marriage rituals; Islamic religious practices in Uzbekistan; and a host of works on non-Uzbek (e.g., Russian, Turkmen, Uigur, Dungan) populations of the republic. A fundamental study of Uzbek life and culture has appeared under institute auspices (Etnograficheskoe izuchenie byta i kul'tury uzbekov). Institute anthropologists also contributed to the multi-volume publication on the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan issued by the national Institute of Ethnography in its series on peoples of the world (Narody Srednei Azii i Kazakhstana). In the mid-1970s institute scholars were preparing a contribution to a general historico-ethnographic atlas of Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Selected References

Nurmukhamedov, M.K., ed., Akademiia nauk Uzbekskoi SSR 1976. Spravochnik.
(Tashkent: FAN, 1976).

ANT280 Institute of Oriental Studies

Institut vostokovedeniia im. A.R. Beruni AN UzSSR
700000 Tashkent
prosp. M. Gor'kogo, 81
Telephone Number: 62-54-61
Agency: Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BARATOV, M.B.

History.--Although an institute for the study of the east was established in Tashkent as early as 1918, the present Institute of Oriental Studies dates from 1944, when it was created as the Institute for the Study of Oriental Manuscripts. The institute's original fund was transferred from the Oriental Division of the State Public Library. In 1950, the institute assumed its present title (the dedication to Beruni was added in 1957).

Originally assigned the task of collecting, studying, interpreting, and preserving Oriental manuscripts, the institute's responsibilities grew dramatically in the post-war period, coming to include: the study of the history and contemporary politico-economic development of countries bordering on Soviet Central Asia and the Far East; the foreign policies of these countries and their relations with the Soviet Union; the history of the working class, agrarian and national liberation movements within the countries; and the study and publication of the most valuable literary and historical manuscripts of the peoples of Central Asia and neighboring eastern nations. In this broad range of assignments, anthropology-related studies have naturally become an important part of the institute's work.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1976 the institute consisted of two divisions subdivided into seven sectors and three thematic groups. The staff numbered 127, including one full and two corresponding members of the Uzbek Academy and 64 candidates of science.

Some Known Research Areas.--One division studies the history, economy, and culture of the Soviet Union's eastern neighbors. This division contains an Indian sector, an Afghanistan sector and a sector of oriental literature as well as working groups devoted to Iran, Pakistan, and Bangladesh and the literatures of these three countries.

The second division concentrates on analysis and publication of oriental manuscripts, treaties and documents. Included in the division are four sectors with specialized responsibilities (Oriental manuscripts, state treaties and documents, preliminary research, and systematization).

The institute's manuscript fund contains nearly 17,000 items among which are over 40,000 separate works spanning a thousand-year period. The majority of the collection consists of manuscripts in Arabic; the remainder is divided among works in Tadzhik, Farsi, Uzbek, Azeri, Turkmen, Urdu, Pushtu, and Uigur.

Research Facilities.--The institute supports laboratories for photography, microfilm and restoration work on its collections. Facilities (and scholars) are also shared with other institutions within the Uzbek Academy, Taskkent State University, the national academy's Institute of Oriental Studies and Leningrad State University.

Selected References

Nurmukhamedov, M.K., ed., Akademiia nauk Uzbekskoi SSR 1976. Spravochnik (Tashkent: FAN, 1976).

ANT281 Museum of the History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan

Muzei istorii narodov Uzbekistana im. M.T. Aibeka AN UzSSR
Tashkent
ul. Kuibysheva, 15
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SADYKOVA, N.S.

Founded as the Tashkent Museum in 1876 (the first museum in Central Asia), the Uzbek Academy's Museum of the History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan has become the republic's major repository for archeological material, historical documents, and collections of folk art. More than 200,000 items are on display, including unique collections of ceramics, fabrics, rugs, clothing, and decorative art (some of which have appeared on loan in western museums).

Research at the museum is extensive. Archeological and ethnographic expeditions are organized regularly throughout the republic; in a recent year, over 70 museum staff members published articles or monographs on topics of Uzbek and Central Asian history and culture and over 3,000 items were added to the museum's fund. In 1972, a separate Ethnography Sector was established within the museum to coordinate research and aquisition in the field of ethnic studies.

ANT282 Tashkent State University

Tashkentskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.I. Lenina
700095 Tashkent, 95
Vuzgorodok, Universitetskaia ul.
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: SARYMSAKOV, T.A.

Tashkent State University was organized in 1918-1920 as Turkestan People's University; later becoming Central Asian State University, before assuming its present name in 1960. From its establishment until the Second World War the university served as the center of research in ethnography and physical anthropology in Uzbekistan and for much of Soviet Central Asia. Since the creation of an Ethnography Sector in the Uzbek Academy's Institute of History and Archeology in 1943, however, the university's anthropology programs have gradually surrendered their pre-eminence in the field to academy institutions, both separate institutes and museums. Nevertheless, close working contacts between university and academy scholars (and a number of overlapping appointments) assure the university an important role in the continuing development of the discipline in Uzbekistan.

The History, Philology and Eastern Studies faculties are the chief centers of university research and instruction in anthropology-related disciplines. The History Faculty, for example, offers a rare undergraduate specialization in archeology. Students in the Oriental Studies program may specialize in Indian, Irano-Afghan, Arabic, or Chinese language and literature. Uzbek language and literature is the province of the Philology Faculty.

Research facilities at the university have in recent years been inaccessible to and/or inadequate for visiting western scholars. As of 1977 the 2,500,000 volume library was dispersed for restorage.

See also LIT165.

Nukus

ANT283 Institute of History, Language and Literature

Institut istorii, iazyka i literatury im. N. Davkareva Karakalpakskogo
filiala AN UzSSR

Nukus (Karakelpakskaiia ASSR)

Telephone Number:

Agency: Karakalpak Branch, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: MAKSETOV, K.M.

Recent field work by scholars from the Ethnography Sector of the Institute of History, Language and Literature in Nukus covered the Chimbai, Biruni, and Turtkul' regions in search of material on Karakalpak peoples for a historico-ethnographic atlas of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Among the data collected were accounts of past and present Karakalpak agricultural, hunting, musical, dress, social and religious customs and rituals; over 700 photographs and sketches were made and 50 ethnographic displays on Karakalpak life and culture in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were assembled for the institute's exhibit fund.

At a 1977 all-union conference on the study of contemporary ethnography, Kh. Esbergenov of the Nukus institute reported on analysis of modern Karakalpak marriage rites by direct observation, participation in the ritual, questionnaire distribution and filming.

Scholars at the institute have the use of the Karakalpak Branch library (ul. M. Gor'kogo, 179a) which contains over 50,000 units--over 10,000 in the Karakalpak, Uzbek, and Kazakh languages.

Selected References

Esbergenov, Kh., "Korotko ob ekspeditsiakh," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1975, No. 3, 147-148.

Polishchuk, N.S., "Vsesoiuznaia konferentsia po voprosam etnograficheskogo izucheniia sovremennosti," Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1977, No. 6, 104-112.

Samarkand

ANT284 Institute of Archeology

Institut arkheologii AN UzSSR
703051 Samarkand
Afraisiabskaia, 3
Telephone Number: 50-724
Agency: Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ASKAROV, A.A.

History.--The Institute of Archeology of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences was created in 1970, using as its base the Archeology Sector of the former Institute of History and Archeology in Tashkent. The new institute incorporated the Museum of History of Samarkand along with several other local establishments.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1976, the Institute of Archeology employed nearly 140 workers, among whom were 47 specialists (including 27 candidates of science) in the fields of archeology, architecture, restoration and numismatics. The institute contains sectors of Stone and Bronze Age studies; Ancient and Middle Ages Archeology; and the History of Irrigation in Uzbekistan and maintains a Laboratory of Primitive Technology and Scientific Treatment of Illustrative Materials. The institute also supports a Department for Chemico-Technological Research and Conservation of Historical Monuments as well as the museum (noted above) and a library.

Some Known Research Areas.--The institute fields approximately 30 expeditions annually throughout the republic. Among the sites explored to date are Obirakhmat, Kul'bulak and Kuturbulak (paleolithic); Machai and Obishir (mesolithic); and Uchtut (neolithic). The theoretical findings of institute scholars include the conclusion that from the mesolithic period onward, ancient societies in the Uzbek region were divided into two distinct "historico-cultural zones": the more advanced societies' employed animal labor while their slower-developing contemporaries continued in a hunting-foraging way of life. Further studies of primitive societies at the institute will concentrate on the genesis and evolution of culture in the early Stone Age; the paths of development of material culture in primitive communes; and socio-economic relations at the dawn of civilization.

Ancient urban culture is also a continuing concern of institute scholars. Among the cities under study by institute teams are Afrasiab, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, and Akhsiket. Through analysis of single structures, city blocks, trade centers, fortresses and court complexes, the ages of ancient cities have been determined (Samarkand and Bukhara date back 2500 years) and outlines of their cultural life have emerged.

Institute scholars have produced a number of notable publications. Among these have been studies of the topography of the Tashkent oasis (Iu. F. Buriakov), of the painting of Afrasiab (L.I. Al'baum) and of the history of irrigation in Zarafshan lowlands (A.R. Mukhamedzhanov). Two series of thematic collections have appeared under institute auspices: Istoriia material'noi Kul'tury Uzbekistana (The History of Uzbek Material Culture'; 12 editions by 1976) and Afrasiab (four editions by 1976).

Research Facilities.--The institute's research library contains over 13,000 volumes on archeology, ethnography, Oriental studies, numismatics, and art history.

Selected References

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(Tashkent: FAN, 1976).

ANT285 Republican Museum of History, Culture and Arts of the Uzbek SSR

Respublikanskii muzei istorii, kul'tury i iskusstva Uzbekskoi SSR
Samarkand
Sovetskaia ul., 51
Telephone Number: 3-26-65; 3-28-72
Agency:
Director: SADYKOVA, N.S.

Founded in 1874, the Republican Museum of History, Culture and Art in Samarkand has grown to include over 100,000 display items describing Uzbek ethnic traditions, cultural life and material culture.

ANT286 Samarkand State University

Samarkandskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. Alishera Navoi
703004 Samarkand
bul. Gor'kogo, 15
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ATAKHODZHAEV, A.K.

Samarkand (formerly Uzbek) State University maintains a Faculty of Uzbek and Tadzhik Philology which does limited work in Central Asian anthropological linguistics. Though university archeological research has been curtailed in recent years, Professor M.D. Dzhurakulov has done some Stone Age work in the past; the university presently maintains a small teaching museum in archeology.

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T H E A R T S

by

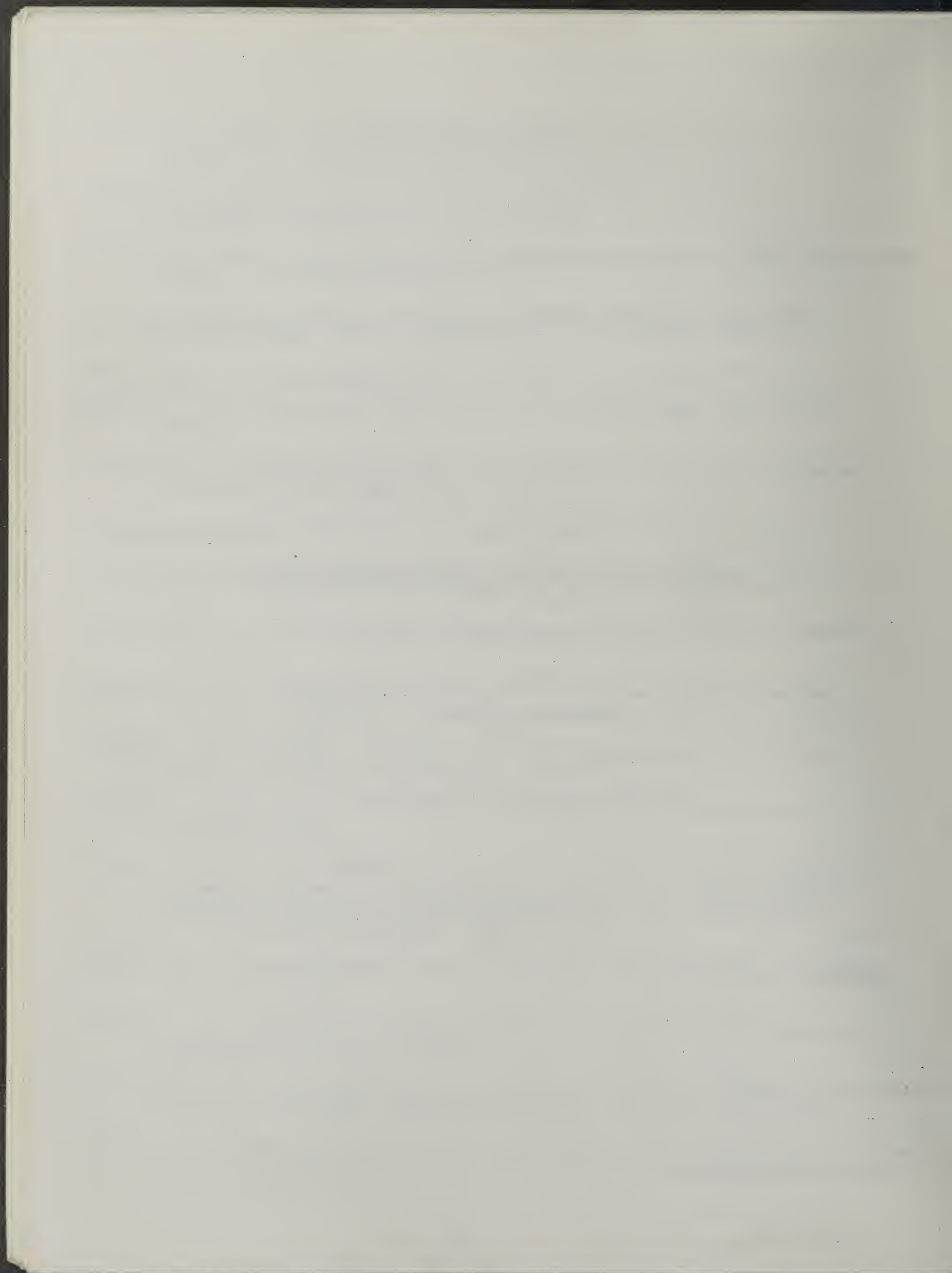
Mark H. Teeter

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and

Eleanor B. Sutter

With the assistance of Bruce Boyer



In the great and amorphous realm of the arts, developments in the Soviet Union over 60 years might be summarized under the successive headings Experimentation, Regimentation, Liberalization and Stasis--broadly characterizing the 1920's, the Stalin era, the post-Stalin "thaw" and the past 15 years, respectively. Alternately marked by instances of uncommon achievement and numbing repression, the Soviet course has been, put mildly, an uneven one. For all that, the dramatic events which have periodically focused international attention on the arts in the USSR--particularly the confrontations between individual artists and various state organs--have perhaps unjustly obscured the remarkable expansion on a broad front of the Soviet Union's national art establishment: in a relatively short period, a large, complex and expensive institutional network devoted to research and instruction in all areas of art studies has been developed. Whatever the variance in the network's "product," whatever the extra-artistic (political) constraints invoked and whatever the exactitude of reports on the size and activity of the constituent institutions--the fact remains that the Soviet Union has made a sizable per capita commitment to art studies, a commitment matched by few other nations.

Institutional development in the field of performing arts appears particularly impressive. In music, for example, the Soviet Union by 1973 supported some 7,000 primary schools (shkoly), 242 mid-level schools (uchilishcha), 36 special high schools (srednie spetsial'nye shkoly) and 30 university-level institutions (vuzy) which trained over a million music students at all levels of expertise.¹ In addition, 138 pedagogical institutes and tekhnikums offered general music and voice training for prospective primary and secondary teachers.² In the comparatively "minor" field of theater arts--represented in the West by a handful of prominent

institutions and university departments--the Soviet Union alone maintains 50 specialized secondary and 10 specialized university-level establishments which offer intensive professional training programs in all aspects of theater to over 14,000 students.³

The fine arts (izobrazitel'nye iskusstva) and applied arts (neizobrazitel'nye iskusstva) have hardly been neglected. Beyond the 680 special primary schools throughout the nation, the state supports 66 secondary schools offering four-year programs to over 15,000 students in painting, sculpture, decorative arts, drafting, illustration, woodworking, masonry, ceramics, weaving, industrial aesthetics and other subjects.⁴ Further specialized training in the same disciplines is available at skill-specific institutes (of architecture, poligraphy, etc.) and at 14 multi-disciplinary higher institutions (khudozhestvennye vuzy), whose five and six-year programs produce "advanced artists" and "master artisans" on a scale unapproached elsewhere.⁵

Most of this considerable establishment was created ex nihilo. The Soviet state inherited a rather eccentrically developed, socially top heavy set of art institutions--and lost a good portion of the attendant artistic intelligentsia through the emigration and expulsion that followed 1917. On balance, then, while the "sovietization" of the arts has exacted conditions many societies would be unwilling to tolerate, it has also succeeded in setting standards of organization, involvement and mass accessibility that are worthy of attention everywhere.

It is clearly beyond the scope of the present study to attempt a description of research and instruction in all branches of the arts, at all levels, in all Soviet institutions; such an undertaking would in itself constitute a multi-volume project of no less girth than the present series in toto. To keep the section within manageable proportions, certain categories

of institutions have been excluded: primary and secondary schools, artistic societies, studios and various kinds of museums (those of international scale, specialized national museums and republican museums) are not covered. Further, certain areas of specialization treated in other sections of this series (e.g., architecture in the Urban Planning Section of volume I, folklore and ancient art in the Anthropology Section of volume III) have received attention in the present section only in passing. Finally, it must be noted that while the expansion of the Soviet art studies network has marked a steady course toward geographical diversification, the availability and quality of information on individual institutions remains heavily weighted in favor of those located in the major cities, particularly Moscow and Leningrad; thus a number of entries on peripheral institutions have been included here despite the lack of evidence of notable research programs. It should be borne in mind that though the leading institutions--the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Art Studies in Moscow (ART003), the Moscow Conservatory (ART013), the Leningrad State Institute of Theater, Music and Cinematography (ART049) and a number of others--surely stand in a class by themselves, "minor" institutions throughout the nation carry most of the burden of mass education and, moreover, provide the national centers with a considerable number of the artists, performers, researchers and instructors who later distinguish themselves under the auspices of the major establishments.

ENDNOTES

¹Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia, (Moskva: Sov. Ents., 1974) vol. 17, p. 96.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., 1976, vol. 25, p. 348.

⁴Ibid., 1978, vol. 28, p. 416.

⁵Ibid.

RSFSR

Moscow

ART001 All-Russian Scientific Art Restoration Center

Vserossiiskii khudozhestvennyi nauchno-restavratsionnyi tsentr
im. akademika I.E. Grabaria

Moskva

B. Ordynka, 60/2

Telephone Number: 231-02-84

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture

Director:

The All-Russian Scientific Art Restoration Center was founded in 1974, an outgrowth of institutions dating from fifty years earlier--the point when I.E. Grabar' became the first director of the newly-founded Central State Restoration Workshops. The workshops, in turn, had been created out of the previous All-Russian Restoration Commission. In 1944, the State Central Art-Restoration Workshop was founded as an affiliate of the USSR Committee on the Arts. This latter organization became the direct precursor of the present center.

The center is both a scientific-methodological establishment and a production center for restoration work by museums throughout the Russian Federation. Its research department maintains separate units to deal with problems of conservation, technique and technology, and restoration skills, as well as chemistry, physics, and biology.

Since its founding in 1974 the center has organized several exhibits, published a collection of articles entitled Problems of Restoration and the book Rebirth of a Masterpiece, and organized professional expeditions for restorers. The center accepts restorers for advanced training and supervises their work.

ART002 All-Union Central Scientific Research Laboratory for the
Conservation and Restoration of Artistic Museum Treasures

Vsesoiuznaia tsentral'naia nauchno-issledovatel'skaia laboratoriia po
konservatsii i restavratsii muzeinykh khudozhestvennykh tsennostei

Moskva

Krest'ianskaia pl., 10

Telephone Number: 271-28-68

Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture

Director: GORIN, I.

Since its founding in 1958, the All-Union Central Scientific Research Laboratory for the Conservation and Restoration of Artistic Museum Treasures has emerged as the acknowledged center of scientific research on the preservation of the Soviet Union's artistic heritage. According to

Director Gorin, central among the concerns of the laboratory is the elaboration and application of new methods for the restoration and preservation of works of art. The laboratory conducts research examining the techniques of X-ray and spectrographic analysis as well as the uses of X-ray and microscopic research.

The laboratory has sponsored several conferences on various themes related to artistic preservation and restoration; in 1968 a Moscow conference dealt with the restoration, conservation, and preservation of metal works. In 1973, the laboratory sponsored a meeting in Kiev to examine problems of conservation of antique furniture, weavings, embroidery, metalwork and similar craft specimens. The laboratory also publishes the journals Soobshchenie and Khudozhestvennie nasledie, which follow developments in the field of artistic restoration.

ART003 All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Art Studies

Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iskusstvoznaniia
103009 Moskva
Kozitskii per., 5
Telephone Number: 229-75-38
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
Director: KOTOVSKAIA, M.

The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Art Studies (VNIIsik) of the USSR Ministry of Culture is Moscow's chief interdisciplinary center for arts studies. While most of the capital's other leading arts studies institutions function as adjuncts to museums or teaching establishments which concentrate on a single disciplinary area, the All-Union Institute is devoted exclusively to research. Institute specialists work in a variety of fields, including music, the fine arts, theater, film and aesthetics.

At its founding in 1944, the Institute of the History of the Arts was subordinate to the USSR Academy of Sciences. Its first director was I.E. Grabar', a widely respected scholar and active promoter of Soviet art since the early days of the revolution. In 1961 the institute left the academy and came under the control of the USSR Ministry of Culture. At about that time, the institute was also permitted to broaden its area of research to include more contemporary subjects and more study of the art of the west. The sociology of culture was also introduced as a field of study. In the early 1970s the institute moved to a new building; several years later it acquired its present name, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Art Studies.

The institute is known to include the following sectors: Ancient Russian Art, Music, Aesthetics, Sociology and Main Directions for the Perspective Development of Culture and Art. In addition the institute supports research on contemporary and historical aspects of theater, film, the fine arts, architecture, and the decorative arts, both Soviet and foreign. It also maintains a modest graduate studies program and, since 1971, has had the right to award doctoral degrees.

In the field of music, the institute's staff examines topics ranging from ancient Russian church chant to contemporary American music. Its covers various musical genres, from folk song and classical song to specific instrumental genres and the symphony. Individual scholars examine the work of specific composers, both Russian and foreign. Composers singled out for in-depth study have included Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev, Shaporin, Shebalin, Stravinsky, Schubert and Bartok. Broader subjects include the history of Soviet music, musical aesthetics, and the preparation of textbooks in musicology. Among the institute's major research projects in the 1970s were a five-volume history of Soviet music, the re-publication of a study of Turkmen music, and a substantial volume entitled Music of the Twentieth Century (prepared jointly with the Leningrad State Institute of Theater, Music and Cinematography [ART049]).

Research in the fine arts in recent years has addressed the history of art and architecture of the peoples of the USSR, contemporary art in capitalist countries, the art of the socialist countries of Europe, ancient Russian art, foreign classical art and art history to the mid-nineteenth century, art of the peoples of the Far East, Russian art in the early twentieth century, and the decorative and applied arts. In 1974 the institute published a work on contemporary theory and practice of urban construction as exemplified in the building of Soviet cities from 1945-1970.

Institute research on the theater and cinema has produced a 4-volume work on the history of the Soviet dramatic theater, with articles contributed by scholars from the various Soviet republics. A similar work on the history of the Soviet cinema from 1917-1931 came out at about the same time, in 1969.

Sociological research at the institute focuses on the social function of art, the sociology of artistic perception and the study and criticism of mass culture. A recent institute article treated the internationalization of artistic culture in the USSR.

In addition to its research, the institute performs administrative and coordinating functions in the field of art studies. As the publisher of massive multi-volume works, it unites scholars from all the Soviet republics in its efforts. Moreover, the institute is the organizer or coorganizer of numerous conferences. In addition, institute scholars regularly participate in conferences organized by other institutions. One institute staff member is chairman and the only scholar on the presidium of the Ministry of Culture's Artistic Council on the Variety Theater; another serves on the Ministry's Artistic Council on Music and Choreography.

Though it does not publish its own journal, the institute has, at various times, issued a number of irregular serial publications: Voprosy teatra, Voprosy estetiki, Voprosy sovetskogo izobrazitel'nogo iskusstva i arkhitektury, Voprosy sovremennoi arkhitektury, Istoriia muzyki narodov SSSR and Iskusstvo i byt.

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ART004 All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cinematic Photography

Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii kinofotoinstitut
Moskva A-167
Leningradskii prosp., 47
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
Director: FURDUEV, A.V.

The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cinematic Photography is a primary center for cinematic research in the the Soviet Union. Its focus remains on technical rather than artistic aspects of the craft. The institute offers graduate studies in technical processing of film materials, the technology of organic color agents and related products, lighting, and techniques and methods of cinematography.

The institute publishes its own Trudy; a bibliographical serial Novosti tekhnicheskoi literatury; and an information index in the field of cinematic standardization.

ART005 All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Technical Aesthetics

Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut tekhnicheskoi estetiki
Moskva
prosp. Mira, VDNKh, korp. 115
Telephone Number: 181-97-56
Agency: USSR State Committee on Science and Technology
Director:

Founded in 1962, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Technical Aesthetics conducts theoretical research on problems of technical Aesthetics and ergonomics. It develops methods of artistic construction and creates designs for various types of mass-production and single-issue products, both for industrial and consumer use. In addition, the institute coordinates nation-wide research in its field and supervises the work of special artistic construction bureaus operating under various governmental jurisdictions.

Supplementing its Moscow headquarters, the institute maintains branches in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Khabarovsk, Kiev, Khar'kov, Minsk, Tbilisi, Erevan, and Vil'nius. Various sources list the following departments at the institute's main branch: Theory and Methods of Artistic Construction; Ergonomics; Technical Expertise on the Consumer Characteristics of Products and Industrial Prototypes; Artistic Construction of Industrial Equipment, Consumer Appliances, Agricultural Machinery, and Construction and Transport Vehicles; Complex Equipment Problems for Residential and Public Buildings; Decorative Qualities of New Materials and Coverings; Packaging and Advertising; Magnification and Special Photo-Publishing Techniques; Analysis; Methodological Supervision; Experimental Construction; Sociological Research; and Scientific-Technical Information (with a Central Scientific-Technical Library).

The institute conducts a candidate-level graduate studies program for full-time as well as correspondence students. Information is not available at this time regarding the size of the research staff.

Institute publications include a monthly design magazine, Tekhnicheskaya estetika, essay collections, methodological recommendations, and such general reference aids as its recent Bibliograficheskii annotirovannyi ukazatel' po tekhnicheskoi estetike i khudozhestvennomu konstruirovaniyu (Moscow: 1973).

ART006 All-Union State Institute of Cinematography

Vsesoiuznyi ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
institut kinematografii
129226 Moskva I-226
ul. Vil'gel'ma Pika, 3
Telephone Number: 181-38-68
Agency: USSR State Committee on Cinematography
Rector: ZHDAN, V.

The All-Union State Institute of Cinematography, sometimes known as VGIK, is the largest and best-known Soviet center for the training of film scholars, producers, directors, editors, actors, economic administrators, scriptwriters, cameramen and set designers, both for television and for the cinema. Founded in 1919 as the State School of Cinematography, the institute was renamed the Kinotekhnikum in 1925 and in 1930 the State Institute of Cinematography before attaining its present name in 1934.

During the early 1930's the institute became the first Soviet educational institution to train scholars of the cinema. Its faculty of cinema studies opened in 1945. Some of the most prominent figures in the history of Soviet film have been associated with this center, either as students or faculty members.

As of 1977 the Institute had six teaching facilities: Scenarios, Directing, Camera Operation, Set Design, Economics of Filmmaking, and Film Scholarship. It also has 17 other sections: a correspondence division, a graduate studies program with the right to award candidate and (since 1971) doctoral degrees, a research sector, 10 teaching laboratories, a film studio for teaching purposes, a film library with holdings of 3,500 films and a 200,000-volume library.

The institute has a teaching staff of approximately 200; in the academic year 1972-73, it included 26 professors with doctoral degrees and 130 candidates' degrees. Fifteen hundred students were enrolled, of whom 35 were from abroad.

Since 1965 the institute has been publishing a series of collections of scholarly articles, Voprosy istorii i teorii kino; since 1967 it has published the annual Kinematograf segodnia. In addition it issues the series Tvorchestvo molodykh, as well as a series of internal publications with essays by student film critics.

ART007 Central State Theatrical Library

Gosudarstvennaia tsentral'naia teatral'naia biblioteka
103031 Moskva
Pushkinskaia ul., 8/1
Telephone Number: 292-48-92
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
Director:

The Central State Theatrical Library, founded in 1922, is the largest theatrical library in the USSR. It serves as a bibliographical research center and methodological center for all the nation's theaters, theatrical libraries, and students of the theater.

The library has five departments. Three are devoted to research and publishing: the Bibliographic Reference Department, the Selected Bibliography Department, and the Methods Department. Non-publishing departments are: the Theatrical Press Department and the Illustrative Materials Department.

The Bibliographic Reference Department maintains card catalogues on particular subjects in the field of theater studies; it answers inquiries relating to the theater. Since 1973 it has published the annual bibliography of plays, Ezhegodnik p'es: Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'.

The Selected Bibliography Department, in cooperation with the All-Union Library of Foreign Literature, prepares the Teatr volume of the series of bibliographic publications on the arts issued by the Lenin Library's Information Center for Problems of Culture and Arts. This department also publishes selected bibliographies on particular themes.

The Methods Department exists chiefly to serve the needs of smaller theatrical libraries. As part of this service it publishes annual lists of publications on specific themes.

In addition to the Teatr series and the annual of plays, the regular bibliographic publications of the library include:

1. Iskusstvo i bor'ba ideologii. An annual index of literature in Russian on this theme. Since 1977.
2. Informatsionnyi spisok zhurnal'nykh statei po voprosam kinoiskusstva (ospis' nekinematograficheskikh izdani). Annual, since 1974.
3. Sovetskoe kino: daty i fakty. Annual information bulletin, since 1977.

Apart from its regular serial publications, in recent years the library has published numerous bibliographies on selected topics. Among them: Literature on the Bol'shoi Theater, 1955-1975; Soviet Literature on the Bulgarian Theater, 1917-1973; Soviet Literature on the African Theater; Lenin and the Theater; Literature on the Russian Soviet Dramatic Theater, 1917-1973 (annotated); Soviet Theatrical Criticism; Theater of the World War II Period; Theater Inspired by the October Revolution; and an index to the journal Teatr, 1937-1977.

Among its research services to other institutions, including the distribution of bibliographic information, the library also prepares the materials for exhibits on particular themes and for special occasions.

As of 1970 the collection of the Central State Theatrical Library consisted of 420,000 items, including over 100,000 books on the theater in Russian and other languages, 30,000 theatrical magazines, over 60,000 collections of illustrative materials on particular themes, over 30,000 collections of newspaper clippings on the theater, and the thematic card catalogs. The collection also includes the library of the Society of Russian Dramatic Writers, and the personal libraries of A.P. Lenskii, N.D. Volkov, Iu.O. Slonimskii and others.

ART008 Information Center on Problems of Culture and Art

Informatsionnyi tsentr po problemam kul'tury i iskusstva
101000 Moskva-Tsentr
prosp. Kalinina, 3
Biblioteka im. V.I. Lenina
Telephone Number: 222-84-04
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
Director:

The Information Center on Problems of Culture and Art, founded in 1972, serves as the central information clearinghouse for the USSR Ministry of Culture. The Lenin Library, of which the center is a part, traces its beginnings to 1862, when the collection of Count Rumiantsev (1754-1826) was moved from St. Petersburg to Moscow to form the basis of a new Rumiantsev Museum under the directorship of Count Vladimir Odoevskii. From the time of its founding the museum received a copy of every book that was published in the Russian Empire. This policy continued through the museum's subsequent transformations (in 1924 to the V.I. Lenin Russian Library and in 1925 to the V.I. Lenin USSR State Library), making it the world's most complete repository of Russian and Soviet publications.

In 1961 the Lenin Library established a separate Music Department, intended to serve as the country's central collecting point for all music material Soviet and foreign. This department, with its counterparts in other cultural fields, formed the basis for the present information center.

Since its founding in 1972, the center has become not only a collector but also a disseminator of information in the following fields: theory and history of culture; general problems of culture and cultural construction in the USSR and abroad; general theory and history of art; esthetics; fine arts; music; theater; dance (including the methodology, psychological, sociological, pedagogical, and performance aspects of these arts); cultural-educational work; club and park work; library and bibliographic work; technical aspects of cultural structures, stage, musical and cultural work; amusement park construction; restoration, research and conservation of historical and cultural monuments and valuable museum objects; circus; variety theater; and museum studies.

Center scholars review monographs, essay collections, dissertations, scholarly journals and serial publications of universities, colleges and research institutes. They compile information from these sources into a series of monthly bibliographic publications with the general title Novosti nauchnoi literatury i dokumentatsii (prior to 1976: Novaia sovetskaia i inostrannaia literatura po iskusstvu), subdivided into the following series: General Questions of Art, Aesthetics, Library and Bibliographic Studies, Fine Arts, Cultural-Educational Work, Museum Studies and Conservation, Music, Folk Art, Dance, Circus, Variety Theater, General Problems of Culture and Cultural Construction, Restoration Study and Preservation of Valuable Museum Objects, Stage Technology, Theater, and Amusement Park Ride Construction.

In addition to these general bibliographic publications based on new library acquisitions, the center contributes to the library's quarterly list of recommended literature in the fields of literature and art, Literatura i iskusstvo. It also produces abstracts in its fields of interest. The center maintains a Selected Information Service for individual subscribers, to whom it sends information about new Soviet and foreign publications on their research topics from an information pool that spans 1500 subjects. The center's Signal Information Service supplies subscribers in outlying areas with photocopies of the tables of contents of foreign scholarly journals of interest to them; the subscribers can then request microfilms of the articles they require. In addition the center operates a Reference Information Fund, whose card catalogues and files contain unpublished as well as published materials. The Fund issues a periodical Index of Unpublished Materials with information about its holdings.

It is the center staff that coordinates, on behalf of the Ministry of Culture, subscription to foreign periodicals in the field of culture by libraries throughout the USSR.

In the future the center hopes to establish an information network based on all Soviet organizations and institutions that deal with culture (research institutes, conservatories, performers' training colleges, museums, etc.). The center also hopes to initiate an automated information retrieval system in the area of art and culture.

Aside from maintaining ongoing reference services, the center staff also produces reference works on specific topics. In recent years these have included works on training in theater studies at the college level in the USSR, artistic works by young people; sociological studies of culture in the USSR; published literature on the Bol'shoi Theater, 1955-1975; contemporary foreign music; Bulgarian musicology; recent dissertations in music; music of the Soviet Caucasus, Central Asia and Kazakhstan; and others.

The center's holdings are the country's most extensive in the field. In addition to basic publications, the center's collections include unpublished materials, dissertations, translations, art exhibition catalogues, albums, musical scores, posters, postcards, reproductions and manuscripts.

Also see the discussion in the Scientific-Technical Information Section in Volume II of this report.

ART009 (A.M. Gor'kii) Institute of World Literature

Institut mirovoi literatury im. A.M. Gor'kogo AN SSSR
121069 Moskva G-69
ul. Vorovskogo, 25a
Telephone Number: 290-50-53
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BERDNIKOV, G.P.

Although its main research focus is in the field of literature (see LIT010), the A.M. Gor'kii Institute of World Literature has a special section devoted to esthetics. In addition, the institute supports research on the theater.

ART010 Moscow Higher School of Industrial Arts

Moskovskoe vysshee khudozhestvenno-promyshlennoe uchilishche
125080 Moskva A-80
Volokolamskoe sh., 9
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Special Secondary Education
Rector:

The Moscow Higher School of Industrial Arts, formerly known as the Stroganov School, maintains a graduate studies program up to the doctoral level and supports research in the decorative and applied arts, textile and clothing design, architecture, interior decorating, monumental decorative art, and other industrial arts. Since 1958 the school has published the serial Problemy dekorativnogo iskusstva.

ART011 Moscow Regional Pedagogical Institute

Moskovskii oblastnoi pedagogicheskii institut im. N.K. Krupskoi
107846 Moskva B-5
ul. Radio, 10a
Telephone Number: 261-15-11
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Moscow Regional Pedagogical Institute has long been active in aesthetics research and has published a series of volumes entitled Nauka i iskusstvo.

ART012 Moscow State Art Institute

Moskovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
khudozhestvennyi institut im. V.I. Surikova
109004 Moskva Zh-4
Tovarishcheskii per., 30
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: TOMSKII, N.V.

Organized during the first half of the nineteenth century as the Moscow School of Painting and Sculpture, the Moscow State Art Institute was renamed in 1934. One of the oldest and most prestigious institutions of its type in the Soviet Union, the institute was closely associated for some time with I.E. Grabar' and S.V. Gerasimov.

During the mid-1970s, the institute offered course specialization in painting (including easel and monumental; theatrical-decorative), graphics (including posters and book design and illustration) and sculpture. The institute employed some 60 artists (including several members of the USSR Academy of Arts and "national artists" of the USSR) at that time to train approximately 400 students. In addition, it maintained a library collection in excess of 40,000 volumes.

ART013 Moscow State Conservatory

Moskovskaia dvazhdy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im.
P.I. Chaikovskogo
103009 Moskva K-9
ul. Gertsena, 13
Telephone Number: 229-29-92
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: KULIKOV, B.I.

History.--The Moscow State Conservatory, today the Soviet Union's most prominent center for the training of performers, composers and musicologists, traces its origins to the mid-19th century. In 1859, the newly-formed Moscow Division of the Russian Musical Society was granted permission to function independently of its parent organization in Petersburg. Under the energetic leadership of its first director, pianist and conductor N.G. Rubinshtein, the Moscow group rapidly expanded both as an organizer of concerts and as a music school; in the latter case, the original class enrollment of 50 students in 1860 grew to 400 by 1865--making the need for the establishment of a formal conservatory evident to Moscow's private and official patrons of the arts. Rubinshtein raised the capital (by subscription), secured official permission, assembled a professorial staff (including the young Tchaikovsky) and leased a building (on the present prospekt Kalinina); on September 1, 1866, Moscow Conservatory opened its doors. Since that time many of the greatest figures in Russian and Soviet music have studied and/or taught at the conservatory.

Although courses in music theory and the history of music were part of the curriculum in the 1860s, research activity at the conservatory can be said to date from the 1870s; during that decade, the works of D.V. Razumovskii (on ancient Russian liturgical music), Tchaikovsky (on harmony and theory) and G.A. Larosh (on music criticism) appeared. Perhaps the strongest influence in establishing the conservatory's scholarly tradition, however, can be traced to the teaching and writing of S.I. Taneev, who replaced Tchaikovsky as professor of theory in 1878 and subsequently served as the conservatory's fourth director (1885-1889). Taneev's theories of harmony remain to this day the basis for Soviet courses on the subject; his principles of orchestration, based on current western European scholarship, have likewise had a lasting influence on Soviet conservatory instruction.

As in other spheres of education, the Bolshevik Revolution brought dramatic changes to Russian musical instruction. The Moscow Conservatory was nationalized in 1918, coming under the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Education. Though attempts were made to maintain ties with the traditions of the past--M.M. Ippolitov-Ivanov was retained as director of the conservatory--the transition to the new era proved difficult. The commissariat instituted a new administrative structure which reflected the regime's desire to "proletarianize" the conservatory's student body. In 1922 a far-reaching reform plan was adopted which dictated that the conservatory maintain three levels of instruction (preparatory, intermediate and higher) and that the task of conservatory education no longer be the creation of "narrow specialists" but of broadly educated musician-artists who could adapt their skills to "practical work." At the same time, it was directed that the level of achievement of Soviet conservatories be equal to that of the contemporary state of "European musical science" and "contemporary musico-pedagogical systems and methods" around the world. Such expectations, in a country whose musical life was punctuated by experiments with conductorless orchestras and suggestions to destroy all pianos, were clearly inordinately high. At all events, by 1922 Ippolitov-Ivanov--in most aspects a supporter of the new regime--resigned as director of the conservatory and returned to Georgia.

Another set of reforms in 1925 put further emphasis on the socio-political education of conservatory students and arranged conservatory instruction into three faculties: composition and musicology, performance and pedagogy. To strengthen the scholarly aspect of the curriculum, a three-year post-graduate program (leading to a candidate degree) was added and music history studies, directed by M.V. Ivanov-Boretskii, were given high priority.

From 1925 until the end of the decade the life of the conservatory was given over to bitter controversies among groups favoring "proletarianism" and those favoring both traditional musical methods and forms and western modernism. Dissension reached the point that in late 1928 the conservatory (along with that of Leningrad) became the subject of public criticism. After the All-Russian Musical Conference of 1929, the proletarians emerged victorious: contempt for both the traditional (e.g., Bach, Beethoven and Liszt) as "alien to the proletariat" and for the "abstract formalism" of new western trends became the rule. B.S. Pshibyshevskii, a non-musician, was named conservatory director; lectures and examinations were dispensed with and performance in "brigade activities" became the criterion for the evaluation of students.

The "leftists," in the end, went too far. The chaos brought about by the abandonment of all standards of instruction and technical erudition brought the Commissariat of Education to condemn, in 1931, the "vulgarization of Marxist concepts concerning the social role of music." A decree of 1932 annulled the proletarian innovations, restoring examinations and generally raising the conservatory's academic standards. This arbitration led, however, to a new period of stability marked and marred by a pervasive conformity to the dictates of "Socialist Realism."

The criteria of Socialist Realism in art are well known. Briefly put, the musical aspect of the doctrine required a certain "optimism" characterized by euphony, diatonicism and attention to subjects glorifying Soviet achievements. While not all of Soviet music reflected these qualities during the 1930s and 40s--Shostakovich's "Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District" is the prime example--it is nevertheless evident that research and instruction at the Moscow Conservatory and elsewhere were severely restricted during this period by the ascension of political concerns over artistic ones. It was in the mid-1930s, moreover, that the conservatory was again reorganized: a decree of 1936 put in place a faculty structure which is essentially in force today.

According to the decree, control over research work would lie in the hands of the faculty deans, who also had charge of graduate students. All staff members were expected to participate in the faculty's research functions, which included original research projects, preparation of textbooks, editing of musical texts, choice of repertoire at determined levels of difficulty, composition and/or arrangement of musical works for particular pedagogical ends and documentation of teaching experience. Such was the level of activity required under these broad parameters that a semi-autonomous research institute was set up in 1938, dispersing its staff among the conservatory's various faculties, its musical acoustics laboratory and the Office for the Study of the Folklore of Soviet Peoples. While operating under ideological constraints, the conservatory was thus active nonetheless. In 1936 the first doctoral dissertation was defended (on Russian music of the 17th and 18th centuries).

After wartime evacuation to Saratov, the conservatory resumed its work in Moscow in 1944. Despite the chilling effect of the invasion of Minister of Culture A.A. Zhdanov into the realm of music--in 1948 Shostakovich, Prokofieff, Khachaturian and others were accused of "formalistic perversion" and "failure to express Soviet reality"--the conservatory continued research projects more or less normally. Between 1944 and 1950 a newly-formed research office under B.V. Asaf'ev set up commissions based on a number of research themes: Glinka and his contemporaries, musical Moscow, Soviet musical culture, folk music terminology, music theory, and sources and textual studies. The office employed a staff of eight doctors and 12 candidates of art studies, some of whom taught while others concentrated exclusively on research. Conferences were organized and the office began to publish a serial (Uchenye zapiski) for the conservatory.

The death of Stalin in 1953--hours after Prokof'ieff's death--resulted in the onset of the period of relative liberalism in Soviet music which obtains to the present day. The Zhdanov decrees came to be disregarded; in 1958 the condemnations of leading Soviet composers were officially officially stricken from the records. The Moscow Conservatory, in the meantime, came to shift its emphasis from the research activities that were its most visible function during the Stalin years back to the training of outstanding performers. By the early 1960s, the conservatory curriculum in fact remained designed for composers, theorists and musicologists as well as performers--yet only some 10 percent of the school's 800 students specialized in the first three fields, the remaining 90 percent pursuing careers as performing artists.

While the excellence of many conservatory-trained performers became evident as Soviet musicians re-established contact with the outside world during the 1950s and 60s, other areas of conservatory instruction were reportedly less impressive. In music history, the study of Russian music (and, in turn, the music of other peoples of the USSR) was given disproportionate weight, general music history receiving abridged and conventional treatment. Further, the teaching of theoretical subjects was hampered by a lack of contemporary textbooks; Rimskii-Korsakov's harmonics and Tanev's counterpoint thus remained basic approaches in the conservatory's curriculum. The above notwithstanding, the conservatory could nevertheless point with pride to certain of its faculty and associates as creative scholars in various areas: Lev Mazel and Viktor Zukkerman (musical analysis), Vladimir Protopopov (Russian polyphony) and Lev Ginsburg (history of violincello technique) stood out particularly in the early 1960s. For Moscow's young composers--best represented by A. Shnitke, R. Shchedrin, A. Volkonskii and E. Denisov--the conservatory served as an important focal point in the 1960s. Denisov, for one, taught composition at the conservatory while campaigning for new music in the Union of Composers.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1973 the conservatory consisted of five faculties, some of which included various divisions: the Faculty of Theory and Composition (containing musicology and composition divisions), the Vocal Faculty (containing chorus direction and vocal divisions), the Piano Faculty, the Orchestral Faculty (containing divisions for strings, wind instruments and operatic-symphonic conducting), and the Faculty for Higher Qualification of University-level Music Teachers.

The conservatory employed a staff of some 300 teachers (for a student body of around 1,000), of whom 50 were professors and/or holders of doctoral degrees, over 100 were assistant professors and/or holders of candidate degrees, 24 were Peoples Artists of the USSR or RSFSR and 56 were laureates of Lenin and/or State prizes.

Some Known Research Areas.--While the conservatory remains largely concerned with the training of performers, the faculty has been expected not only to teach but to write for publication. Attempts have been made to strike a balance between teaching and writing responsibilities: most professors have in the past been required to produce some sixty-odd printed pages on a yearly average while those less inclined or suited to research were assigned heavier teaching schedules.

In recent years the conservatory's publication efforts have come under a certain amount of criticism from members of the institution's own Faculty of Theory and Composition. In a public discussion (reprinted in Sovetskaia muzyka) it was pointed out in 1978 that N. Nikolaeva, O. Levashova and I. Barasova--who had produced highly-praised studies of Tchaikovsky's symphonies, Grieg (the first such study in Russian) and Mahler's symphonies, respectively--encountered serious resistance in coordinating their work with the teaching thematics already in place in various sections of the conservatory. Moreover, publications of works by students was said to be extremely difficult to arrange, even in the house serial (Uchenye zapiski), despite the availability of extensive material of high quality. At the end of the discussion, faculty members cited the areas in which the compilation of textbooks and study guides was most needed, thus aligning research assignments for some years to come. These areas included the history of Soviet music, the history of music of the peoples of the USSR, the history of twentieth century non-Soviet music, the history of non-Soviet music, the history of non-Russian music of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and a number of sound anthologies.

Research Facilities.--In addition to its faculties and sections, the conservatory also supports a separate office for the study of folk music which assists in the collection of material throughout the Soviet Union. To date the office has compiled over 20,000 tape recordings of folk songs. The conservatory also maintains a phonolibrary (containing over 13,000 records and 6,000 tapes) and a research library of over 600,000 units.

The research library, which is named for Taneev, was established in 1860 by the conservatory's founder, N.G. Rubinshtein. Over the years it has acquired a number of important collections from the libraries and personal archives of musicologists, historians, teachers and performers, including A.N. Verstovskii, V.F. Odoevskii, Taneev and A.F. Gedike. Though foreign visitors have been allowed to use the library, it should be noted that physical and bureaucratic constraints rendered it, according to a western scholar in 1962, "wholly inadequate for any type of serious work."

Finally, the conservatory serves as the repository for the State Collection of Antique Stringed Instruments, one of the outstanding collections of its kind in Europe.

Selected References

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Schwarz, B., Music and Musical Life in Soviet Russia 1917-1970 (London: Barrie and Jenkins, 1972).

Scholes, P. A., The Oxford Companion to Music, 10th edition (London: Oxford University Press, 1970).

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Leman, A., "Nuzhna nauchnaia organizatsiia obucheniia muzykovedov," Sovetskaia muzyka, 1971, No. 7.

ART014 Moscow State Correspondence Pedagogical Institute

Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi zaочnyi pedagogicheskii institut
109004 Moskva
Verkhniaia Radishchevskaiia ul., 18
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Moscow State Correspondence Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in drafting as well as music and voice. The institute's Graphics Faculty publishes its own Uchenye trudy.

ART015 Moscow State Institute of Culture

Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
141400 Moskovskaia obl., Khimki 6
Bibliotchnaia ul., 7
Telephone Number: 155-67-67
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

The Moscow State Institute of Culture was organized in 1964, having originated with the former Library Institute which had itself been founded in 1930. The institute offers day, evening, and correspondence courses in library sciences and cultural enlightenment work at the undergraduate and and graduate levels and maintains branches in Orel and Tambov.

The institute publishes the serial Uchenye trudy. In addition, it compiles bibliographical materials on the history and theory of culture. In 1980 it issued an index of literature published during the years 1917-1975 on cultural-educational work in the RSFSR during the years since the revolution. Other institute publications have treated methods of training players of folk instruments, the role of music in the development of aesthetic perception, and methods for perfecting the teaching of orchestral instruments.

ART016 Moscow State Pedagogical Institute

Moskovskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina
119882 Moskva
M. Pirogovskaia ul., 1
Telephone Number: 246-82-73
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Founded in 1872, the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute (known as Moscow University No. 2 between 1918 and 1930) presently enrolls some 11,000 students studying a wide range of disciplines, among them drafting, music and voice. The institute's Graphics Faculty has supported the study of artistic teaching methods and esthetics. The institute's serial Uchenye trudy regularly carries articles on various aspects of Soviet cultural life.

ART017 Moscow State University

Moskovskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
117234 Moskva V-234
Leninskie gory
Telephone Number: 139-35-66
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: LOGUNOV, A.A.

Though a number of art-related subjects were taught at Moscow University in the eighteenth century (including architecture, drawing, heraldry and numismatics), it was not until 1805 that regular courses on fine arts were introduced into the university curriculum. Professor I.F. Bule, who in 1806 began teaching the history of fine arts in Russia, proved an important popularizer of the discipline both inside academia and for literate Russia as a whole: in 1807 he founded the nation's first journal devoted to the arts, Zhurnal iziashchnykh iskusstv.

During the 1830s, Professor N.I. Nadezhdin--whose lectures were attended by Belinski, Goncharov, Herzen and Stankevich--drew further attention to university art studies with his efforts to create a new synthesis of classical and romantic aesthetic ideals. Nadezhdin's writings, along with those of other university art scholars of the time, were published in the university's scholarly series (Uchenye zapiski) and in the journal Teleskop, which Nadezhdin himself edited.

Due largely to the efforts of Professor F.I. Bulaev, who joined the faculty in 1847, art studies were subsequently broadened at the university. The first independent Art History Section opened in 1857 under Professor K.K. Gerts. Gerts and his successors were extremely active in the development of arts societies, museums, and arts publications; at length the university established a Museum of Fine Arts (which later became the Pushkin Museum) and, in 1907, opened the first Division of Art History and Theory in Russian academia.

After the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, art studies at the university underwent several reorganizations. At first an Art Studies Section operated within the Faculty of Social Sciences; in 1925 the section was made an adjunct of the university's ethnography program. In terms of methodology, the sociological approach to art which came in vogue during this period has had a lasting influence on university art studies (the advent of "socialist realism" in the 1930s notwithstanding). The courses on art theory developed in the 1920s continue to serve as the pattern for present-day courses in the discipline.

A major reorganization of curricula in 1934 eliminated nearly all the humanities faculties from the university, transferring them to the Moscow Institute of History, Philosophy, Literature and Art. A number of university professors continued their research and teaching at the institute, expanding their studies there, moreover, to include Oriental as well as Russian and Western European art. An Art History Section was restored to the university in 1942 and made its contribution to the national effort during the war years by focusing research on patriotic themes in Russian art.

In the postwar period, art studies (with the exception of aesthetics) have remained the province of the university's History Faculty. At present the faculty includes a Section of the History of Russian and Soviet Art (chaired by D.S. Sarab'ianov) and a Section of the History of Foreign Art (V.N. Grashchenkov). Course specialization in the history and theory of art is offered as is a graduate program leading to a doctorate in art studies. In the 1977-78 academic year some 48 courses were available covering such diverse topics as the historiography of eighteenth century Russian art, the contemporary work of Moscow artists and techniques of architectural restoration. Senior faculty members include M.A. Il'in (specializing in early Russian art), Iu.K. Zolotov (foreign art of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) and V.M. Vasilenko (Russian and Soviet folk art and architecture). Sarab'ianov concentrates on Russian painting of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; Grashchenkov lectures on the Renaissance and methodological problems of art studies.

Faculty scholars and students regularly contribute to the university's serial, Vestnik MGU.

Selected References

Tropin, V.I., ed., Moskovskii universitet 1977-1978: Katalog-spravochnik (Moskva: MGU, 1977).

ART018 Scientific Research Institute of Culture

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut kul'tury
Moskva Zh-72
Versenevskaya nab., 22
Telephone Number: 231-52-03
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Director:

Founded in 1928 as the Scientific Research Institute of Museum Studies, the Scientific Research Institute of Culture currently examines the methods and organization of museum management and technical museum work as well as various topics of local history and folklore. Its Sector of Sociological Research investigates various topics of a cultural nature, including the methodological problems of the sociology of artistic culture and the development of methods of forecasting and quantitative measurements of comparative levels of culture. The Russian Republic's primary cultural research center, the institute has an active publication program which includes Trudy.

ART019 Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Art

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut khudozhestvennoi promyshlennosti
Moskva G-69
ul. Vorovskogo, 31
Telephone Number: 290-45-90
Agency:
Director:

Founded in 1934, the Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Art focuses its attention largely on problems of decorative folk art, including production methods of clothing, fabrics, rugs and furniture.

ART020 Scientific Research Institute of the Theory and History of Film

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut istorii i teorii kino GOSKINO SSSR
Moskva
Degtiarnyi per., 8
Telephone Number: 299-56-79
Agency: USSR State Committee for Cinematography
Director: BASKOV, V.E.

Founded in 1974, the Institute of the Theory and History of Film counts among its central tasks the refinement and development of the theoretical bases of Soviet cinematography and the study of the Soviet film as a historical phenomenon of world culture. In addition to research departments directly related to national concerns (e.g., those of Soviet film and Marxist-Leninist aesthetics), the institute also supports groups which study foreign cinema and the sociology of film.

The institute employs a staff of over 100 workers and maintains a small library (largely devoted to Soviet film). Monographs and collections of articles by institute scholars have been issued by the publishing house "Iskusstvo." The institute is known to sponsor and/or participate regularly in conferences, symposia and seminars on topics of contemporary Soviet cinema and to host foreign visitors.

ART021 State Institute of Theatrical Art

Gosudarstvennyi ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut teatral'nogo
iskusstva im. A.V. Lunacharskogo
120093 Moskva K-9
Sobinovskii per., 6
Telephone Number: 290-31-53
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1878 (as the Musical-Dramatic Institute), the State Institute of Theatrical Art in Moscow has become one of the most prominent institutions in the Soviet Union for the training of actors and directors in a broad range of theatrical specialties. Having survived two series of major reorganizations--following the revolution of 1917 and again during the late 1920s and early 30s--the institute assumed its present name in 1935. It has served for some years as the Soviet Union's only institution of higher education supporting a Faculty of Theater Sciences; many of the leading figures of Russian and Soviet theater have studied and/or taught at the institute.

As of 1975, the institute consisted of four faculties and 18 sections which offered full-time and correspondence courses to approximately 1,000 students. The faculties--Acting, Directing, Theater Sciences and Musical Theater Acting--are staffed by over 150 instructors, of whom 27 are professors and/or holders of doctoral degrees. Course specialization (as of 1977) was offered in theater and film acting; musical comedy acting; ballet production; and theater sciences (including circus production).

Research by institute staff members has produced a number of monographs as well as textbooks on theater arts used in theater courses around the nation. One recent institute publication dealt with methodological questions of the teaching of drama criticism. Institute scholars and students likewise contribute articles on a wide range of topics to the house serial, Uchenye zapiski, established in 1975.

Selected References

Sablina, M., "GITISu 100 let," Sovetskaia zhenshchina, 1979, No. 2, 28-29.

ART022 State Musical-Pedagogical Institute

Gosudarstvennyi muzykal'no-pedagogicheskii institut im. Gnesinykh
121069 Moskva G-69
ul. Vorovskogo, 30/36
Telephone Number: 291-23-03
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: MININ, V.N.

The State Musical-Pedagogical Institute, Moscow's second most prominent institution of higher learning in the field of music after the Conservatory (ART013), traces its origins to a private music school founded in 1895 by the Gnessin family (the composer Mikhail and his sisters Evgeniia, Elena and Mariia). Though it survived nationalization after the revolution of 1917--due to the high regard in which the Gnessins were held by Soviet cultural authorities--the school was fully integrated into the state system of musical education only in 1944. At that point Mikhail Gnessin, a composer capable of work in a traditional Russian idiom and in a suitably "revolutionary" mode as well, came to teach in the institute for some seven years after lengthy experience in the conservatories in Moscow (1925-35) and Leningrad (1935-44). Simultaneously, Elena Gnessin ended 50 consecutive years as the institute's director.

The school's primary program was supplemented by college-level instruction in the 1944 reorganization. Two years later a specialized secondary school program was incorporated. Since that time students at the institute from ages 7 to 23 have been able to acquire a total musical education, from beginning to mastery. In addition to preparing teachers in all specialties of musical education, the institute has also come to train performers for opera, philharmonic and orchestra careers and to prepare folk chorus directors, music editors and musicologists.

As of 1973 instruction at the institute proceeded in six faculties (Piano; Orchestra; Vocal; Chorus Direction; Folk Instrumental; and History-Theory/Composition) which were further divided into 19 sections. The teaching staff included over 250 instructors, among whom were: 21 professors and doctors of science; 57 assistant professors and candidates of science; nine People's Artists of the USSR and/or of various republics; and nine Lenin and/or State Prize winners.

As befits an institution specializing in pedagogy, the institute's faculty has traditionally devoted particular attention to the writing and publication of textbooks, many of which are intended for secondary schools. Production of such textbooks increased dramatically in the late 1950s and early 60s; basic texts on Soviet music, foreign music to 1750 and western European music from 1750 to the present appeared under institute auspices as well as several books on harmony (e.g., Victor Berkov, Harmony and Musical Form, 1962). Among the most notable scholarly works completed by institute faculty on topics of narrower scope are Mikhail Pekelis' studies of the life and work of composer Aleksandr Dargomyzhskii. The institute has published a serial (Trudy) since 1959.

Special facilities available at the institute include a laboratory of the physiology of singing and technical means of musical training--the first laboratory of its kind in the Soviet Union. In addition, the institute maintains a phonographic library containing some 2,000 records and 3,000 tapes as well as a general library holding over 120,000 units (5,000 books, 4,300 manuscripts and 80,000 scores).

Selected References

Schwarz, B., Music and Musical Life in Soviet Russia 1917-1970 (London: Barrie and Jenkins, 1972).

ART023 Studio-School attached to the Moscow (Gor'kii) Academic Art Theater

Shkola-studiia im. V.I. Nemirovicha-Danchenko pri Moskovskom khudozhestvennom akademicheskom teatre SSSR im. M. Gor'kogo
Moskva K-9
proezd Khudozhestvennogo teatra, 3a
Telephone Number: 229-39-36
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: RADOMYSLENSKII, V.Z.

Established in 1943, the Studio-School attached to the Moscow (Gor'kii) Academy Art Theater offers course specialization in dramatic and movie acting, stage direction and theatrical technology and play production. The studio has some 300 students and 80 teachers as well as a 42,000-volume library.

ART024 Theatrical School attached to the USSR State Small Academic Theater

Teatral'noe uchilishche im. M.S. Shchepkina pri Gosudarstvennom ordena Lenina i ordena Oktiabr'skoi Revolutsiitsii akademicheskom v Malom teatre SSSR
103012 Moskva
Pushchnaia ul., 2/6
Telephone Number: 223-63-52
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

The Theatrical School attached to the USSR State Small Academic Theater is one of the country's oldest, dating back to 1773. In 1809 it became the Moscow Theatrical School, training students in dance, music and drama. Now an institution of higher learning, the school currently has 70 faculty members for approximately 170 students prepared for careers as actors in the theater and film.

ART025 Theatrical School attached to the E. Vakhtangov State Theater

Teatral'noe uchilishche im. B.V. Shchukina pri Gosudarstvennom ordena
Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni teatre im. E. Vakhtangova
121002 Moskva G-2
ul. Vakhtangova, 12a
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

The B.V. Shchukin Theatrical School attached to the Vakhtangov State Theater originated as the Student Dramatic Studio, founded in 1913 by E.B. Vakhtangov. In 1921 it became the Third Studio of the Moscow Art Theater, and in 1926 the Vakhtangov Theater (with its own acting school). In 1945 it was granted the status of an institution of higher learning. The school trains actors and directors for theater and film, accepting students from all over the Soviet Union.

ART026 USSR Academy of Arts

Akademiia khudozhestv SSSR
Moskva
ul. Kropotkinskaia, 21
Telephone Number: 202-36-58
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
President: TOMSKII, N.V.

Though formally established in 1947, the USSR Academy of Arts traces its origins to the mid-18th century. An Academy of the Three Noblest Arts (Akademiia trekh znatneishikh khudozhestv) was organized in Petersburg in 1757; renamed the Russian Imperial Academy of Arts in 1764, this institution served as the pre-eminent training school for Russian artists for well over a century before being disbanded in 1918. While various of the academy's divisions soon emerged as schools and institutes in their own right, it was not until 1933, as part of the intensive national centralization drive in all spheres of Soviet art, that an overseeing Academy was reintroduced (now called the All-Russian Academy of Arts). Its role as coordinating center was further emphasized in the Academy's final reconstitution in 1947, at which time it re-assumed supervision of several separate institutes (e.g., the Leningrad Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture [ART046]) and was assigned its present name.

By the early 1970s, the Academy included in its system (in addition to the above-named institute) two teaching and research institutions in Moscow--the Scientific Research Institute of the History and Theory of Fine Arts and the Moscow State Art Institute (ART012)--as well as two museums in Leningrad, the Repin Museum in Repino, a research library of over 300,000 volumes in Leningrad and a number of studios and laboratories in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. Academy rolls by this time included 39 full and 61 corresponding members as well as 10 honorary members from abroad.

Of chief interest to art researchers is the Academy's library in Leningrad, located in the same historic building which houses the Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. Founded in 1764, the library has acquired a number of rare editions in fine arts and architecture, including works from the libraries of the princes Golitsyn, architect A.A. Montferrand, painters S. Gagarin and G.S. Vereiskii, engraver P.I. Utkin, art historian D.A. Rovinskii, Academician G.I. Kotov and Professors A.Kh. Pochinkov and G.G. Grimm.

The library's Moscow branch, located at the Academy's national headquarters (address above), was founded in 1948 as the library of the Scientific Research Institute of the History and Theory of Fine Arts before being transferred to the control of the parent academy in 1959. It presently contains approximately 30,000 volumes.

Astrakhan'

ART027 Astrakhan' State Conservatory

Astrakhanskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia
414000 Astrakhan'
Sovetskaia ul., 23
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1969, the Astrakhan' State Conservatory offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, choral direction, voice and musicology. Conservatory scholars participate regularly in national and regional conferences.

Barnaul

ART028 Altai State Institute of Culture

Altaiskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
656055 Barnaul
ul. Iurina, 277
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1974, the Altai State Institute of Culture offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence courses in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work.

ART029 Barnaul State Pedagogical Institute

Barnaul'skii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
656015 Barnaul
Sotsialisticheskii prosp., 126
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Scholars at the Barnaul' State Pedagogical Institute have been active several areas of arts research, publishing monographs during the mid-1970s on such topics as the relationship of scientific truth to artistic truth and the influence of art on scientific activity.

Cheliabinsk

ART030 Cheliabinsk State Institute of Culture

Cheliabinskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
454125 Cheliabinsk
ul. Ordzhonikidze, 36a
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1968, the Cheliabinsk State Institute of Culture offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work.

ART031 Cheliabinsk State Pedagogical Institute

Cheliabinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
454003 Cheliabinsk
prosp. Lenina, 69
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Cheliabinsk State Pedagogical Institute has supported publications and research examining the formulation of an esthetic world view.

Gor'kii

ART032 Gor'kii State Conservatory

Gor'kovskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. M.I. Glinki
603005 Gor'kii N-5
ul. Piskunova, 40
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: DOMBAEV, G.S.

Founded in 1946, the Gor'kii State Conservatory employs nearly 90 teachers to train over 700 students. The conservatory offers course specialization through full-time, evening and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, choral direction, musicology, and composition. Conservatory scholars participate in regional and national conferences and conduct research examining problems of musical criticism, training composers, and the relationship between music and words.

Izhevsk

ART033 Udmurt State University

Udmurtskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 50-letia SSSR
426037 Izhevsk (Udmurtskaia ASSR)
Krasnogerovskaia ul., 71
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Arts-Graphics Faculty at Udmurt State University in Izhevsk offers course specialization in drafting.

Kazan'

ART034 Kazan' State Conservatory

Kazanskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia
420015 Kazan'
B. Krasnaia ul., 38
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: ZHIGANOV, N.G.

Founded in 1945, the Kazan' State Conservatory offers course specialization to over 700 students through full-time and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, choral direction, composition, and musicology. The conservatory's more than 120 teachers conduct research examining the problems of administering aesthetics education in the USSR, musical criticism, objective and subjective elements in art, and the training of conductors. The conservatory library contains some 100,000 volumes.

ART035 Kazan' State Institute of Culture

Kazanskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
Kazan'
ul. Galeeva, 3a
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

The Kazan' State Institute of Culture offers course specialization in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work.

Kemerovo

ART036 Kemerovo State Institute of Culture

Kemerovskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
650012 Kemerovo
ul. Voroshilova, 17
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1969, the Kemerovo State Institute of Culture offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work.

Khabarovsk

ART037 Khabarovsk Polytechnical Institute

Khabarovskii politekhnicheskii institut
680035 Khabarovsk kraevoi
Tikhookeanskaia ul., 136
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Scholars at the Khabarovsk Polytechnical Institute have studied the development of national arts among small nationality groups of the Far East as well as the role of local Communist Party officials in the training of artistic personnel.

ART038 Khabarovsk State Institute of Culture

Khabarovskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
680045 Khabarovsk
Krasnorechenskaia ul., 112
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1968, the Khabarovsk State Institute of Culture offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work.

Krasnodar

ART039 Krasnodar State Institute of Culture

Krasnodarskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
350676 Krasnodar
Shosseinaia ul., 33
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1967, the Krasnodar State Institute of Culture offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in library sciences, cultural-enlightenment work, music and art.

ART040 Kuban State University

Kubanskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
350751 Krasnodar kraevoi GSP
ul. Karla Libknekhta, 149
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: NOVIKOV, K.A.

The Arts-Graphics Faculty of the Kuban State University offers course specialization in drafting.

Kuibyshev

ART041 Kuibyshev State Institute of Culture

Kuibyshevskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
443010 Kuibyshev 10
Chapaevskaia ul., 186
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1971, the Kuibyshev State Institute of Culture offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work.

ART042 Kuibyshev State Pedagogical Institute

Kuibyshevskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.V. Kuibysheva
443099 Kuibyshev oblastnoi, GSP-600
ul. M. Gor'kogo, 65/67
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Scholars at the Kuibyshev State Pedagogical Institute have been engaged in research designed to evaluate various teaching methods used in musical instruction for children.

Leningrad

ART043 Higher Trade Union School of Culture

Vysshaia profsoiuznaia shkola kul'tury VTsSPS
Leningrad
ul. Krasnaia, 22
Telephone Number:
Agency: All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions
Director:

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions' Higher Trade Union School of Culture in Leningrad is a sister institution to the Higher Trade Union School in Moscow (see the discussion in the Economics Section of Volume I). It serves as the primary training center for personnel charged with managerial responsibility for union cultural, tourist and recreational facilities. The school's active sociological sector has examined socialist management techniques, factors influencing the creative growth of cultural-enlightenment work, and methods of sociological research.

ART044 (V.I. Mukhina) Leningrad Higher School of Industrial Arts

Leningradskoe vysshee khudozhestvenno-promyshlennoe uchilishche
im. V.I. Mukhinoi
192028 Leningrad D-28
Solianoi per., 13
Telephone Number: 272-58-82
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: LUKIN, Ia.

Established in 1876 as the Shtiglits School of Technical Drawing, the Leningrad Higher School of Industrial Arts achieved its present form in 1948. During the late 1970s, the school enrolled 1300 students and employed 200 instructors in faculties of Industrial Arts, Interior Design, and Decorative, Applied and Monumental Art (the last offering course specialization in decorative-applied arts, textile and industrial design and monumental-decorative arts. The institute houses an extensive collection of Russian tile stones, maintains a large library collection staffed by competent and friendly personnel and publishes Uchenye zapiski.

ART045 Leningrad Institute of Film Engineers

Leningradskii institut kinoinzhenerov
196126 Leningrad
ul. Pravdy, 13
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR State Committee on Cinematography
Rector:

Founded in 1919 as the Higher Institute of Photography and Phototechnology, the Leningrad Institute of Film Engineers attained its current name in 1930. The institute specializes in training cinema and sound engineers, operating facilities of electronic, film mechanics, chemical technology and general technology. It also offers correspondence courses and, since 1947, has published Trudy.

ART046 Leningrad (I.E. Repin) Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture

Leningradskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut zhivopisi,
skul'ptury i arkhitektury im. I.E. Repina
199034 Leningrad
Universitetskaia nab., 17
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: ORESHNIKOV, V.M.

Founded in 1757 and housed in an architecturally significant early Russian classical building which dominates the banks of the Bol'shaia Neva, the Leningrad Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture is one of the oldest and most influential institutions of cultural education in the Soviet Union. Established as the Educational School of the Imperial Academy of Arts, the institute evolved into the Higher Art School in 1894, the State Free Art Studio in 1917, the Higher Artistic-Technical Institute in 1926, and the Leningrad Institute of Painting, Architecture and Sculpture in 1932 before taking its present form in 1944.

By the early 1970s, the institute included faculties of painting, graphics, sculpture, architecture and theory and history of art as well as a restoration studio, a graduate school and a correspondence program. By decade's end, the institute enrolled 1600 students and employed 150 professors (over 100 with graduate degrees) nearly a dozen members of the USSR Academy of Arts and a half-dozen national artists of the USSR. The institute remains an important training center for museum directors, curators, guides and methodologists as well as for practitioners of various art forms.

ART047 Leningrad State Conservatory

Leningradskaia ordena Lenina gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia
im. N.A. Rimskogo-Korsakova
192041 Leningrad, Tsentral'
Teatral'naia pl., 3
Telephone Number: 15-38-82
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: SEREBRIAKOV, P.A.

Founded in 1862 by A.G. Rubinshtein, the Leningrad State Conservatory counts among its graduates many of the dominant figures of Russian and Soviet music. One of the Soviet Union's leading conservatories, it supports an extensive research program, with scholars making use of its 300,000-volume library collection and 10,000-item record and tape collection. The 275 instructors at the conservatory regularly participate in national and regional conferences and are organized into five faculties: Theory and Composition; Conducting; Piano and Organ; Orchestral Instruments; and Vocal and Choral Direction. The conservatory's 1700 students may choose from among course specializations in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, operatic-symphonic conducting, choral direction, composition, musicology, ballet direction, and musical theater direction. These specializations are offered at the undergraduate and graduate levels through full-time, evening and correspondence programs and at a branch in Petrozavodsk (Leningradskaia ul., 13).

ART048 Leningrad State Institute of Culture

Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury im. N.K. Krupskoi
192041 Leningrad
Dvortsovaia nab., 4
Telephone Number: 210-96-80
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1918, the Leningrad State Institute of Culture is the oldest institution of its kind in the Soviet Union. V.I. Lenin, N.K. Krupskaya and A.V. Lunacharskii were all active in the institute's early development (it was originally called the Communist Political-Enlightenment Institute). In 1941, the institute was transformed into the Bibliographic Institute, to achieving its present form only in 1964. Currently, the institute offers course specialization through full-time, evening and correspondence programs in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work (including choreography). The institute has also sponsored and participated in numerous national and regional conferences and maintains a consultation bureau in Kiev.

ART049 Leningrad State Institute of Theater, Music and Cinematography

Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi institut teatra, muzyki i kinematografii
192028 Leningrad
Mikhovaia ul., 34
Telephone Number: 73-10-72
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: SHISHKIN, V.F.

History.--Though it dates its founding from the creation of the Acting School (Shkola akterskogo masterstva) in 1918, the Leningrad State Institute of Theater, Music and Cinematography emerged in its present multidisciplinary form only in 1962 after numerous reorganizations and additions: at various points the institute has functioned under the names Institute of Stage Arts (1922-25), Theatrical Technical School (1925-36), Central Theatrical School (1936-39) and Leningrad Theatrical Institute (1939-48; the same with a dedication to A.N. Ostrovskii 1948-62)--in its capacity as a theater arts center. As a music and cinema study and research establishment, the institute's progenitors include the Institute of Art History (1912-20), Russian Institute of Art History (1920-24), State Institute of Art History (1924-31), Leningrad Branch of the State Academy of Art Studies (1931-33), State Academy of Art Studies (1933-36), and the State Scientific Research Institute of Art Studies (1936-37); when the single musicology section was excised from this last establishment in 1937, the resulting independent institute was named the State Musical Scientific Research Institute (1937-39). Subsequent additions of a theater sector (1939) and a film sector (1958) yielded the State Scientific Research Institute of the Theater, Music and Cinematography. In 1962, this center was merged with the theater institute (above) to form the present establishment, which is known widely by its acronym LGlik. In assessing the institute's importance in Soviet arts--leaving aside the role it played in myriad organizational developments and ideological fluctuations--the simple fact that the institution has trained some 4,000 specialists in various pursuits speaks directly of its fundamental importance to the field.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1971, the institute's Scientific Research Division included a Theater Sector (founded 1920), a Music Sector (1920), an Instrumentology Sector (1951), a Cinematography Sector (1958), a Sector of Source Analysis and Bibliography (1962) and a Folklore Section (1969). The Division employed some 54 researchers, including eight doctors and 34 candidates of science.

The institute's teaching faculties (as of 1973) prepared theater and film actors, directors, artists, managers, economists, musical and puppet theater performers and television directors. In the 1972-73 academic year over 1,000 undergraduate and graduate students studied under the direction of 300 teachers. Acting studios for various nationality groups, a training theater, two libraries and one of the world's largest permanent exhibitions of musical instruments are also administered by the institute.

Some Known Research Areas.--Widely recognized as one of the leading Soviet art studies centers--and perhaps the leading center in musical theater studies (ballet, opera and operetta)--the institute annually publishes nearly a dozen monographs. Recent general works include studies of the history of Soviet theater, the history of the major Leningrad film studio, (Lenfil'm), Soviet songs, Russian and Soviet opera theater, the Soviet symphony, the history of Russian ballet, and the Soviet operetta. As of 1978, institute scholars were playing a leading role in the compilation of a fundamental work on twentieth century music (titled Muzyka XX veka)--the first general study in which Soviet music is analyzed in the larger context of international musical culture. Smaller scale publications have covered, inter alia, the work of young Soviet film directors, Soviet variety theater performers and Soviet amateur musical artists.

Institute staff members regularly contribute to two house periodicals, Voprosy teorii i estetiki muzyki and Voprosy istorii i teorii kino, as well as to limited series (e.g., the brochure-serial Muzykal'nye instrumenty). Conferences and symposia organized by institute scholars have dealt with such themes as sociological problems of art (1971) and the theoretics of Russian folklore and ancient Russian singing (1977). Further, institute staff members serve in important positions on trade union councils (the composers', writers' and cinematographers' unions), on theater and film studio councils and as consultants for a number of city and regional party committees.

Research Facilities.--The institute's two libraries together contain over 300,000 volumes (including some 25,000 scores). A screening hall for research involving the institute's film collection is available to staff and authorized visitors. The musical instrument exhibition is in itself a valuable resource, containing some 2,700 folk and professional instruments from various periods and cultures as well as paintings, engravings, drawings, photographs and a library of recordings.

Selected References

Pobedinskii, M. (ed.), Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi institut teatra, muzyki i kinematografii, (Leningrad, Minkul't RSFSR, 1971).

Keldysh, Iu., "60 let sovetskogo istoricheskogo muzykoznaniiia," Sovetskaia muzyka, 1978, No. 6, 9-23.

ART050 Leningrad (A.I. Herzen) State Pedagogical Institute

Leningradskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
pedagogicheskii institut im. A.I. Gertsena
Leningrad D-186
nab. reki Moiki, 48
Telephone Number: 215-66-24
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BOBORYKIN, A.

Founded in 1918, the Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in drafting through its Arts-Graphics Faculty. Research at the institute during the mid-1970s produced studies on such topics as contemporary Protestant conceptions of art, personality and religion; the artistic system of realism (Belinskii's criteria for artistic merit); and aesthetic conceptions in Russian religious philosophy of the early twentieth century.

ART051 Leningrad State University

Leningradskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova
199164 Leningrad B-164
Universitetskaia nab., 7/9
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ALESKOVSKII, V.B.

Scholars at Leningrad State University from a variety of faculties have been engaged in studies of Soviet theatrical history, Marxist-Leninist esthetics, art history and the sociology of art.

Novosibirsk

ART052 Novosibirsk State Conservatory

Novosibirskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. M.I. Glinki
630099 Novosibirsk, 99
Sovetskaia ul., 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: GURENKO, E.G.

Established in 1956, the Novosibirsk State Conservatory offers course specialization through full-time, evening and correspondence courses in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, choral direction, voice, musicology, and composition. Conservatory scholars participate in national and regional conferences and conduct research in such fields as musical criticism, composer education, and esthetics. The conservatory houses a 75,000-volume library and publishes Nauchno-metodicheskie zapiski.

Perm'

ART053 Perm' State Institute of Culture

Permskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
614000 Perm'
ul. Gazety "Zvezda", 18
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

The Perm' State Institute of Culture offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work.

Rostov

ART054 Rostov Musical-Pedagogical Institute

Rostovskii muzykal'no-pedagogicheskii institut
344007 Rostov-na-Donu
Budennovskii prosp., 23
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: BELODED, E.

Founded in 1967, the Rostov Musical-Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization through full-time and evening programs to more than 600 students in piano, orchestral instruments, choral direction, folk instruments, musicology, voice, and composition. The 100 or more instructors participate in active research, conference and performance programs. The institute's library contains more than 80,000 volumes.

Saratov

ART055 Saratov State Conservatory

Saratovskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. L.V. Sobinova
410000 Saratov
prosp. Kirova, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

The Saratov State Conservatory opened in 1895 as the Saratov Music School. From 1912 until 1924 the school held the status of a conservatory; from 1924 until 1935, however, it functioned only as a musical technical institute. During the mid-1970s the conservatory enrolled 800 students and employed 126 teachers while maintaining a 50,000-volume library collection. It offered course specialization through full-time, evening and correspondence courses in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, choral direction, musicology, composition and voice.

Sverdlovsk

ART056 Ural State Conservatory

Ural'skaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. M.P. Musorgskogo
620014 Sverdlovsk
prosp. Lenina, 26
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1934, the Ural State Conservatory offers course specialization through full-time, evening and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, operatic and symphonic direction, choral direction, musicology, and composition. The conservatory supports musicological research and houses an 85,000-volume library. Its staff frequently participates in regional and national conferences.

Taganrog

ART057 Taganrog State Pedagogical Institute

Taganrogskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
347900 Taganrog (Rostovskaia obl.)
Turgenevskii per., 32
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Taganrog State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in music and voice through its Music Faculty. It has supported research examining the aesthetic education of Soviet youth.

Tomsk

ART058 Tomsk State University

Tomskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.V. Kuibysheva
634010 Tomsk 10
prosp. Lenina,
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BYCHKOV, A.P.

Tomsk University has supported research on various questions of aesthetics.

Ufa

ART059 Ufa State Institute of the Arts

Ufimskii gosudarstvennyi institut iskusstv
450025 Ufa
ul. Lenina, 14
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1968, the Ufa State Institute of the Arts offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, choral direction, musicology, dramatic and movie acting, as well as theatrical technology and production. The institute supports research in musical folklore and the theory of music, has hosted regional and republican conferences, and publishes Nauchno-metodicheskie zapiski.

Ulan-Ude

ART060 East Siberian State Institute of Culture

Vostochno-Sibirskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
670005 Ulan-Ude, 5
ul. Tereshkovoï, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1964, the East Siberian State Institute of Culture offers course specialization through full-time and evening programs in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work. It maintains a 90,000-volume library and publishes Trudy and Vestnik.

Vladimir

ART061 Vladimir State Pedagogical Institute

Vladimirskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. P.I. Lebedeva-Polianskogo
600024 Vladimir
prosp. Stroitelei, 11
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Scholars at the Vladimir State Pedagogical Institute have studied aesthetic education, perception and music, the "musical ear," and the musical ability of youth.

Vladivostok

ART062 Far Eastern Pedagogical Institute of the Arts

Dal'nevostochnyi pedagogicheskii institut iskusstv
690678 Vladivostok
ul. 1 Maia, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1962, the Far Eastern Pedagogical Institute of the Arts offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, choral direction, musicology, dramatic and movie acting, as well as painting. It also publishes Nauchno-metodicheskie zapiski.

Voronezh

ART063 Voronezh State Institute of the Arts

Voronezhskii gosudarstvennyi institut iskusstv
394043 Voronezh
ul. Berezovaia roshcha, 54
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.

Founded in 1971, the Voronezh State Institute of the Arts offers course specialization through full-time and evening programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, choral direction, voice, and dramatic and movie acting. The institute has also supported sociological studies of student performers' attitudes towards theatrical disciplines.

ARMENIAN SSR

Erevan

ART064 Armenian State Pedagogical Institute

Armianskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
pedagogicheskii institut im. Kh. Aboviana
375200 Erevan

ul. Khandzhiana, 5

Telephone Number:

Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Armenian State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in drafting, music and voice, cultural-enlightenment work, and library sciences. Scholars from the institute have been engaged in the study of aesthetics and the dialectical function of art.

ART065 Erevan State Art and Theater Institute

Erevanskii gosudarstvennyi khudozhestvenno-teatral'nyi institut
375009 Erevan

ul. Isaakiana, 36

Telephone Number:

Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

The Erevan State Art and Theater Institute offers course specialization in painting, sculpture, industrial arts, decorative-applied art, dramatic and movie acting, and stage direction.

ART066 Erevan State Conservatory

Erevanskaia ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennaia
konservatoriia im. Komitasa
375009 Erevan

ul. Saiat-Novy, 1a

Telephone Number:

Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: SAR'IAN, L.

Founded in 1923, the Erevan State Conservatory offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, voice, choral direction, composition, and musicology. Scholars at the conservatory have participated in studies of Armenian music, musical theory and musical education. The conservatory has hosted and organized several conferences and maintains a 43,000-volume library collection.

ART067 Institute of the Arts

Institut iskusstv AN ArmSSR
Erevan
ul. Aboviana, 15
Telephone Number: 58-37-02
Agency: Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ZARIAN, R.V.

Scholars at the Armenian Academy's Institute of the Arts in Erevan investigate questions relating to the fine and applied arts, music, theater, cinema and architecture. The institute is noted also for its study of popular music.

AZERBAIDZHANI SSR

Baku

ART068 Azerbaidzhani State Conservatory

Azerbaidzhanskaia ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. Uzeira Gadzhibekova
370014 Baku
ul. G. Dimitrova, 98
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: GADZHIBEKOV, S.

Founded in 1921, the Azerbaidzhani State Conservatory offers course specialization through full-time, evening and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, choral direction, composition, musicology and voice. During its first half-century, the conservatory graduated over 3,000 students. In the late 1970s, its staff of 180 lecturers taught some 800 students and participated in conferences on musical education and foreign language musical literature. The conservatory's library contains 24,000 scores and 200,000 volumes.

ART069 Azerbaidzhani State Institute of the Arts

Azerbaidzhanskii gosudarstvennyi institut iskusstv im. M.A. Alieva
370000 Baku, Tsentr
ul. Karganova, 13
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Founded in 1969, the Azerbaidzhani Institute of the Arts emerged from the Azerbaidzhani Institute of the Theater, which was established in 1945. The institute offers course specialization through full-time, evening and correspondence courses in dramatic and movie acting, textile and light industrial design, stage direction, and cultural-enlightenment work. It also supports an active research and conference program, concentrating primarily upon issues of artistic education.

ART070 Institute of Architecture and Art

Institut arkhitektury i iskusstva AN AzSSR
370122 Baku
prosp. Narimanova, 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: USEINOV, M.

The Institute of Architecture and Art in Baku was established in 1945 as the Institute of Azerbaidzhani Art. Its initial task was to explore various facets of Azerbaidzhani art, as distinct from Islamic or Iranian art. The institute presently conducts studies in architecture, fine arts, decorative and applied arts, music, musical folklore, theater and cinema.

The institute's musicology and musical folklore divisions are currently working on a musical atlas of Azerbaidzhan and have already published several studies of Azerbaidzhani national music. Meanwhile, the architectural section has expanded substantially, preparing numerous works on Azerbaidzhani architectural history and development. In addition, the fine arts division concentrates on graphics, ceramics, sculpture, and painting. Of particular note is the institute's work on ancient miniatures.

Since 1949, the institute has published the serial Isskustvo Azerbaidzhan. Multi-volume works prepared under institute auspices include a three-volume history of art in Azerbaidzhan (1974) and a six-volume series on Azerbaidzhani arts. Institute scholars are currently preparing contributions for nine-volume Istoriia isskustva narodov SSSR.

BELORUSSIAN SSR

Minsk

ART071 Belorussian State Conservatory

Belorusskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. A.V. Lunacharskogo
220030 Minsk
Internatsional'naia ul., 30
Telephone Number:
Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: OLOVNIKOV, V.

Founded in 1932, the Belorussian State Conservatory offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, choral direction, voice, composition, and musicology. Its staff of 150 instructors teaches 1,100 students and participates in conferences examining such topics as musical criticism and folk music. The conservatory's library houses some 95,000 volumes.

ART072 Belorussian State Theater and Art Institute

Belorusskii gosudarstvennyi teatral'no-khudozhestvennyi institut
220012 Minsk
Leninskii prosp., 81
Telephone Number:
Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Special Secondary Education
Rector: GERASIMOVICH, E.P.

Founded in 1945, the Belorussian State Theater and Art Institute is divided into two faculties. Its theatrical faculty offers course specialization in dramatic and movie acting as well as stage direction, while its artistic faculty offers course specialization in painting, graphics, sculpture, interior design, monumental-applied arts, industrial arts and decorative-applied arts.

ART073 Institute of Art Studies, Ethnography and Folklore

Institut iskusstvovedeniia, etnografii i fol'klora AN BelSSR

220072 Minsk

ul. Tipografaskaia, 1, korp. 2

Telephone Number: 39-53-81

Agency: Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: MARTSELEV, S.V.

Created in 1957 from component sectors of the Belorussian Academy's history and literature institutes, the Institute of Art Studies, Ethnography and Folklore has become the republic's leading center of research and instruction in art studies. The institute employs a staff of over 140 (including seven doctors and 41 candidates of science) and offers graduate instruction in art history, theater arts, musical arts, film and television, fine arts, decorative and applied arts and theory and history of architecture.

Research projects at the institute have included three studies of Belorussian theater (Belorusskii teatr: ocherk istorii; Belorusskii Akademicheskii teatr im. Ianki Kupaly; Belorusskii teatr im. Iakuba Kolasa) and a study of Belorussian film (Istoriia Belorusskogo kino). As of 1979 a fundamental work on the history of Belorussian art (Istoriia Belorusskogo iskusstva) was set for publication. Smaller-scale research projects have dealt with questions of the interaction of film and television, the historical and theoretical bases of Belorussian symphonic, chamber and operatic music and aspects of contemporary painting, graphic art and sculpture in Belorussia.

See also ANT186.

Selected References

Borisevich, N.A. ed., Akademiia nauk Belorusskoi SSR, (Minsk: Nauka i tekhnika, 1979).

ART074 Minsk Institute of Culture

Minskii Institut kul'tury

220001 Minsk

Rabkorovskii per., 8

Telephone Number:

Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Minsk Institute of Culture offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work.

ESTONIAN SSR

Tallin

ART075 State Art Institute of the Estonian SSR

Gosudarstvennyi khudozhestvennyi institut Estonskoi SSR

200104 Tallin

Tartuskoe sh., 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: Estonian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The State Art Institute of the Estonian SSR offers course specialization through full-time and evening programs in its Faculty of Architecture and its Faculty of Decorative-Applied Arts. The former offers training in architecture, interior decorating, and industrial arts; the latter in sculpture, graphics, painting, decorative-applied arts, and textile and light industrial design.

ART076 Tallin State Conservatory

Tallinnskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia

200015 Tallin

bul. Vabaduse, 130

Telephone Number:

Agency: Estonian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: ALUMAE, V.

Founded in 1919 as the Tallin Higher Musical School, the Tallin State Conservatory became a conservatory in 1923. During the late 1970s, it offered course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, voice, choral direction, musicology, composition, and music-voice and choral direction. The conservatory's 80 instructors teach 350 students, participate in conferences, and conduct musicological research drawing upon the holdings of the conservatory's 60,000-volume library.

Tartu

ART077 Tartu State University

Tartuskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet

202400 Tartu

ul. Iulikooli, 18

Telephone Number:

Agency: Estonian SSR Ministry of Higher and Special Secondary Education

Rector: KOOP, A.V.

Philosophy specialists at Tartu State University examine questions of aesthetics and artistic creativity. For a further discussion see PHL089.

GEORGIAN SSR

Tbilisi

ART078 Institute of the History of Georgian Art

Institut istorii gruzinskogo iskusstva AN GrSSR
Tbilisi
ul. Ketskhoveri, 10
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences .
Director: CHUBINASHVILI, G.N.

The Institute of the History of Georgian Art was founded simultaneously with the Georgian Academy of Sciences in 1941. The institute supports research examining such topics as medieval Georgian art and the relationship between Georgian art and that of the Orient and the Occident. It has sought to study pre-feudal Georgian culture through an examination of implements, weapons, architectural ruins, and other items. The institute compares various contemporary cultures and attempts to establish the position of Georgian development within a global context.

ART079 Georgian State Theatrical Institute

Gruzinskii gosudarstvennyi teatral'nyi institut im. Sh. Rustaveli
380004 Tbilisi
prosp. Rustaveli, 17
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1939, the Georgian State Theatrical Institute offers course specialization in dramatic and movie acting, stage directing, movie direction, theatrical studies, and musical comedy acting. Its library holds over 85,000 volumes.

ART080 Tbilisi State Academy of the Arts

Tbilisskaia ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennaia akademiia
khudozhestv

380008 Tbilisi

ul. Griboedova, 22

Telephone Number:

Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Culture

Rector: TOTITSADZE, G.

The Tbilisi State Academy of the Arts was affiliated with Tbilisi State University at the time of its founding in 1922. During the late 1970s, the academy offered course specialization in architecture, painting (including easel and monumental, theatrical and decorative, as well as movie and television set design), graphics (both easel and applied), sculpture, the history and theory of fine arts, interior design, decorative and applied arts (including metalworking, woodworking, ceramics, and glass), textile and light industrial design, and the industrial arts.

ART081 Tbilisi State Conservatory

Tbilisskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. V. Saradzhishvili

380004 Tbilisi

ul. Griboedova, 8

Telephone Number:

Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Culture

Rector: TSINTSADZE, S.F.

Founded in 1917, the Tbilisi State Conservatory offers course specialization in piano, voice, choral direction, composition, musicology, and orchestral instruments. Its 250 instructors teach 1300 students, participate in conferences and conduct research examining such topics as foreign language musical literature, theory, and Georgian music history. The conservatory's library holds over 100,000 volumes.

ART082 Tbilisi State University

Tbilisskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
380028 Tbilisi

prosp. I. Chavchavadze, 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: OKUDZHAVA, V.M.

The History Faculty of Tbilisi State University offers undergraduate course specialization in the history of art. The university library, established in 1918, presently contains over two million units, including collections of rare works (sixteenth to eighteenth centuries) on the cultural history of Georgia and the Transcaucasus.

KAZAKH SSR

Alma-Ata

ART083 Alma-Ata State Conservatory

Alma-Atinskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. Kurman-gazy

480091 Alma-Ata

Kommunisticheskii prosp., 90

Telephone Number:

Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: ZHUBANOVA, G.A.

The Alma-Ata State Conservatory offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, choral direction, composition, musicology, and theater and movie acting.

ART084 Institute of Literature and Art

Institut literatury i iskusstva im. M.O. Auezova AN KazSSR
Alma-Ata
ul. Shevchenko, 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SHARIPOV, A.S.

The Arts Division of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences' Institute of Literature and Art supports research examining the history of Kazakh music, painting and theater. It has also published the works of various Kazakh composers and sponsors various ensembles and symphonic and oratorio performances. For a discussion of the Literature Division, see LIT130.

Chimkent

ART085 Chimkent Pedagogical Institute of Culture

Chimkentskii pedagogicheskii institut kul'tury im. Al'-Farabi
486011 Chimkent
Sovetskaia ul., 33
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Special Secondary Education
Rector:

Founded in 1967, the Chimkent Pedagogical Institute of Culture offers full-time and correspondence programs in library sciences, cultural-enlightenment work, and music and voice.

KIRGIZ SSR

Frunze

ART086 Kirgiz State Institute of the Arts

Kirgizskii gosudarstvennyi institut iskusstv im. B. Beishenalievoi
720460 Frunze 46
ul. Dzhantosheva, 115
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: MUSURMANKULOV, T.V. :

Founded in 1967, the Kirgiz State Institute of the Arts employs 40 instructors to teach 225 full-time and correspondence program students in orchestral instruments, piano, voice, composition, musicology, and cultural-enlightenment work (including choral direction, folk instruments, orchestra conducting, and the organization and management of cultural-enlightenment work).

LATVIAN SSR

Riga

ART087 State Academy of the Arts of the Latvian SSR

Gosudarstvennaia akademiia khudozhestv Latviiskoi SSR im. Teodora Zal'kalna
226183 Riga GSP
bul. Kommunarov, 13
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: ILTNERIS, E.

Tracing its origins to 1919, the Latvian State Academy of the Arts currently offers full-time and correspondence programs in painting, graphics, sculpture, decorative applied arts, industrial arts, textile and light industrial design, interior design, drafting, and the history and theory of the fine arts.

ART088 State Conservatory of the Latvian SSR

Gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia Latviiskoi SSR im. Ia. Vitola
226050 Riga
ul. Krish'iana Barona, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: OZOLIM, Ia. A.

Founded in 1919, the present State Conservatory of the Latvian SSR offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, voice, choral direction, composition, musicology, music and voice, dramatic and movie acting, stage direction, and cultural-enlightenment work. It employs 140 teachers who instruct 520 students and participate in conferences. The conservatory supports extensive bibliographic work--maintaining a 110,000-volume library and a collection of national folk music.

LITHUANIAN SSR

Vil'nus

ART089 State Art Institute of the Lithuanian SSR

Gosudarstvennyi khudozhestvennyi institut Litovskoi SSR
232600 Vil'nus
ul. Tiesos, 6
Telephone Number:
Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: MATSKIAVICIUS, V.S.

Though its origins date from 1579, the State Art Institute of the Lithuanian SSR commenced operations in its present form only in 1951. With over 600 students and more than 100 instructors (over half of whom hold graduate degrees), the institute operates full-time, evening and correspondence programs and an Evening Division in Kaunas (233000 Kaunas, ul. Mitskevichiaus, 27). The institute publishes the serial Iskusstovovedenie and offers course specialization in painting, graphics, sculpture, decorative-applied arts, interior decorating, industrial arts, the history and theory of fine arts, textile and light industrial design, monumental-decorative arts, and drafting.

ART090 State Conservatory of the Lithuanian SSR

Gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia Litovskoi SSR

232600 Vil'nius

prosp. Lenina, 42

Telephone Number:

Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: KARNAVICIUS, J.

Founded in 1945, the State Conservatory of the Lithuanian SSR enrolls over 600 students in full-time and correspondence programs in Vil'nius and at its faculty in Klaipeda (235800 Klaipeda, ul. Neris, 4). The conservatory offers course specialization in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, choral direction, composition, musicology, and theater and movie acting. It supports an active research program in folklore and folk music and publishes the serial Menotyra. The conservatory's library collection is in excess of 115,000 volumes.

ART091 Vil'nius State University

Vil'niusskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. V. Kapsukasa

232734 Vil'nius

ul. Universiteto, 3

Telephone Number: 2-63-88

Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: KUBILIUS, I.P.

The main library of Vil'nius State University contains a collection of 1,000 musical scores and a separate bibliography (kartoteka) of books and articles in Lithuanian and Russian on local figures in the arts, sciences, literature, culture and society since 1950.

MOLDAVIAN SSR

Kishinev

ART092 Department of Ethnography and Art

Otdel etnografii i iskusstva AN MolSSR
277012 Kishinev
pr. Lenina, 1
Telephone Number: 2-031 (dob. 17)
Agency: Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences
Chairman: ZELENCHUK, V.S.

The Moldavian Academy's Department of Ethnography and Art has supported research on various aspects of Moldavian national art and craft-work since its creation in 1969. Scholars affiliated with the department have written on Moldavian weaving, folk dancing, choreography, and folk drama. Director Zelenchuk was co-author of a study of Moldavian national decorative art (V.S. Zelenchuk, M. Livshits, I. Khyнку, Narodnoe dekorativnoe iskusstvo Moldavii, Kishinev, 1968).

ART093 Kishinev State University

Kishinevskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.I. Lenina
277003 Kishinev
Sadovia ul., 60
Telephone Number:
Agency: Moldavian SSR Ministry of People's Education
Rector: KAZAREV, A.M.

Scholars at the Kishinev State University have analyzed "bourgeois" concepts of aesthetics.

ART094 State Institute of the Arts of the Moldavian SSR

Gosudarstvennyi institut iskusstv im. G. Muzichesku Moldavskoi SSR
277014 Kishinev
Sadovaia ul., 87
Telephone Number:
Agency: Moldavian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: KIRILLOVICH, S.A.

Founded in 1940 as Kishinev Conservatory, the State Institute of the Arts of the Moldavian SSR assumed its current configuration in 1963. The institute offers full-time and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, choral direction, composition, musicology, and cultural-enlightenment work. It also regularly hosts and participates in regional and national conferences.

TADZHIK SSR

Dushanbe

ART095 Dushanbe Institute of the Arts

Dushanbinskii institut iskusstv
734032 Dushanbe
ul. Zhdanova, 73a
Telephone Number:
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Established in 1967 as the Faculty of Arts at the Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute, the Dushanbe Institute of the Arts obtained institute status in 1973. It presently offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in library sciences, cultural-enlightenment work, piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, musicology, choral direction, voice, and theater and film acting.

TURKMEN SSR

Ashkhabad

ART096 Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute of the Arts

Turkmenskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut iskusstv
744007 Ashkhabad
prosp. V.I. Lenina, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency: Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture
Director:

The Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute of the Arts offers course specialization in music and voice, piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, choral direction, voice, musicology, composition, and cultural-enlightenment work.

UKRAINIAN SSR

Kiev

ART097 Institute of Art Studies, Folklore and Ethnography

Institut iskusstvovedeniia, fol'klora i etnografii im. M.F. Ryl'skogo
AN UkSSR
Kiev, 29
ul. Kirova, 4
Telephone Number: 29-36-65
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ZUBKOV, S.D.

Though founded in 1936, the Ukrainian Academy's Institute of Art Studies, Folklore and Ethnography became a significant center of fine arts research only in the post-war period. Of particular note among the institute's projects in this field have been interdisciplinary studies in questions of musicology (history and theory of Ukrainian music) and theater arts in the Ukraine. Institute scholars N.M. Gordichuk and V.D. Dovzhenko have written extensively on topics in the former area, while Iu.A. Stanishevskii has specialized in the latter.

Collective works published by the institute include a six-volume history of Ukrainian art (issued 1966-68); a two-volume study of Ukrainian theater (1967, 1969); a 17-volume series on Ukrainian culture (1961-1977); and a study of the interaction of Ukrainian art with that of other nationality groups (1977).

Articles on questions of fine arts research appear regularly in the bimonthly journal Narodna tvorchist' ta etnografiia, published jointly by the institute and the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture. The institute's library contains over 50,000 units and includes collections on the history and theory of art, music, theater and film as well as the personal library of Ukrainian musicologist O. Grinchenko.

See also ANT246.

Selected References

Paton, B.E. et al., eds., Istoriia Akademii nauk Ukrainskoi SSR (Kiev: "Naukova dumka," 1979).

ART098 Kiev State Art Institute

Kievskii gosudarstvennyi khudozhestvennyi institut
252053 Kiev
ul. Smirnova-Lastochkina, 20
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: BORODAI, V.Z.

Founded in 1917, the Kiev State Art Institute offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in painting (including theatrical-decorative painting, easel painting restoration, and monumental-decorative painting restoration), sculpture, graphics, architecture, and the history and theory of fine arts. It employs some 100 instructors to teach over 800 students and maintains a 65,000-volume library collection.

ART099 Kiev State Conservatory

Kievskaiia ordena Lenina gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. P.I. Chaikovskogo
252001 Kiev
ul. Karla Marksa, 1/3
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: LIASHENKO, I.F.

Founded in 1913 on the base provided by the former Kiev Music School of the Russian Musical Society, the conservatory at Kiev was one of the first such establishments in the Ukraine. From 1923 to 1928 it existed as the Technical School of Music. For the succeeding five years the school was relegated to the status of a division within the former Kiev Institute of Music and Drama before emerging in 1934 as the separate Kiev State Conservatory. The dedication to Tchaikovsky was added in 1940.

By the early 1970s, the institute employed over 200 instructors (of whom some 22 were doctors of science and/or professors) teaching over 800 undergraduate and graduate students. The staff included eight Peoples Artists of the Ukrainian SSR and four Peoples Artists of the Soviet Union. Instruction proceeded in six faculties (Piano, History and Theory, Composition, Conducting and Orchestra) which included 20 sections. Evening classes and special preparatory classes were also offered.

The institute presently offers course specialization in nine areas: piano; orchestral instruments; folk instruments; chorus direction; opera and symphony direction; composition; musicology; voice; and musical comedy acting. In the mid-1970s, institute scholars contributed to two major publications, the collections Soviet Ukrainian Music (1976) and Problems of Soviet Ukrainian Music (1977).

The institute maintains an opera studio, a school-studio, a study-museum (devoted to N.V. Lysenko) and a sizable library. The museum contains Lysenko's musical manuscripts, finished works, letters and documents collected and assembled by the composer's son. The library, established in 1934, contains over 200,000 volumes, including a number of rare editions and the library of Odessa musicologist B.D. Tiuneev.

ART100 Kiev State Institute of Culture

Kievskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury im. A.E. Korneichuka
252042 Kiev
ul. Chigorina, 20
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1968, the Kiev State Institute of Culture offers course specialization in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work through full-time and evening programs and cultural-enlightenment faculties in Rovno (266042 Rovno, Moskovskaia ul., 12) and Nikolaev (327017, ul. Dekabristov, 17).

ART101 Kiev State Institute of Theatrical Art

Kievskii gosudarstvennyi institut teatral'nogo iskusstva im. I.K. Karpenko-Karogo
252034 Kiev
ul. Iaroslavov val, 40
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1918, the Kiev State Institute of Theatrical Art offers course specialization through full-time and correspondence programs in dramatic and movie acting, stage direction, television direction, movie direction, cinematography, theatrical studies (including the organization, planning and administration of theatrical affairs) and film studies.

Chernovtsy

ART102 Chernovtsy State University

Chernovitskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
274012 Chernovtsy
ul. Kotsiubinskogo, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: CHERVINSKII, K.A.

The Chernovtsy State University has supported efforts to develop a sociological approach to the study of art.

Donetsk

ART103 Donetsk Musical-Pedagogical Institute

Donetskii muzykal'no-pedagogicheskii institut
340086 Donetsk
ul. Artema, 44
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

The Donetsk Musical-Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, choral direction, voice and musicology.

Dnepropetrovsk

ART104 Dnepropetrovsk State University

Dnepropetrovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 300-letia vossoedinenia Ukrainy s Rossiei
320625 Dnepropetrovsk 10, GSP-211
prosp. Gagarina, 72
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: MOSSAKOVSKII, V.I.

Established in 1918, the main library of Dnepropetrovsk State University presently contains over 800,000 units and includes bibliographies in Russian and Ukrainian devoted to art studies, folklore and the works of prominent local figures in the arts.

Drogobych

ART105 Drogobych State Pedagogical Institute

Drogobychskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. I.Ia. Franko
293720 Drogobych (L'vovskaia obl.)
ul. Gogolia, 34
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Drogobych State Pedagogical Institute offers undergraduate specialization through full-time and correspondence courses in music and voice. The institute's library (ul. Gor'kogo, 2) includes over 5,000 musical scores among its 330,000-unit collection.

Khar'kov

ART106 Khar'kov State Institute of the Arts

Khar'kovskii gosudarstvennyi institut iskusstv im. I.P. Kotliarevskogo
310003 Khar'kov
pl. Radianskoi Ukrainy, 11/13
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1963 through the merger of the Khar'kov State Drama Institute (established in 1941) and the Khar'kov State Conservatory (established in 1917), the Ukrainian State Institute of the Arts offers course specialization through day, evening and correspondence programs in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, choral direction, musicology, composition, voice, dramatic and movie acting, and stage direction. During the 1970s, the institute's Sociology Laboratory investigated problems of higher education. Its library contains over 100,000 volumes.

ART107 Khar'kov State Institute of Culture

Khar'kovskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
310003 Khar'kov
Bursatskii spusk, 4
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1964 using the Khar'kov Bibliographic Institute (established in 1935) as its base, the Khar'kov State Institute of Culture currently offers course specialization in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work.

ART108 Khar'kov State Artistic-Industrial Institute

Khar'kovskii gosudarstvennyi khudozhestvenno-promyshlennyi institut
310002 Khar'kov
Krasnoznamennaia ul., 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Special Secondary Education
Rector:

The Khar'kov State Artistic-Industrial Institute offers course specialization in interior decoration, monumental-decorative arts, industrial arts, and graphics through its Faculty of Industrial Design and Faculty of Industrial Arts.

L'vov

ART109 L'vov State Conservatory

L'vovskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. N.V. Lysenko

290005 L'vov

ul. S. Boiko, 5

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture

Rector: DASHAK, Z.O.

Founded in 1939, the L'vov State Conservatory employs over 150 instructors to teach nearly 1,000 students enrolled in fulltime, evening and correspondence programs offering course specialization in piano, orchestral instruments, voice, choral direction, musicology, composition and operatic-symphonic conducting. Its library has holdings in excess of 110,000 volumes.

ART110 L'vov State Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts

L'vovskii gosudarstvennyi institut prikladnogo i dekorativnogo iskusstva

290011 L'vov

ul. Goncharova, 38

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: ZAPASKO, A.P.

Founded in 1946, the L'vov State Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts is organized into two faculties: Interior Decorating (for specialization in interior decorating and furniture design), and Decorative and Applied Arts (for specialization in artistic ceramics and glass, textile and light industrial design, clothes design, as well as fabric design). The institute's 450 students are enrolled in full-time and evening programs and are taught by 75 instructors. The library collection is in excess of 30,000 volumes.

Odessa

ART111 Odessa State Conservatory

Odesskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. A.V. Nezhdanovoi
270000 Odessa
ul. Ostrovidova, 63
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: SHIP, V.

From its founding in 1913 until 1973, the Odessa State Conservatory graduated over 2,500 students, including many performers of international reputation. Its staff of 140 instructors teaches more than 800 students in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, choral direction, musicology and composition while the conservatory supports research in musical criticism and participates in regional and national conferences. There are over 130,000 volumes in the conservatory's library.

UZBEK SSR

Tashkent

ART112 Institute of Art Studies

Institut iskusstvoznaniia im. Khamzy Khakimzade Niiazi
700000 Tashkent
pl. Lenina
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Culture
Director:

Founded in 1943, the Uzbek Academy's Institute of Art Studies has long worked to strengthen the theoretical base for the study and development of Uzbek art. Its Artistic Theory Sector investigates architectural forms and theories of Central Asia and the Orient as well as relationships between Russia, the Orient and the West as an historico-cultural and artistic problem. The Theater, Film and Choreographic Sector examines the theory and history of Uzbek theater and ballet; while the Musicology Sector collects and studies the works of Uzbek folk musicians.

ART113 Tashkent State Conservatory

Tashkentskaia gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia
700161 Tashkent
Pushkinskaia ul., 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1917 as the Tashkent Musical School, the Tashkent State Conservatory attained full conservatory status in 1936. The conservatory maintains an active research and conference program, publishing the two-volume reference work Istoriia Uzbekskoi Sovetskoi muzyiki and the journal Voprosy muzykoznaniiia. It offers course specialization in piano, orchestral instruments, folk instruments, voice, choral direction, operatic-symphonic conducting, and musicology. The conservatory also has a nearly 100,000-volume library collection.

ART114 Tashkent State Institute of Culture

Tashkentskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
Tashkent
Massiv vysokovol'tnyi, sektor 3
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Founded in 1973, the Tashkent State Institute of Culture offers course specialization through full-time, evening and correspondence programs in library sciences and cultural-enlightenment work.

ART115 Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute

Tashkentskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Nizami
700064 Tashkent
Pedagogicheskaia ul., 103
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in drafting as well as music and voice while supporting research examining questions of esthetics, the development of "socialist" culture, music and personality development and the esthetic education of children.

ART116 Tashkent State Theater and Art Institute

Tashkentskii gosudarstvennyi teatral'no-khudozhestvennyi institut
im. A.N. Ostrovskogo
700031 Tashkent
ul. Germana Lopatina, 77
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector: ABDULAEV, K.A.

Founded in 1945, the Tashkent State Theater and Art Institute currently enrolls over 900 students and employs over 120 instructors. It offers course specialization in dramatic and movie acting, puppet acting, musical comedy acting, stage direction, graphics, easel and monumental painting, theatrical-decorative painting, monumental-decorative arts, decorative-applied arts, and interior design.

Nukus

ART117 Art Studies Sector

Sektor iskusstvoznaniia Karakalpakskogo filiala AN UzSSR
Nukus
Telephone Number:
Agency: Karakalpak Branch, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Sector Head:

Founded in 1960, the Arts Studies Sector of the Karakalpak Branch of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences currently supports research examining professional and folk art, folk music, as well as the history and theory of Karakalpak theater and its origins in folklore. It has sponsored the publication of works on Karakalpak ornamental and applied art and art history. The sector's musicology division collects and studies examples of Karakalpak popular music.

Samarkand

ART118 Institute of Archeology

Institut arkheologii AN UzSSR
703051 Samarkand
Afrasiabskaia, 3
Telephone Number: 50-724
Agency: Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ASKAROV, A.A.

Scholars at the Uzbek Academy's Institute of Archeology (created in 1970) have done significant research and restoration work in the field of Central Asian art history. The institute's Laboratory of Primitive Technology and Scientific Treatment of Illustrative Materials and its Department of Chemico-Technological Research and Preservation of Historical Monuments have been involved in projects on the seventh to eighth century murals of ancient Samarkand (Afrasiab) and Balalyktep, ancient sculpture and fretwork of Varakhshi and earthenware cult statues at Kiva. Institute publications in this field include L.I. Al'baum's monograph Paintings of Afrasiab and a series of collections titled Afrasiab. The institute's library (13,000-plus volumes) contains a separate section on art history.

Also see ANT284.

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H I S T O R Y

by

Blair A. Ruble

The Russian/USSR Academy of Sciences has been a patron of historical science since its founding by Peter I in 1724. M.V. Lomonosov, a prime mover in the establishment of the academy, actively supported historical scholarship and, by the end of the academy's second year of operation, four of the 15 full members of the academy were historians.¹ Throughout the remainder of the eighteenth century and for much of the nineteenth, historical research remained the Academy's primary field of scientific investigation outside the natural sciences. Nevertheless, most non-university historical research was centered around the autonomous Archeographic Commission (Arkheograficheskaiia komissiia), founded by royal decree in 1834.² For the remainder of the century, the commission provided an important forum for the discussion and publication of significant historical research.

Meanwhile, the field of Slavic studies (Slavianovedenie) took root as well. Encompassing a wide range of sub-disciplines, its development throughout the nineteenth century cannot be separated from the evolution of the Russian self-image.³ As a result, the history of Slavic studies is closely tied to that of Russian historiography, and Russian literary and linguistics studies.

Soviet slavists date the origins of their discipline from the appearance of twelfth century chronicles and primitive literary studies.⁴ However, it makes little sense to discuss the field systematically much before the seventeenth century, and then only in connection with Czech and Polish Scholarship.

By the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, Russian scholars from several disciplines directed their attention to the study of Slavic, and particularly Russian, culture. Soviet historians credit M.V. Lomonosov with providing legitimacy for such research, although there were several other serious scholars working at the time as well.⁵ Beginning in the latter half of the nineteenth century, the

field of Slavic studies came into its own.⁶ This was due, in part, to the emergence of Slavophilism and of Pan-Slavism, while the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878) spurred interest in Balkan Slavs. The universities at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan', and Khar'kov initiated Slavic studies programs. Popular and scholarly journals began to carry Slavic oriented articles. Such publications helped the emerging disciplines of history, language study, literary criticism, archaeology and ethnography find a respectability which, in turn reflected favorably upon the efforts of slavists. These events were also closely linked with Slavic studies in Poland, in the Austro-Hungarian empire (particularly among Czech and Croatian scholars), and in the Ottoman Empire (especially among Serbs).

Russian historians have long been active in the study of the history of other parts of the world as well. Between 1895 and 1959, for example, over 12,000 books were published in Russia/USSR concerning the history of Ancient Greece and of Ancient Rome.⁷ Medieval Europe also has been the source of extensive historical study as, in more recent years, have been the various workers' movements of nineteenth century Europe. Moreover, Russian and Soviet historians have written histories of nearly every nation on earth. A 253 page bibliography is necessary to include all works published in the USSR between 1918 and 1962 concerning just the histories of England and Ireland.⁸

Finally in history, as in law, university faculties emerged as important research centers. Long before 1917, Moscow⁹ and St. Petersburg¹⁰ universities had developed solid traditions of scholarship in the field of history with Moscow and Petersburg scholars making significant contributions to the discipline within the broader context of Imperial academic life.

The revolutions of 1917 did not have an immediate impact upon the evolution of the discipline. University faculties were abolished and replaced by Faculties of Social Sciences (FONy) encompassing history, economics, and law. Yet, only the Socialist (later Communist) Academy accepted responsibility for building a new, Marxist historeographical tradition. Such efforts were not initially successful and, with the Archeographical Commission firmly entrenched in the Academy of Sciences in 1921, academy historical research remained in the view of many Soviet observers "hostile to Marxist interpretations." This situation proved shortlived as, by 1925, the Marxist assault on history began in earnest.

The position of history within the academy deteriorated, with but four historians remaining out of a total of 48 full members of the academy (it had been five of 47 in 1917).¹¹ Meanwhile, philology emerged as the preeminent discipline outside of the natural sciences, with 20 full academy members. In addition, the institutional framework for the study of history remained in a state of flux. In 1926, the Standing Historical Commission of the academy merged with the Archeographic Commission to form the Historical-Archeographic Commission of the academy. But as it lacked a permanent institutional base and was denied access to publications provided by an Academy journal, the "old school" could not protect itself from outside incursions.

Meanwhile, events beyond the control of the academy administration continued to make the position of non-Marxist historians increasingly untenable. Believing the number of "Marxist historians" now sufficient to staff their faculties, universities began to disband the Faculties of Social Sciences, thereby introducing formal instruction to new generations of historians from an almost exclusively Marxist perspective. In addition, in 1925, the Russian

Association of Scientific Research Institutes in the Social Sciences (RANION) absorbed Moscow University's Marxist oriented history institute to form RANION's Institute of History. The Communist Academy also moved to gain control over the discipline by forming the Society of Marxist Historians which lasted until the end of the First Five Year Plan, publishing the influential journal Istorik-Marksist. At the same time, the study of the history of the Communist Party gained high level sponsorship and the Central Statistical Administration undertook several studies reevaluating "bourgeois" interpretations of the formation of the Russian working class. Finally, by the mid-'20s, a group of prominent Marxist historians had emerged to challenge the position of the academy's non-Marxists.

In 1929, RANION's Institute of History joined together with the Section on Methods and Methodology in History of the Communist Academy to form the Institute of History of the Communist Academy. The first Marxist social scientists were elected to the Academy of Sciences at this time. These measures provided a firm organizational base for the final assault upon non-Marxist historians within the Academy of Sciences; the end result was that in 1936, when the Communist Academy merged with the Academy of Sciences, the Institute of History became an Academy of Sciences institute. That institute, which maintained a branch in Leningrad, remained a prominent historical research center for the next three decades, publishing over 1800 works in addition to periodicals and an irregular series of major studies¹². During the lifetime of this institute (1936-1968), the discipline underwent a major expansion.

By 1945, 16 of the 131 full academy members were historians.¹³ This growth in membership came at the expense of Philology, whose membership dropped to 11. In addition, 22 historians were corresponding members,

the same number as in Philology. The predominant position of history among those disciplines within the academy but outside of the natural sciences once again was asserted. Similar trends are evident in the membership and candidate membership figures for 1960 and 1970. However, while the relative position of the discipline in relation to the natural sciences has diminished markedly over the 26 decades since the academy's establishment, the role of history as the major discipline outside of the natural sciences has been maintained within the Academy system (This is indeed remarkable given the relative decline of history in relation to economics in post-war Soviet social science). By 1972, the number of scientific workers in the USSR conducting research in economics, philosophy and pedagogy far exceeded that in history.¹⁴ However, within the Academy research system, scientific workers in history outnumbered all other disciplines outside of the natural sciences. This situation is most pronounced at the level of doctor of science, where historians prevail over their philosophy counterparts by a ratio of 3:2 and over economic researchers 3:1.¹⁵

The Institute of History continued to expand and, as the size of the institute grew, so did the focus of its research. Specialists examining birch bark scrolls of Novgorod worked alongside historians studying the Civil Rights Movement in the United States; research topics included the October Revolution, and the Glorious Revolution. In 1968, following a decade-long debate within the academy over the optimal organization of historical research as well as more narrowly focused issues, the Historical Division divided the Academy's Institute of History into the Institute of the History of the USSR (HIS006) and into the Institute of World History (HIS011).¹⁶

The 1920s and 1930s also proved to be a time of considerable struggle within the Russian community of Slavists. Marxist scholars declared the interdisciplinary approach of the field "aristocratic" and "bourgeois". With the component disciplines making up Slavic studies in flux, the discipline floundered.

By the end of the 1920s, Marxists had begun to reevaluate their views concerning Slavic studies. For a brief period (1930-1934) the Institute of Slavic Studies opened within the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. Upon the merger of that academy with the Communist Academy in 1936, the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences worked with Moscow and with Leningrad universities to establish formal groups formal groups of slavists in each city.¹⁷

Following the Second World War, many of the Slavic nations of Eastern Europe came under Soviet domination. This fact led to a regeneration of Slavic studies within the USSR. During the winter 1946-1947, the Academy of Sciences created the Institute of Slavic Studies in Moscow under the direction of Academician Picheta in order to integrate historical, linguistic, literary and ethnographic studies within the newly formed socialist community.¹⁸ For many years, this institution has served as an important link between Soviet and East European social scientists.

During the 1960s, many Russians began to take greater interest in their pre-revolutionary heritage.¹⁹ This new curiosity was, in some part, the result of the reemergence of Slavic studies. In turn, it further supported the work of slavists to the benefit of the institute. For example, a 1967 Central Committee Resolution on the Social Sciences spoke of the need to further develop the discipline.²⁰

At the universities, a similar pattern of conflict quickly emerged. For example, at Moscow University three divergent groups had coalesced within the former historical faculty by 1919.²¹ One group was composed of scholars who represented the pre-revolutionary approach to the study of history and were opposed to Bolshevism. Another was drawn from a younger generation of historians who had attained professional maturity on the eve of the revolution; while not Bolsheviks themselves, many in this group shared several of the political, economic and social concerns expressed by Lenin and his followers. The third consisted of historians who represented the Bolshevik viewpoint within the discipline.

The third group could dominate historical research and training within the university only if scholars of the first group were removed from their positions. To accomplish this goal, the Bolsheviks merged the economic, historical and juridical faculties to form the Faculty of the Social Sciences (FONy) in a pattern which would be repeated throughout the Soviet university system during the early 1920s. By the mid-'20s, leading scholars in the other social sciences expressed the need to establish their own faculties. The FONy were dismantled, with Moscow University's Marxist historians establishing a history institute which would later be absorbed, first by the Russian Association of Scientific Research Institutes in the Social Sciences (RANION), then, in turn, by the Communist Academy, and finally, in 1936, by the USSR Academy of Sciences.

During the 1930s, the Party leadership began to realize the value of historical education for the development of a Marxist world view among youth. In order to improve historical training at the secondary level, it would be necessary first to train sufficient number of qualified

teachers, who were themselves trained in Marxist-Leninist methodologies. For this reason, in 1934, history faculties were established at Moscow and Leningrad Universities.²²

Reestablished more for pedagogical than academic reasons, university history faculties have tended to be less active in research than their academy-based counterparts. This is particularly true in union-republican capitals where the local academy's history research center tends to serve as the focal point for research examining the history of the indigenous population. The history major at many Soviet institutions is also combined with language instruction. For example, the Iaroslavl' State Pedagogical Institute (HIS044) offers course specialization in a combined "History and the English Language" program while the Southern Sakhalin State Pedagogical Institute (HIS051) offers a program of study in "History and the Russian Language."

In addition to Academy of Sciences and university centers, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has also constructed an extensive network of historical research centers.²³ Indeed, once the turmoil of revolution and of civil war had begun to subside, many in the CPSU--including Lenin--felt a need to preserve the heritage of their victory. They desired both to protect what they thought to be a truly historical achievement and to counterbalance anti-Bolshevik interpretations of these accomplishments. As a result, in 1920, two institutions were established which would eventually form the basis of the present-day Institute of Marxism-Leninism affiliated with the Central Committee of the CPSU (HIS007).

Earlier in 1920, the Commission for the Collection and Study of Materials concerning the History of the October Revolution and the History

of the Communist Party under the People's Commissariat of Enlightenment (Istpart) came into being. By 1921, Istpart had become a department of the Central Committee.²⁴ Charged with the collection and preservation of materials relating to Party history and to the Revolution, the Commission quickly established nearly 100 local branches throughout the Soviet Union to channel worthy materials back to Party archives in Moscow. In addition, it prepared several historical studies and published the journals Proletarskaia revoliutsiia, Krasnaia letopis', and Letopis' revoliutsii.

Meanwhile, in 1920, the newly formed Socialist Academy established its Institute of Marx and Engels under the direction of D.B. Riazanov.²⁵ This institute, which was transferred to the jurisdiction of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (VTsIK) in 1922, immediately began the gathering and publication of materials relating to the lives of Marx and Engels. In 1924, it fell under the supervision of the Central Executive Committee (TsIK), gaining the right to serve as the sole repository in the Soviet Union for the preservation of all documents having a direct relationship to Marx and Engels. In addition, it became responsible for the publication of their works.

In 1923, shortly before Lenin's death and just as a cult of Lenin began to emerge, the Central Committee established the Institute of Lenin with functions similar to those of the Institute of Marx and Engels.²⁶ This new institute had the full rights and privileges of a Central Committee department and immediately began publication of Lenin's complete works. By 1928, both Istpart and the Institute of Lenin had developed complementary functions within the central Committee department structure and merged together. Finally, in 1931, the Institute of Marx and Engels was brought under Central Committee control, joining the Institute of Lenin to form the Institute of Marx-Engels-Lenin of the CPSU Central Committee.

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, the institute continued to expand, issuing the collected works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin as well as collections of Central Committee resolutions. Known as the Institute of Marx-Lenin-Stalin, the center published works appearing in Russian as well as in the official language of each union republic. By 1951, the institute had a branch in the capital of each union republic as well as in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and Makhachkala. While primarily an archival center, during the 1950s, the institute prepared several analytical texts discussing the documents it published as well as monographs concerning topics relating to Party history. Finally, during the late 1950s, as official policy shifted towards an emphasis on theoretical rather than personal achievements, the institute took on its present name, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism with union republic branches emerging as institutes of republican party history.

ENDNOTES

- ¹"K 250-letiiu Akademii nauk SSSR (nekotorye statisticheskie materialy)," Vestnik Statistiki, 1974, No. 4, 85-95, p. 85; P.N. Pospelov, V.A. Kumanev, S.S. Khromov, "250 let Akademii nauk i sovremenyi etap razvitiia istoricheskoi nauki," Istoriia SSSR, 1974, No. 3, 4-18.
- ²A.M. Sakharov, Izuchenie otechestvennoi istorii za 50 let Sovetskoi vlasti (Moskva: Znanie, 1968), pp. 9-10.
- ³L.P. Lapteva, "Osnovnye linii razvitiia nauchnogo Slavianovedeniia v Rossii v XIX-nachale XXv.," Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, seriia istoriia, 1977 No. 2, 52-66.
- ⁴B.D. Koroliuk, "Slavianovedenie," Bol'shaia Sovetskaia entsiklopediia (Third Edition) (Moskva: Sov. Ents., 1976), vol. 23, pp. 546-550.
- ⁵Ibid.
- ⁶L.P. Lapteva, "Osnovnye linii."
- ⁷N.M. Cheremisina, "Sovetskaia nauchno-ivspomogatel'naia bibliografiia Vseobshchei istorii," Voprosy istorii, 1975, No. 6, 138-144, pp. 138-139.
- ⁸Ibid.
- ⁹L.P. Lapteva, "Osnovnye linii razvitiia."
- ¹⁰V.V. Mavrodin (ed.), Istoriia Leningradskaia Universiteta: Ocherki (1819-1969) (Leningrad: Isdat. LGU, 1969).
- ¹¹"K 250-letiiu Akademii nauk SSSR." p. 85.
- ¹²N.Ia. Kraineva, P.V. Pronina, Trudy Instituta istorii Akademii nauk SSSR, 1936-1965gg. Bibliografiia (tt. I-IV) (Moskva, 1968).
- ¹³"K 250-letiiu Akademii nauk SSSR," p. 85
- ¹⁴Ibid., p. 91.
- ¹⁵Ibid.
- ¹⁶P.N. Pospelov, V.A. Kumanaev, S.S. Khromov, "250 let Akademii nauk SSSR."
- ¹⁷B.D. Koroliuk, "Slavianovedenie."
- ¹⁸Bol'shaia, vol. 23, p. 550.
- ¹⁹"Osnovnye napravleniia nauchnoi deiatel'nosti Instituta slavianovedeniia i balkanistiki," Vestnik AN SSSR, 1970, No. 12, 10-13; D.F. Markov, "Nauchnaia deiatel'nost' Instituta slavianovedeniia i balkanistiki v sisteme Akademii nauk SSSR," Sovetskoe slavianovedenie, 1974, No. 3, 3-7.

- ²⁰K.V. Gusev, "XXIV s"ezda KPSS i otchestvennaia istoriografiia," Istoriia SSSR, 1971, No. 3, 3-12; "Sovetskaia istoricheskaia nauka na sovremennom etape," Voprosy istorii, 1973, No. 5, 3-14.
- ²¹Iu. B. Zhivtsov, A.A. Sokolov, "Iubilei Istoricheskogo fakul'teta MGU," Voprosy istorii, 1974, No. 9, 160-162; Iu. S. Kukushkin, "Istoricheskaia nauka v MGU za 40 let," Voprosy istorii, 1974, No. 9, 153-160.
- ²²A.P. Pronshtein, "Ob universitetskom kurse istochnikovedeniia istorii SSSR," Voprosy istorii, 1976, No. 1, 133-139; A.M. Sakharov, Izuchenie otechestvennoi istorii.
- ²³N.N. Maslov, Z.V. Stepanov, Ocherki istochnikovedeniia i istoriografiia istorii KPSS (Leningrad: Izdat. LGU, 1974).
- ²⁴I.E. Vorozheikin, Ocherk istoriografii rabochego klassa SSSR (Moskva: Polilit, 1975), pp. 48-74.
- ²⁵Ibid.
- ²⁶N.N. Maslov, Z.V. Stepanov, Ocherki istochnikovedeniia.

RSFSR

Moscow

HIS001 Academy of Social Sciences

Akademiiia obshchestvennykh nauk pri TsK KPSS

Moskva G-286

Sadovaia-Kudrinskaia, 9

Telephone Number: 244-86-94

Agency: Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Director: MEDVEDEV, V.A.

The Communist Party's Academy of the Social Sciences supports research and offers courses in party history and the history of the Soviet Union. For further discussion of the work of the academy, see the Law and Politics Section in Volume III of this report.

HIS002 All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Documentation and Archival Affairs

Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut dokumentovedeniia i arkhivnogo dela Glavnogo arkhivnogo upravleniia SSSR

101000 Moskva

ul. Markhlevskogo, 7a

Telephone Number: 228-06-48

Agency: Main Archival Administration of the USSR

Director:

The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Documentation first opened in 1966 and is one of the first scientific research institutes in the world devoted to archival affairs. The institute moved to its present location in 1977. Strictly a research establishment the institute maintains primary interest in the techniques of documentary preservation, storage, and classification. Interestingly, the work of the institute staff in this last area has led to the publication of several important reference works tracing the history of Russian and Soviet State institutions. Both E.P. Eroshkin's Istoriia gosudarstvennykh uchrezhdenii dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii and A.A. Nelidov's Istoriia gosudarstvennykh uchrezhdenii SSSR, 1917-1936gg: Uchebnoe posobie are of considerable interest to historians and political scientists. The institute maintains bibliographic and archival holdings upwards of 15,000 items.

HIS003 Historical-Diplomatic Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Istoriko-diplomaticheskoe upravlenie Ministerstva inostrannykh del SSSR
Moskva
Smolenskaia pl., 32/34
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Director:

Many scholars on the staff of the Historical-Diplomatic Administration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are actively engaged in research. For example, the administration has collaborated with scholars from the USSR Main Archival Administration, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. National Archives, and the Kennan Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in the preparation and publication of a collection of documents concerning Russian-American relations from 1765 to 1815. Patricia G. Grimsted provides an excellent discussion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs archives in her Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad, pp. 248-255.

HIS004 Institute of Archaeology

Institut arkheologii AN SSSR
117036 Moskva
ul. Dm. Ul'ianova, 19
Telephone Number: 126-94-43
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: RYBAKOV, B.A.

The USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Archaeology has often served as a host to national gatherings, helping to organize conferences concerning such diverse themes as the study of old texts, the coordination of historical research in the Soviet Union, problems of regional archaeology, and source studies in archaeology. The institute also publishes the journal Sovetskaia arkheologiya and assists in the preparation of annual yearbooks entitled Arkheologicheskie otkrytiia and various specialized books--including Arkheologicheskie otkrytiia na Ukraine; Istoriia material'noi kul'tury Uzbekistana. Poiski i raskopki v Kazakhstane; Arkheologicheskie otkrytiia v Gruzii--as well as a series of publications entitled "Svod arkheologicheskikh istorikov SSSR." The central Moscow institute maintains extensive technical facilities and library collections as does the Institute's Leningrad Division.

For further discussion, see ANT001.

HIS005 Institute of the History of Natural Science and Technology

Institut istorii estestvoznaniia i tekhniki AN SSSR

103012 Moskva

Staropanskii, 1/5

Telephone Number: 228-13-07

Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences

Director: MIKULINSKII, S.R.

History.--At the urging of V.I. Vernadskii, the USSR Academy established a Commission on the History of Science, Philosophy and Technology in 1921 which, a year later, became the Commission on the History of Knowledge. The commission proved quite active, with the Soviet Union quickly moving to the forefront of the new discipline of the history of science. In 1927, the Communist Academy endorsed a Group on the History of Natural Science and Technology and, in 1932, the Commission on the History of Knowledge was elevated in stature to become the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of the History of Science in Technology. That institute was disbanded in 1938. However, in 1945 the academy opened a new Institute of the History of Science while the academy's Institute of Philosophy created a Section for the Philosophy of Natural Science. In 1953, these institutions merged to form the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology, with eight sections in Moscow and a branch in Leningrad.

Organization and Staff.--In 1977, the institute employed 235 persons, including 31 doctors of science and 105 candidates as well as 12 acting members and corresponding members of the International Academy of the History of Science. The institute was divided into three departments (including 13 sections and one problem group), two general institute subdivisions, a scientific-information subdivision, and a Leningrad branch (with two sectors). Among these divisions were the Department of the History of Natural Science (with a Problem Group on the History of Mathematics and five sectors: the History of Mechanics, the History of Physics, the History of Chemistry, the History of Geologo-Geographic Sciences; and the History of Biological Sciences); the Department of the History of Technology and the Scientific Technical Revolution (with three sectors: the History of the Scientific-Technical Revolution; the History of Technology; and the History of Aviation and Space Exploration); the Department of Science Studies (with five sectors: the History of Natural Science and Logic, the General History of Natural Science and the Methodology of Historical-Scientific Research, the Problems of Scientific Creativity, the History and Theory of the Organization of Scientific Activity, and the Systematic Study of Science); General Institute Subdivisions (including the Temporary Inter-Branch Sector for Preparing Works on the Development of Science and Technology in the USSR, and the Group for the Exposure and Study of Monuments of the History of Science and Technology); the Leningrad Branch (with two sectors: the History of the Academy of Sciences and Scientific Establishments of the USSR; and the Sector-Museum of M.V. Lomonosov); and five Scientific Information subdivisions (with a group on scientific bibliography, an abstracting group, the collection "Questions on the History of Natural Science and Technology," and the series "Scientific-Biographical Literature").

Some Known Research Areas.--The Institute of the History of Natural Science and Technology is the primary research and coordinating center for naukovedenie--the study of the social history of science and the logic of the development of scientific ideas. Between 1953 and 1977, the institute prepared more than 614 monographs (including 23 on mathematics, three on astronomy, 16 on mechanics, 26 on physics, 52 on chemistry, eight on geology, 21 on geography, 57 on biology, 132 on the general problems of the history of the natural sciences, 79 on the history of technology, and 15 bibliographical indices and dictionaries). In addition, the institute regularly publishes a series of scientific-biographical literature (including the biographies of more than 200 scientists) as well as various serials (Trudy (1954-1962), Voprosy istorii estestvoznaniia i tekhniki (1956-present), and the Leningrad Branch's Nauka i tekhnika (1971-present)).

In addition to work on the history and philosophy of science--the latter frequently carried out in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy--the institute utilizes sociological methods to examine such questions as the motives and training of young scientists, their relationship with administrators and technical assistants, and the personal characteristics necessary for scientific creativity. Much of this work is undertaken with the assistance of scholars from the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Sociological Research. Finally, the institute examines general problems of science policy and administration.

As the senior institution in its field of research, the Institute of the History of Natural Science and Technology serves as the single most important conduit for contacts between Soviet historians, philosophers and sociologists of science and their colleagues in Eastern Europe and the West. It has also emerged as a major graduate training center with more than 200 candidates' dissertations and seven doctoral dissertations being approved by the institute--including 63 candidates' dissertations by institute researchers and graduate students. In 1977, 36 students were engaged in graduate studies at the institute.

Research Facilities.--Established in 1953, the institute's scientific library holds 57,000 items related to the history of natural sciences and technology, including journals in more than 50 languages. Nearly half of all of the library's 1977 holdings were published abroad. In addition, the library's rare book collection holds over 200 books from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, while special memorial collections of such scholars as V.I. Vernadskii, S.L. Sobol', Kh. S. Kushtoian, A.I. Bachinskii, A.D. Nekrasov, N.I. Fal'kovskii, B.N. Vorob'ev, L.D. Bel'kin, and I. Ia. Depman are of considerable interest as well. Finally, the Leningrad Branch's Lomonosov Museum (which was established in 1947 and opened in 1949) contains many items relating to Lomonosov and his contemporaries.

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HIS006 Institute of the History of the USSR

Institut istorii SSSR AN SSSR
117036 Moskva
ul. Dm. Ul'ianova, 19
Telephone Number: 126-94-66
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KHROMOV, S. S.

History.--In 1925, the Russian Association of Scientific Research Institutes in the Social Sciences (RANION) absorbed Moscow University's Institute of History. The Communist Academy also formed the Society of Marxist Historians which survived until the end of the First Five Year Plan, publishing the influential journal Istorik-Marksist. At the same time, the study of the history of the Communist Party gained high level sponsorship and the Central Statistical Administration undertook several studies reevaluating "bourgeois" interpretations of the formation of the Russian working class. Finally, by the mid-1920s, a group of prominent Marxist historians had emerged to challenge the position of the Academy's non-Marxists.

In 1929, the Institute of History of RANION was joined with the Section on Methods and Methodology in History of the Communist Academy to form the Institute of History of the Communist Academy. The first Marxist social scientists were elected to the Academy of Sciences at this time. Then, in 1936, the Communist Academy merged with the Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of History became an Academy of Sciences institute. That institute, which maintained a branch in Leningrad, remained a prominent historical research center for the next three decades, publishing over 1800 works in addition to periodicals as well as irregular series of major studies. During the lifetime of this institute (1936-1968), the discipline underwent a major expansion.

The Institute of History continued to grow throughout this period. As the size of the institute grew, so did the focus of its research, as well as difficulties in institutional management. Specialists examining birch bark scrolls of Novgorod worked alongside historians studying the Civil Rights Movement in the United States; research topics included the October Revolution, and the Glorious Revolution. In 1968, following a decade-long debate over the optimal organization of historical research within the academy, the Historical Division was divided the academy's Institute of History into the Institute of the History of the USSR and the Institute of World History.

Organization and Staff.--The Institute of the History of the USSR is subdivided into several departments and sections; the Department of General Problems of the History of the Peoples of the USSR is one of the largest. Among the more numerous and smaller sections are: History of Ancient States on the Territory of the Present-Day Soviet Union; The History of the USSR during the Period of Feudalism; The History of the USSR during the Period of Capitalism; The History of the Bourgeois Democratic Revolution in Russia; The History of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War; History of the Socialist Transformation of Agriculture in the USSR; History of the Industrialization of the the USSR; The History of Soviet Culture; History of the Foreign Policy of the Soviet State; Source Studies for the History of the USSR during the Pre-October Period; Source Studies for the History of Soviet Society; Historical-Sociological Research; and the History of Historical Science.

Some Known Research Areas.--As apparent from the discussion of the institute's internal organization, the scope of research is vast, sometimes extending beyond the boundary between domestic and foreign historical research. Due to space limitations, we can provide but a brief overview of some research projects. Readers interested in a more detailed examination of work are advised to consult a series of articles examining the work of institute scholars in considerable detail published by the institute's journal Istoriia SSSR during 1976 and 1977.

The institute's group of medievalists is large and active, regularly publishing volumes of collected works under the series titled "Srednie veka." Studying the "History of the USSR during the Period of Feudalism," they examine the development of feudalism as well as the genesis of capitalism in Russia, looking at the interaction of political, economic, international, social, intellectual and cultural variables. In recent years, historians at the institute have investigated the origins of a network of fortress-monasteries across medieval Russia as well as the impact of that system upon the future political and economic development of Russia.

Historians from several sections within the institute are engaged in the study of the Russian peasantry. Beginning with the crises of the fortress system in the seventeenth century and continuing on into the Soviet period, these scholars attempted to link the fate of the peasant to that of the Russian nation. Histories of the peasantry include over 160 works on the themes of the agricultural economy of the NEP and the process of collectivization alone.

A 1967 decree of the Central Committee concerning the social sciences urged wider adaptation of so-called Leninist methodologies to the investigation of "Socialist Construction." For historians, this has meant that greater attention must be paid to the events surrounding the revolutions of 1917 and the Civil War (1918-1921). Research at the institute in these areas has been directed, of late, towards a reconsideration of the development of the Russian working class before and immediately following 1917 as well as reexamination of the role played by various groups in the events of that year. In addition, scholars from the Institute of the History of the USSR have begun work on the role of non-Bolshevik parties and groups in the events surrounding the 1917 revolutions.

The domestic history cannot be fully understood without taking into account a full range of international and of military relationships. While such concerns are not the primary focus of institute research, a substantial number of institute scholars have examined the emergence of a distinctively Soviet approach to foreign policy, the development of networks for collective security, and the role of the Soviet Union at the United Nations. Moreover, several have contributed to a 12-volume history of the Second World War published on the 30th Anniversary of the Red Army's arrival in Berlin.

As in the West, the use of sociological methods in the investigation of historical topics has spread. Spurred by the 1967 resolution of the party's Central Committee, many leading historical research establishments including such as the Institute of the History of the USSR have begun such work. For example, several scholars from the institute participated in long-term efforts to reconstruct the Soviet social structure through the use of census and other statistical data.

In its first decade of operation, the institute hosted, organized and actively participated in scores of academic conferences and symposia covering such diverse topics as the Peasant Wars of 1773-1775, the regional history of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and Russian culture as a subject of historical investigation. By participating in these conferences, the institute and its historians have come to work closely with other major research establishments, including the Institute of World History, the Institute of Military History, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Moscow State University, and the USSR Ministry of Higher Education. Building upon these relationships, the Institute of the History of the USSR has joined several other Moscow-based historical research centers in order to improve the coordination of historical scholarship around the USSR.

As host institution for the National Society of Soviet Historians, the Institute of the History of the USSR, through its historians, has been party to several world historical congresses and has participated in bilateral meetings with historians from countries around the world, including: the United States, Finland, Sweden, India, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. Moreover, it has become identified with several scientific councils, including: The Scientific Council on the Problems of the History of Historical Sciences; the Scientific Council on the History of Socialism and Communism; and the Scientific Council on the History of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

As with many Academy of Sciences' institutes, the Institute of the History of the USSR offers a graduate training program in several subdisciplines. Numerous doctoral and candidates' dissertations have been defended before the many councils and boards at the institute.

Since its reorganization in 1968, the institute has been responsible for publication of the journals Istoriia SSSR, and Istoricheskii zapiski. The institute and its component parts frequently sponsor publications of volumes containing the work of several scholars, as discussed above.

Research Facilities.--The institute has extensive archival and bibliographical collections.

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Institut marksizma-leninizma pri TsK KPSS

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Agency: Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Director: EGOROV, A.G.

History.--Once the turmoil of revolution and civil war had begun to subside, many in the CPSU--including Lenin--felt a need to preserve the heritage of their victory. They desired both to protect what they thought to be a truly historical achievement and to counter-balance anti-Bolshevik interpretations of these accomplishments. As a result, in 1920, two institutions were established which would eventually form the basis of the present-day Institute of Marxism-Leninism affiliated with the Central Committee of the CPSU. In the early part of that year the Commission for the Collection and Study of Materials concerning the History of the October Revolution and the History of the Communist Party under the People's Commissariat of Enlightenment (Istpart) came into being. By 1921, Istpart had become a department of the Central Committee. Charged with the collection and preservation of materials relating to party history and to the Revolution, the commission quickly established nearly 100 local branches throughout the Soviet Union to channel worthy materials back to Party archives in Moscow. In addition, the commission prepared several historical studies and published the journals Proletarskaia revoliutsiia, Krasnaia letopis', and Letopis' revoliutsii.

Meanwhile, in 1920, the newly formed Socialist Academy established its Institute of Marx and Engels under the direction of D.B. Riazanov. This institute, which was transferred to the jurisdiction of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (VTsIK) in 1922, immediately began the gathering and publication of materials relating to the lives of Marx and Engels. In 1924, it fell under the supervision of the Central Executive Committee (TsIK), gaining the right to serve as the sole repository in the Soviet Union for the preservation of all documents having a direct relationship to Marx and to Engels. In addition, it became responsible for the publication of their works.

In 1923, shortly before Lenin's death, the Central Committee established the Institute of Lenin with functions similar to those of the Institute of Marx and Engels. This new institute had the full rights and privileges of a Central Committee department and immediately began publication of Lenin's complete works. By 1928, both Istpart and the Institute of Lenin had developed complementary functions within the Central Committee department structure and merged together. Finally, in 1931, the Institute of Marx and Engels was brought under Central Committee control, joining the Institute of Lenin to form the Institute of Marx-Engels-Lenin of the CPSU Central Committee.

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, the institute continued to expand, issuing the collected works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin as well as collections of Central Committee resolutions. Known as the Institute of Marx-Lenin-Stalin, the center published works appearing in Russian as well as in the official languages of all the union republics. By 1951, the institute had a branch in the capital of each union republic as well as in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and Makhachkala. While primarily an archival center, the institute has prepared several analytical texts discussing the documents it published as well as monographs concerning topics relating to Party history. Finally, during the late 1950s, as official policy shifted towards an emphasis on theoretical rather than personal achievements, the institute took on its present name, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

Organization and Staff.--In 1972, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism contained nine departments: (a) Works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin; (b) History of the CPSU; (c) Party Construction; (d) Scientific Communism; (e) History of the International Communist Movement; (f) Department of Affiliated Institutes and Coordination of Scientific Research; (g) Central Party Archives; (h) Library; (i) Museum of Marx and Engels. In addition, the institute cooperates closely with regional and republican institutes of party history.

Some Known Research Areas.--At present, the institute is charged the collection and preservation of documents connected with Marx, Engels, and Lenin; with the composition of biographies of these men and with the study of their lives and activities. In addition, institute scholars collect, study and publish documents concerning the history of the CPSU and prepare monographs and collections concerning the history of the CPSU and of the international Communist movement. Moreover, the institute, through its affiliates, provides logistical support for a nation-wide network of museums of Marx and Lenin. Finally, it sponsors research concerning problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and "Scientific Communism."

While many of the scholars at the institute publish their own research, most of the work done at the institute appears in the collected works of various prominent figures in the history of Marxist thought. By 1976, there were two editions each of the collected works of Marx, Engels, and Stalin in addition to five of the collected works of Lenin. In 1974, over 10 million copies of Marxist-Leninist "classics" went to press. The preparation of these editions remains the central task of the institute.

The Institute of Marxism-Leninism cooperates closely with other historical institutes and contributes significantly to the preparation of multi-volume histories such as Istoriia vtoroi mirovoi voyny, 1939-1945; Vsemirnaia istoriia; and Istoriia SSSR s drevneishikh vremen do nashikh dnei. Moreover, since 1957, the institute has published the scholarly journal Voprosy istorii KPSS.

The institute participates in major national and international conferences. For example, in recent years, it has helped to organize conferences celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 70th Anniversary of the 1905-1907 Revolution in Russia, the 30th Anniversary of V-E Day, and the 100th Anniversary of the Paris Commune. Finally, the institute annually hosts several

doctoral and candidate dissertation defenses in the field of history. Recent topics have included the scientific biography of Marx and Engels as well as a study of the tactics of the Communist International.

Research Facilities.--The institute generally remains closed to non-Communist Party members and little is known of its rich archival and bibliographic resources, which include the entire "Comintern" library and archives.

HIS008 Institute of Military History

Institut voennoi istorii Ministerstva oborony SSSR i AN SSSR
Moskva K-45
ul. Dzerzhinskogo, 11
Telephone Number: 295-50-90
Agency: USSR Ministry of Defense and USSR Academy of Science
Director: ZHILIN, P.A.

The Institute of Military History of the Ministry of Defense opened in 1966. Previously, the Soviet General Staff (before 1935: Shtab RKKA; after 1935: Genshtab vooruzhennykh sil SSSR) provided the primary institutional support for military historical research. During the Civil War period (1918-1921), the General Staff of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army established a Military Historical Commission. From 1924 to 1946, and again after 1953, the Soviet General Staff maintained an historical department, while during the intervening period (1946-1953) the historians were employed by the Staff's Military Historical Administration. Meanwhile, during the late 1940s, the academy's Institute of History established a military section. Finally, in late 1966, the Ministry of Defense, with the cooperation of the USSR Academy of Sciences, created the more academically oriented Institute of Military History.

In the first decade of operation, scholars from the Institute of Military History prepared more than 100 scientific works, including 77 monographs, with a circulation of approximately 5,400,000 copies. Among these publications were the 12-volume Istoriia vtoroi mirovoi voiny 1939-1945, and the eight-volume Sovetskaia voennaia entsiklopediia, as well as military histories of several Warsaw Pact nations.

During its second decade, the institute plans to continue research examining the process of military development, and the science and strategy of the uses of military force. Currently being prepared are publications examining the complex history of the First World War, the Russian involvement in the Napoleonic Wars, and the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. The Military History Institute has actively participated in the Moscow historical community, hosting several conferences. Institute scholars sit on several Academy councils. The institute also supervises publication of the Ministry of Defense's monthly journal Voenno-istoricheskii zhurnal.

HIS009 Institute of Scientific Information in the Social Sciences

Institut nauchnoi-informatsii po obshchestvennym naukam AN SSSR (INION)
117418 Moskva
ul. Krasikova, 28/45
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Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: VINOGRADOV, V.A.

The over seven million-volume library of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Scientific Information in the Social Sciences contains materials of considerable interest to students of twentieth century Russian/Soviet history.

See the discussion in the Scientific-Technical Information Section in volume II of this report.

HIS010 Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies

Institut slavianovedeniia i balkanistiki AN SSSR
121069 Moskva
Trubnikovskii per., 30a
Telephone Number: 290-58-70
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MARKOV, D.F.

History.--The field of Slavic studies (slavianovedenie) encompasses a wide range of disciplines including history, language and literature, folklore, ethnography, economics, art and religion. Each discipline is tied to the others through a common focus upon Slavic peoples. This area studies approach is typical of Soviet academic organization, which makes it difficult to divide Soviet social sciences into North American categories. Therefore, nearly all of the area studies centers have been placed in the International Studies section in Volume I of this report. The Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences offers the single exception. The development of Slavic studies cannot be separated from the evolution of the Russian self-image. The history of Slavic studies is tied closely to that of Russian historiography, literary and linguistics studies.

Soviet slavists date the origins of their discipline from the appearance of twelfth century chronicles and primitive literary studies. However, it makes little sense to discuss the field systematically much before the seventeenth century, and then only in connection with Czech and Polish scholarship.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, Russian scholars from several disciplines directed their attention to the study of Slavic, and particularly Russian, culture. Soviet historians credit M.V. Lomonosov with providing legitimacy for such research, although there were several other serious scholars working at the time. Beginning in the latter half of the nineteenth century, Slavic Studies came into its own. This was due, in part, to the emergence of Slavophilism and of Pan-Slavism, while the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878) spurred interest in Balkan Slavs. The universities at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan', and Khar'kov initiated Slavic studies programs. Popular and scholarly journals began to carry Slavic-oriented articles, which helped the emerging disciplines of history, language study, literary criticism, archaeology and ethnography find a respectability which, in turn, reflected favorably upon the efforts of Slavists.

All of these events were closely linked with Slavic studies in Poland, in the Austro-Hungarian empire (particularly among Czech and Croatian scholars), and in the Ottoman Empire (especially among Serbs). The First World War brought an abrupt end to these ties. Following a period of war, revolutions, and civil war, Russian Slavists found themselves isolated from the outside world and out of step with their own society.

The 1920s and 1930s proved to be a time of considerable struggle within the Russian Slavic studies community. Marxist scholars declared the interdisciplinary approach to the field "aristocratic" and "bourgeois." With the component disciplines making up Slavic studies in flux, the discipline floundered. By the end of the 1920s, Marxists had begun to reevaluate their views concerning Slavic studies. For a brief period (1930-1934) the Institute of Slavic Studies opened within the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad and, upon the merger of that academy with the Communist Academy in 1936, the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences worked with Moscow and Leningrad universities to establish formal groups of Slavists in each city.

Following the Second World War, many of the Slavic nations of Eastern Europe came under Soviet domination. This fact led to a regeneration of the discipline within the USSR. During the winter 1946-1947, the Academy of Sciences created the Institute of Slavic Studies in Moscow under the direction of Academician Picheta, a move taken to integrate historical, linguistic, literary and ethnographic studies within the newly formed socialist community. For many years, this institution has served as an important conduit for Soviet--East European cooperation in the social sciences.

During the 1960s, many Russians began to take greater interest in their pre-revolutionary heritage. This new curiosity was, in some part, the result of the reemergence of Slavic studies. In turn, it further supported the work of Slavists to the benefit of the institute. For example, a 1967 Central Committee Resolution on the Social Sciences spoke of the need to further develop the discipline.

Following that resolution, discussion began about the possible expansion of the focus of institute research. Leading ethnographer Iu.V. Bromlei proposed that Southern and Eastern Europe be brought into the institute's research plan. In 1968, the USSR Academy of Sciences provided a mandate for the institute to study the history, languages and culture of all peoples of the former Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires not already covered by the Slavic designation. Moreover, it urged institute scientists to pay greater attention to the development of national liberation and of communist/workers' movements in each of these societies. Reflecting this expansion in its research focus, the institute became known as the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies.

Organization and Staff.--In 1972, the institute was organized into at least seven sections: (a) History of Slavic Peoples; (b) Languages; (c) Relations among Slavic Peoples; (d) Relations of Slavic Peoples with Germanic Peoples; (e) History of People's Democracy in the Period of Socialism; (f) Slavic Literature; and (g) Structural Typology of Slavic Languages.

Some Known Research Areas.--The work of the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies in recent years has fallen into a half dozen general themes relating to the geographic area implied by the institute's title: twentieth century social movements, inter-ethnic and international relations in the area, history of the area "under Feudalism and Capitalism," cultural development and literature of the peoples of the area, folklore, and comparative grammar, lexicon, phonetics, and linguistics. The institute regularly publishes comprehensive multi-volume studies of East European and Balkan nations. Drawing upon a wide range of expertise these collected works present comprehensive social, economic, political and cultural histories of each nation and its people. Among the works of this kind currently available are: Istoriia Bolgarii (published in 1954 and 1955); Istoriia Pol'shi (1954-1958); Istoriia Rumynii (1971); and Istoriia Vengrii (1971-1972).

The institute plans to bring together scholars from Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in order to prepare a major study of international relationships in Eastern Europe. This effort is designed to offset the works of so-called bourgeois specialists who "systematically misrepresent" Soviet intentions in the area. A similar multi-national, inter-disciplinary study is expected to examine eighteenth and nineteenth century nationalistic movements within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In the area of medieval studies, the institute's researchers have been working with other Academy of Sciences researchers, particularly those at the Institute of the History of the USSR, and with historians from the Baltic republics to compile a comprehensive history of Balto-Slavic relations during the feudal era.

The Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies has been active in organizing international and national conferences. For example, it worked closely with several other Moscow based institutes in staging a 1975 conference on "The Meaning of Friendship and Cooperation among European Socialist Countries." This conference was attended by more than 250 scholars from all over Eastern Europe. Scholars from the institute regularly participate in international conferences abroad as well. The institute publishes the scholarly journal Sovetskoe slavianovedenie.

Also see LIT009 and ANT008.

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HIS011 Institute of World History

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Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: UDAL'TSOVA, Z.V.

History.--The Institute of World History of the USSR Academy of Sciences came into being along with its sister institution, the Institute of the History of the USSR, in 1968 upon the division of the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences (HIS006). Since that time, the Institute of World History has served as a major international studies research center.

During much of the Soviet period, institutes nominally concerned with economic research have remained the focal point of international studies. A prime example is E. Varga's Institute of the World Economy and World Politics, founded during the 1920s as part of the Communist Academy and surviving until 1947. As was recounted in detail in the International Studies section of this book, that institute reemerged in 1956 from within the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to become the present-day Institute of the World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO). In addition to the economically oriented research establishments, a network of area studies institutes has emerged over the course of the past two decades offering multi-disciplinary approaches to the study of various regions of the world. Each of these institutes draws upon the expertise of historians. See the discussion in the International Studies Section of Volume I of this report.

Both the former Institute of History and the present-day Institute of World History fulfill important functions within the network of international studies centers by providing specialists and an institutional framework for the study of world history. In addition, being chiefly staffed by historians, the institute assists the work of domestic historians interested in building upon their knowledge of Russian and Soviet histories by utilizing materials concerning the relationship of Russia and the Soviet Union with the world around them.

Organization and Staff.--The institute's research staff is divided into four departments: Complex Problems of World History; Modern and Contemporary History of West European Countries; Modern and Contemporary History of the Countries of the Americas; and Antiquity and the Middle Ages. These departments are, in turn, subdivided into sections. For example, the Department of the Americas consists of two sections, one concerned with Latin America, the other with the United States and Canada. The Department of Antiquity has a Section of Ancient History and a Section of the Middle Ages. Sections often are broken down into less formal groups. Within the Department of European History, for example, one can find a very active Scandinavian history group.

Some Known Research Areas.--Scholars at the Institute of World History examine a wide range of topics, including the historical development of the socialist system, the international communist and workers' movements, of bourgeois historiography, and of individual nation states. In so doing, the primary (although certainly not sole) focus remains upon the modern period (defined as having begun with the English Revolution), and upon the contemporary period (defined as having begun with the Bolshevik Revolution).

Institute scholars have been active in research projects examining various working-class movements, including a history of the German Social Democrats on the eve of the First World War and a study of the Radical Socialists in the French Workers' Movement at the beginning of this century. Oftentimes, these works explore not only the development of the workers' movements of a particular nation, but of an entire region, as is the case with work on Africa and Latin America. The Institute of World History has also been involved in Byzantine studies.

The institute frequently publishes collections of works based upon the research of several institute scholars. For example, during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1971-1976), the Institute of World History published multi-volume histories and yearbooks for Italy, France, Germany, and Sweden, while during the Tenth Plan (1976-1980), the institute is scheduled to publish similar works for Hungary, Rumania, Cuba, and the United States. Several Institute of World History scholars contributed to the 12-volume collection on the history of the Second World War published in 1975. Finally, the institute has a strong Latin American research program.

Along with the nearby Institute of the History of the USSR, the Institute of World History shares responsibility for international conferences and for bilateral meetings. In this regard, historians from the institute have met with colleagues from nearly every country on the globe, including Poland, Rumania, France, Italy, England, and the United States. Moreover, the institute and its scholars participate in several international historical forums.

On the domestic scene, historians from the institute chair scientific councils and, along with a handful of Moscow-based institutes, attempt to coordinate all future historical research in the Soviet Union. The Institute of World History has hosted, organized or participated in several major academic conferences in recent years, including conferences commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Lenin's birth, the 100th Anniversary of the Paris Commune, the 70th Anniversary of the 1905-1907 Russian Revolution, as well as a special conference held in connection with International Women's Year.

The institute maintains an active graduate program. In 1971, for example, it accepted applications for graduate studies in Medieval, Byzantine, American, Canadian and Portuguese history. Several dissertation defenses have taken place at the institute, covering such diverse topics as U.S. British diplomatic relations during the Second World War; post-Civil War reconstruction of the American South; and the workers' movement of West Germany following the Second World War.

Upon its establishment, the institute assumed responsibility for the journal Novaia i noveishaia istoriia, which had begun publication under the auspices of the Institute of History in 1957. In addition to this journal, which appears six times a year, the Institute of World History sponsors publication of monographs and compendiums.

Selected References

Pospelov, P.N., Kumanev, V.A., Khromov, S.S., "250 let Akademii nauk SSSR i Sovremennyi etap razvitiia istoricheskoi nauki," Istoriia SSSR, 1974, No. 3, 4-18.

"Sovetskaia istoricheskaiia nauka na sovremenrom etape," Voprosy istorii, 1973, No. 5, 3-14.

Zhukov, E.M., "Osnovnye itogi i zadachi istoricheskikh issledovaniia v svete reshenii XXV s"ezda KPSS," Voprosy istorii, 1976, No. 4, 3-14.

HIS012 Moscow Institute of Party History

Moskovskii institut istorii partii pri MGK i MK KPSS
Moskva Zh-33
Mezhdunarodnaia ul., 10
Telephone Number: 278-80-12
Agency: Moscow City and Regional Party Committees
Director:

Scholars from the Moscow Institute of Party History have contributed to several histories of the Moscow region. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Moscow party organization.

HIS013 Moscow Regional Pedagogical Institute

Moskovskii oblastnoi pedagogicheskii institut im. N.K. Krupskoi
107846 Moskva
ul. Radio, 10a
Telephone Number: 261-43-77
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Scholars at the Moscow Regional Pedagogical Institute conduct research in contemporary European history. The institute offers course specialization in history. Its Uchenye zapiski frequently contains articles examining historical issues.

HIS014 Moscow State Correspondence Pedagogical Institute

Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi zaочnyi pedagogicheskii institut
109004 Moskva
Verkhniaia Radishchevskaiia ul., 18
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Some full-time history instructors at the Moscow State Correspondence Pedagogical Institute are involved in scholarly research. The institute offers course specialization in history.

HIS015 Moscow State Historical-Archival Institute

Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi istoriko-arkhivnyi institut (MIGAI)
Glavnogo arkhivnogo upravleniia
103642 Moskva K-12
ul. 25 Oktiabria, 15
Telephone Number: 221-41-69
Agency: Main Archival Administration of the USSR
Director:

The privately funded St. Petersburg Archaeological Institute initiated the first archival training program in Russia in 1877. Following the revolutions of 1917, responsibility for the maintenance of such training programs fell to the Main Archival Administration. In 1931, that body opened the Institute of Archival Affairs which in 1932 became known as the Historical-Archival Institute. Following World War II, the institute in turn became known by its present name, the Moscow State Historical-Archival Institute. MGLAI is primarily a training center for archivists and operates two teaching faculties: the Faculty of Archive Affairs and the Faculty of State Record Keeping. The noted American archival specialist Patricia K. Grimsted has observed in her Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad that, "the Archival Institute has developed into a training school which is coming to rank with its smaller French, Austrian and West German counterparts in quality" (p.33). The institute is represented well on scientific councils and academic conferences. (For further information concerning the main Archival Administration's research institute, see HIS002.)

HIS016 Moscow State Pedagogical Institute

Moskovskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina
119882 Moskva
M. Pirogovskaia ul., 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The History Faculty of the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute is perhaps a more important research center than many of the history faculties of regional universities. Although the faculty supports research examining contemporary European affairs, the primary focus of institute historical research remains the history of Russia and the Soviet Union. Major research topics in recent years have included the Decembrist Revolt and the Second World War. In addition, courses are offered in a wide range of political and social topics. The institute frequently hosts academic conferences and, in recent years, has offered special courses for history instructors from around the Soviet Union to upgrade their skills. Leading historians from Moscow-based research institutes are invited to lecture at these courses.

HIS017 Moscow State University

Moskovskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
117234 Moskva
Leninskie gory
Telephone Number: History Faculty: 139-35-66
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: LOGUNOV, A.A.

History.--Long before 1917, Moscow University had developed a solid tradition of scholarship in the field of history with university scholars making significant contributions to the discipline within the broader context of imperial academic life. However, the revolutions of 1917 brought this tradition of thoughtful and original scholarship to an abrupt end.

In 1919, three divergent groups had coalesced within the former historical faculty. One group was composed of scholars who represented the pre-revolutionary approach to the study of history and were opposed to Bolshevism. Another was drawn from those who represented a younger generation of historians who had attained professional maturity on the eve of the revolution; while not Bolsheviks themselves, many in this group shared several of the political, economic and social concerns expressed by Lenin and his followers. The third consisted of historians who represented the Bolshevik viewpoint within the discipline.

The third group could dominate historical research and training within the university only if the scholars of the first were removed from their positions. To accomplish this goal, the Bolsheviks merged the economic, historical and juridical faculties to form the Faculty of the Social Sciences (FONy) in a pattern which would be repeated throughout the Soviet university system during the early 1920s. By the mid-20s, leading scholars in the other social sciences expressed the desire to establish their own faculties. The FONy were dismantled, with Moscow University's Marxist historians establishing a history institute which would later be absorbed, first, by the Russian Association of Scientific Research Institutes in the Social Sciences (RANION), then, in turn, by the Communist Academy, and finally, in 1936, by the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1934, the history faculties at Moscow and Leningrad State Universities were re-established.

Organization and Staff.--In 1977, the History Faculty at Moscow State University, under the direction of Iu. S. Kukushkin, operated 15 sections: The History of the USSR during the Period of Feudalism; the History of the USSR under Capitalism; the History of the USSR in the Soviet Period; the History of the CPSU; Source Studies in the History of the USSR; History of the Ancient World; History of the Middle Ages; Modern and Contemporary History; History of the Southern and Western Slavs; Archaeology; Ethnography; History of Russian and Soviet Arts; History of Foreign Art; Foreign Languages; and Ancient Languages. In addition, in 1978 the Faculty created the Laboratory for the Study of the USA, under the direction of Professor N.V. Sivachev. This center is the first of its kind at a Soviet university and maintains close ties with the Institute for the Study of the USA and Canada and with the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations (See the International Studies Section in Volume I of this report.)

In 1974, the Faculty employed 179 professors and teachers, 39 scientific workers, and 66 assistants and technical specialists. Among these were four corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, one full and one candidate member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. The Faculty has approximately 2,000 undergraduate students, 300 graduate students, and 50 international exchange students, many of whom are from western countries.

Some Known Research Areas.--Faculty scholars have been active in advancing the study of Russian and Soviet history through their classroom performance and through their research with studies and lectures in such topics as nineteenth century Russian diplomatic history and numerous others on the history of Soviet foreign policy. In addition, Moscow University scholars have been instrumental in developing the field of Source Studies (istochnikovedenie).

The faculty includes historians of nearly every society in the world. The work of faculty members examining twentieth century German and Canadian history, for example, is frequently cited in Soviet academic publications. The Section of the History of the Southern and Western Slavs is said to be the most popular among students.

The university's History Faculty actively prepares textbooks for use around the Soviet Union. During the Tenth Five Year Plan (1976-1980) faculty scholars are scheduled to produce over 30 texts covering nearly every sub-field of the discipline. In keeping with this responsibility as a teaching institution, it is not surprising to find that 860 Candidates of Historical Science and 65 Doctors defended their dissertations at the Faculty between 1934 and 1974.

Faculty scholars participate in nearly every national and international conference and symposium of significance. Similarly, Moscow University history professors are found in several scientific councils and commissions.

The faculty is responsible for the publication of the historical series of Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. In addition, there are strong informal ties with the journal Voprosy istorii.

Research Facilities.--The primary attraction of the faculty for western scholars is to be found in its location in the nation's capital. With Lenin Library and many of the central archival collections a subway ride away, a stay at Moscow University can prove to be a rewarding experience for a western historian. For further information concerning these holdings, see P.K. Grimsted, Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR.

Selected References

Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet, Katalog-Spravochnik, gumanitarnye fakul'tety, (Moskva: Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet, 1977), pp. 14-98.

HIS018 (Lumumba) University of Friendship of Peoples

Universitet druzhby narodov im. Patrisa Lumumby

Moskva, V-302

ul. Ordzhonikidze, 3

Telephone Number:

Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher & Specialized Secondary Education; All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Rector:

Patrice Lumumba Friendship University has an undergraduate degree program in history through its historico-philological faculty.

Abakan

HIS019 Khakass Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Khakasskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii

Abakan (Khakasskaia A.O.)

ul. K. Marksa, 12

Telephone Number: 53-06

Agency: Khakass A.O. Executive Committee

Director:

The Khakass Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History supports regional historical investigations.

Also see ANT022 and LIT022.

Arkhangel'sk

HIS020 Arkhangel'sk State Pedagogical Institute

Arkhangel'skii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. M.V. Lomonosova
163006 Arkhangel'sk
prosp. Lomonosova, 4
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Arkhangel'sk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Astrakhan'

HIS021 Astrakhan' State Pedagogical Institute

Astrkhanskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
414050 Astrakhan'
ul. Tatishcheva, 20a
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Astrakhan' State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Barnaul

HIS022 Altai State University

Altaiskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

656099 Barnaul, 99

Sotsialisticheskii prosp., 68

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Historians at the Historico-Philological Faculty of Altai State University are involved in several local and regional history research projects. The faculty offers course specialization in history as well as Russian language and literature. Also see the discussion in LIT024.

HIS023 Barnaul State Pedagogical Institute

Barnaul'skii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

656015 Barnaul (Altaiskii krai)

Sotsialisticheskii prosp. 126

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Barnaul State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Belgorod

HIS024 Belgorod State Pedagogical Institute

Belgorodskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im M.S. Ol'minskogo

308854 Belgorod oblastnoi

ul. Zhdanova, 2

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Belgorod State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Blagoveshchensk-na-Amure

HIS025 Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical Institute

Blagoveshchenskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. M.I. Kalinina
675015 Blagoveshchensk-na-Amure (Amurskaia obl.)
ul. Lenina, 104
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Historians from the Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical Institute have participated in efforts to improve historical research in the Soviet Far East. The institute offers course specialization in history.

Briansk

HIS026 Briansk State Pedagogical Institute

Brianskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
im. akademika I.G. Petrovskogo
241000 Briansk
Bezhitskaia ul., 14
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Briansk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Cheboksary

HIS027 Chuvash Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Chuvashskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri Sovete Ministrov Chuvashskoi ASSR

Cheboksary

ul. K. Marksa, 31

Telephone Number:

Agency: Chuvash ASSR Council of Ministers

Director:

Historians at the Chuvash Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History conduct research in Chuvash history.

Also see ANT035 and LIT026.

HIS028 Chuvash State Pedagogical Institute

Chuvashskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. I.Ia. Iakovleva
428000 Cheboksary

ul. Karla Marksa, 38

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

Several scholars at the Chuvash Pedagogical Institute are involved in research projects examining the history of the region's peasant population.

HIS029 Chuvash State University

Chuvashskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. I.N. Ul'ianova
428015 Cheboksary

Moskovskii prosp., 15

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: SAUKIN, S.F.

The Historico-Philological Faculty of Chuvash State University is involved in efforts to upgrade the teaching of history in area secondary schools. The faculty offers course specialization in history as well as in Russian and Chuvash language and literature.

Cheliabinsk

HIS030 Cheliabinsk State Pedagogical Institute

Cheliabinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
454003 Cheliabinsk
prosp. Lenina, 69
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Several historians at Cheliabinsk State Pedagogical Institute pursue research in contemporary European history. The institute offers course specialization in history as well as history and pedagogy.

HIS031 Cheliabinsk State University

Cheliabinskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
454026 Cheliabinsk
ul. Molodogvardeitsev, 70b
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: MATUSHKIN, S.E.

The Historico-Philological Faculty at Cheliabinsk State University offers course specialization in history.

Cherkessk

HIS032 Karachai-Cherkess Scientific Research Institute of Economics, History, Language and Literature

Karachaevo-Cherkesskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki, istorii, iazyka i literatury pri Oblispolkome
Cherkessk (Stavropol'skii krai)
Dom Sovetov
Telephone Number: 2-28-84
Agency: Cherkessk Regional Executive Committee
Director:

Scholars at the Karachai-Cherkess Scientific Research Institute of Economics, History, Language and Literature examine the historical development of regional rural society. The results of this work frequently appear in the Institute's Trudy.

Also see ANT039 and LIT030 as well as the discussion in the Economics Section in Volume I of this report.

Chita

HIS033 Chita State Pedagogical Institute

Chitinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. N.G. Chernyshevskogo
672033 Chita
ul. Chkalova, 140
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Scholars from the Chita State Pedagogical Institute have participated in efforts to improve historical research in the Soviet Far East. The institute offers course specialization in history.

Elista

HIS034 Kalmyk Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Kalmytskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii
pri Sovete Ministrov Kalmytskoi ASSR
358000 Elista
ul. Revoliutsionnaia, 8
Telephone Number: 5-76-29
Agency: Kalmyk ASSR Council of Ministers
Director: ILISHKIN, I.I.

The Kalmyk Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History has supported research and hosted conferences in Altaistics and Mongolian studies. The results of this work frequently appear in the institute's Uchenye zapiski and Vestnik.

Also see ANT043 and LIT032.

HIS035 Kalmyk State University

Kalmytskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

358000 Elista

ul. Pushkina, 11

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: KRASAVCHENKO, N.P.

The Philological Faculty at the Kalmyt State University offers course specialization in History. Also see LIT033.

Gor'kii

HIS036 Gor'kii State Pedagogical Institute

Gor'kovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.M. Gor'kogo

603600 Gor'kii GSP-37

ul. Ul'ianova, 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

Twenty-five percent of all history courses offered at Gor'kii State Pedagogical Institute deal with Soviet/Russian History. Scholars from the institute are active in the preparation of textbooks. The institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

HIS037 Gor'kii State University

Gor'kovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet

im N.I. Lobachevskogo

603022 Gor'kii

prosp. Gagarina, 23

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: UGODCHIKOV, A.G.

Historians at the Historico-Philological Faculty of Gor'kii State University are engaged in studies of European history during the Middle Ages and the first years of the modern period. Much of this work examines the Mediterranean region and has been published in the university's Uchenie Zapiski. The faculty offers course specialization in history as well as structural and applied linguistics and Russian language and literature. Also see the description in LIT035.

Gorno-Altai

HIS038 Gorno-Altai Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Gorno-Altaiiskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri Oblispolkome
Gorno-Altai (Gorno-Altaiiskaia A.O.)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Gorno Altai A.O. Executive Committee
Director:

Historians at the Gorno-Altai Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History investigate regional topics.

Also see ANT049 and LIT036.

HIS039 Gorno-Altai State Pedagogical Institute

Gorno-Altaiiskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
569700 Gorno-Altai (Altaiiskii krai)
Sotsialisticheskaya ul., 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Gorno-Altai State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Grozny

HIS040 Chechen-Ingush Scientific Research Institute of History, Language and Literature

Checheno-Ingushskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut istorii, iazyka i literatury pri Sovete Ministrov Checheno-Ingusskoi ASSR
Grozny (Checheno-Ingushskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Checheno-Ingush ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

Scholars at the Chechen-Ingush Scientific Research Institute of History, Language and Literature study Checheno-Ingush history.

Also see ANT052 and LIT037.

HIS041 Chechen-Ingush State University

Checheno-Ingushskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

364907 Goznyi (Checheno-Ingushskaia ASSR)

ul. Sheripova, 32

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: PAVLOV, M.P.

Historians at the Chechen-Ingush State University have been active in research specializing in Soviet and in European history. Faculty scholars have published articles based on empirical evidence not utilized elsewhere in the Soviet Union. This is particularly true of studies examining both late nineteenth and early twentieth century Russian economic history. The university's History Faculty offers course specialization in history.

Iakutsk

HIS042 Iakutsk State University

Iakutskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

677891 Iakutsk

prosp. Lenina, 33

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: KUZMIN, A.I.

Historians from Iakutsk State University have participated in several academic conferences in recent years. The University's Historico-Philological faculty offers course specialization in history as well as in Russian and Iakut languages and literatures.

Also see the discussion in LIT039.

HIS043 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii Iakutskogo filiala SO AN SSR
Iakutsk
Komsomol'skaia ul., 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: Iakutsk Branch, Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KORKINA, E.I.

The Iakutsk Institute of Language, Literature and History supports numerous research projects examining the history of the Iakutsk region, in addition to ethnographic, philological and sociological research. The institute has served as host for several academic conferences during the past decade. Also see the discussion in ANT054 and LIT040 as well as the Sociology Section in Volume II of this report.

Iaroslavl'

HIS044 Iaroslavl' State Pedagogical Institute

Iaroslavskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. K.D. Ushinskogo
150000 Iaroslavl'
Respublikanskaia ul., 108
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Iaroslavl' State Pedagogical Institute prepares and publishes history textbooks for use in secondary schools. It offers course specialization in history as well as in history and the English language.

HIS045 Iaroslavl' State University

Iaroslavskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
150000 Iaroslavl', tsentr
Sovetskaia ul., 14
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: SRETENSKII, L.V.

The Faculty of History and Law at the Iaroslavl' State University offers course specialization in History. Also see the discussion in the Law and Politics Section in Volume I of this report.

Ioshkar-Ola

HIS046 Mari Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and Economics

Mariiskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury, istorii
i ekonomiki pri Sovete Ministrov Mariiskoi ASSR
Ioshkar-Ola (Mariiskaia ASSR)
ul. Gor'kogo, 9
Telephone Number: 39-58
Agency: Mari ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

Historians at the Mari Scientific Research Institute have made significant contributions to Soviet Finno-Ugreic Studies.

Also see ANT057 and LIT042.

HIS047 Mari State University

Mariiskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
424001 Ioshkar-Ola Mariiskoi ASSR, 1
pl. Lenina, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KOLLA, V.I.

Historians from Mari State University have participated in numerous academic conferences in recent years. The Historico-Philological Faculty offers course specialization in history as well as in Russian and Mari languages and literatures.

Also see the discussion in LIT043.

HIS048 Mari State Pedagogical Institute

Mariiskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogichesaii institut im. N.K. Krupskoi
424002 Ioshkar-Ola
Kommunisticheskaia ul., 44
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Mari State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and history and the English language.

Irkutsk

HIS049 Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute

Irkutskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
664653 Irkutsk, 11
Nizhniaia nab., 6
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

HIS050 Irkutsk State University

Irkutskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova
664003 Irkutsk
ul. K. Marksa, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: LOSEV, N.F.

Central educational authorities have criticized the History Faculty of Irkutsk State University for failing to offer courses in World History. The Faculty offers course specialization in history and publishes Trudy Irkutskogo universteta.

Iuzhno-Sakhalinsk

HIS051 Southern Sakhalin State Pedagogical Institute

Iuzhno-Sakhalinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
693008 Iuzhno-Sakhalinsk
ul. Lenina, 290
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Southern Sakhalin State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in History and the Russian language.

Ivanovo

HIS052 Ivanovo State University

Ivanovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. pervogo v Rossii Ivanovo-Voznesenskogo obshchegorodskogo Soveta rabochikh deputatov
153377 Ivanovo
ul. Ermaka, 39
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The History Faculty of Ivanovo State University has hosted several national academic conferences, including one focusing upon the structure of the Russian working class at the time of the 1905 revolution. It offers course specialization in history.

Izhevsk

HIS053 Udmurt Scientific Research Institute of History, Economics, Literature and Language

Udmurtskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut istorii, ekonomiki, literatury i iazyka pri Sovete Ministrov UdSSR
Izhevsk (Udmurtskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Udmurt ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

The Udmurt Scientific Research Institute of History, Economics, Literature and Languages publishes the results of historical research examining the Udmurt people and culture in its periodical publication Zapiski.

Also see ANT064 and LIT047 as well as the discussion in the Economics Section in Volume I of this report.

HIS054 Udmurt State University

Udmurtskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 50-letia SSSR

426037 Izhevsk (Udmurtskaia ASSR)

Krasnogerovskaia ul., 71

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Scholars at the History Faculty of the Udmurt State University in Izhevsk are engaged in studies of Russian armaments production during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The faculty offers course specialization in history.

Kalinin

HIS055 Kalinin State University

Kalininskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

170013 Kalinin

ul. Zheliabova, 33

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: KOMIN, V.V.

Scholars at the History Faculty of Kalinin State University are engaged in research examining such diverse topics as the political party structure of the USSR during the Civil War and modern European history.

Kaliningrad

HIS056 Kaliningrad State University

Kaliningradskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

236040 Kaliningrad oblastnoi

Universitetskaia ul., 2

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: BORISOV, A.A.

Historians from Kaliningrad State University have participated in several academic conferences in recent years. The university's Historico-Philological Faculty offers course specialization in history as well as in Russian and Romano-German languages and literature.

Also see the discussion in LIT050.

Kaluga

HIS057 Kaluga State Pedagogical Institute

Kaluzhskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

248023 Kaluga

ul. Stepana Razina, 26a

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Kaluga State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Kazan'

HIS058 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii im. G. Ibragimova Kazanskogo filiala
AN SSSR
420111 Kazan', 111
ul. Lobachevskogo, 2/31
Telephone Number: 2-52-29
Agency: Kazan' Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MUKHARIAMOV, M.K.

Established in 1939 as the Tatar Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History, the Institute of Language, Literature and History has since come under the administrative umbrella of the Kazan' Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Historians at the institute have been engaged in studies of the Peasant Wars of 1773-1775. The institute is said to house several valuable archival collections, with particular emphases upon Tatar history and philology.

Also see the discussion in ANT068 and LIT051.

HIS059 Kazan' State Pedagogical Institute

Kazanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
pedagogicheskii institut
420021 Kazan'
ul. Mezhlauka, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kazan' State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in History and the English language.

HIS060 Kazan' State University

Kazanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.I. Ul'ianova (Lenina)
420008 Kazan'
ul. Lenina, 18
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: NUZHIN, M.T.

Kazan' State University, founded in 1804, has a long and distinguished tradition of historical research. In recent years, university historians have been involved in studies of old texts and in topics pertaining to agricultural and social history. In addition, the university has become the site of the archives for the Kama River Truck Factory. Its Historico-Philological Faculty offers course specialization in history, journalism, scientific communism as well as in Russian and Tatar languages and literatures.

Kemerovo

HIS061 Kemerovo State University

Kemerovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
650043 Kemerovo
Sovetskii prosp., 117
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Scholars at the History Faculty of the Kemerovo State University have been involved in several studies examining the history of the industrialization of the region. The faculty offers course specialization in history.

Khabarovsk

HIS062 Khabarovsk State Pedagogical Institute

Khabarovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
680037 Khabarovsk
ul. Karla Marksa, 68
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Scholars from the Khabarovsk State Pedagogical Instituted attended a conference designed to improve the quality of historical scholarship and education in the Soviet Far East. The Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Kirov

HIS063 Kirov State Pedagogical Institute

Kirovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina
610013 Kirov oblastnoi
ul. Lenina, 111
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kirov State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Kolomna

HIS064 Kolomna Pedagogical Institute

Kolomenskii pedagogicheskii institut
140410 Kolomna (Moskovskaia obl.)
Zelënaia ul., 30
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kolomna State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Kostroma

HIS065 Kostroma State Pedagogical Institute

Kostromskoi gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
156001 Kostroma
ul. Pervogo Maia, 14
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kostroma State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and pedagogy.

Krasnodar

HIS066 Kuban State University

Kubanskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

350751 Krasnodar kraevoi, GSP

ul. Karla Libknekhta, 149

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: NOVIKOV, K.A.

Scholars from the History Faculty of Kuban State University have been active in efforts to coordinate historical research throughout the Northern Caucasus through the formation of the Northern Caucasian Scientific Center of Institutions of Higher Learning. In addition, faculty scholars have prepared textbooks for secondary schools. The Faculty offers course specialization in history.

Krasnoiarsk

HIS067 Krasnoiarsk State Pedagogical Institute

Krasnoiarskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

660617 Krasnoiarsk

ul. Lebedevoi, 79

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Krasnoiarsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Kuibyshev

HIS068 Kuibyshev State Pedagogical Institute

Kuibyshevskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.V. Kuibysheva
443099 Kuibyshev oblastnoi GSP-600
ul. M. Gor'kogo 65/67
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kuibyshev State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

HIS069 Kuibyshevskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

Kuibyshevskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
443068 Kuibyshev oblastnoi 86
ul. Potapova, 64/163
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The History Faculty of Kuibyshev State University came into being during the mid-1970s. Previously, the university maintained a single Faculty of Humanitarian Sciences.

Kurgan

HIS070 Kurgan State Pedagogical Institute

Kurganskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
Kurgan
Sovetskaia ul., 63
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kurgan State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Kursk

HIS071 Kursk State Pedagogical Institute

Kurskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
305416 Kursk
ul. Radishcheva, 33
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kursk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and pedagogy.

Kyzyl

HIS072 Tuvan Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Tuvinskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii
pri Sovete Ministrov Tuvinskoi ASSR
Kyzyl (Tuvinskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Tuva ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

Scholars at the Tuvan Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History examine the history of the Tuva people and culture. The institute was established in 1954.

Also see ANT088.

Leningrad

HIS073 Institute of the History of the USSR--Leningrad Division

Institut istorii SSSR AN SSSR--Leningradskoe otделение
Leningrad
Petrozavodskaya ul., 7-b
Telephone Number: 235-41-98
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: NOSOV, N.E.

Scholars at the Leningrad Division of the Institute of History of the USSR have conducted research concentrating on a number of topics; among these are the revolutionary history of the city (with particular emphasis upon the social structure of various political movements during the revolutions of 1905 and 1917); the economic history of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; and the history of the Russian peasantry (with a particular interest in the Post-Petrine period).

The archives of the Leningrad Division of the Institute of the History of the USSR are quite rich, with several published guidebooks available. A discussion of the division's holdings, which includes over 180,000 storage units, is available in Patricia Grimsted's Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad (pp. 213-215).

Also see HIS006.

HIS074 Leningrad Institute of Party History

Leningradskii institut istorii partii pri Lenobkompartii
Leningrad
ul. Smol'nogo 1/3
Telephone Number: 273-34-52
Agency: Leningrad Regional Party Committee
Director:

Established in 1920, the Leningrad Institute of Party History has underwritten histories of the Leningrad region. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Leningrad Party organization.

HIS075 Leningrad Institute of Railway Transport Engineers

Leningradskii ordena Lenina institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta im. Akademina V.N. Obratsova
190031 Leningrad
Moskovskii prosp., 9
Telephone Number: 215-67-08
Agency: USSR Ministry of Transportation
Rector:

Founded in 1809, the Leningrad Institute of Railway Transport Engineers has played an instrumental role in the development of the Russian and Soviet railroad system. Organized into seven faculties, 49 sections and 140 laboratories, the institute has branches in Riga and Velikaia Luka as well as consultation points in Murmansk, Volkhov, Vologda, Tallin and Vil'nius. Essentially, this institute performs research and trains students in railway operations. However, its excellent museum--one of the best of its type in the world--should be of interest to historians of Russian and Soviet rail transport.

HIS076 Leningrad Polytechnical Institute

Leningradskii ordena Lenina politeknicheskii institut im. M.I. Kalinina
195251 Leningrad
Politeknicheskaja ul., 29
Telephone Number: 242-89-20
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Scholars at the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute have cooperated in the efforts of the Leningrad State University and of the Herzen State Pedagogical Institute to upgrade the historiography of the CPSU.

HIS077 Leningrad (Herzen) State Pedagogical Institute

Leningradskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.I. Gertsena
191186 Leningrad
nab. reki Moiki, 48
Telephone Number: 214-84-52
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Scholars at the Herzen State Pedagogical Institute have made significant contributions to the study of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Much of this work has been undertaken in cooperation with scholars at Leningrad State University. The institute offers course specialization in history.

HIS078 Leningrad State University

Leningradskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova
199164 Leningrad
Universitetskaia nab. 7/9
Telephone Number: History Faculty: 218-94-46
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ALEKSOVSKII, V.B.

History.--The history of the History Faculty of Leningrad State University is, in most important aspects, similar to that of Moscow University's history faculty. A renowned history program conducted by distinguished scholars split apart during the revolutions of 1917 replaced by a Faculty of Social Sciences (FONy) in the early 1920s. A History Faculty reappeared only in 1934. Since that time, Leningrad State University's history program has regained much of its pre-revolutionary reputation, becoming perhaps the second most important university historical center in the Soviet Union.

Organization and Staff.--The History Faculty of Leningrad State University under Dean V.A. Ezhov is divided into nine sections: the History of the CPSU; the History of the USSR and Soviet Society (Pre-1917, and Post-1917); History of the Middle Ages; Modern and Contemporary History; History of the Ancient World; History of the Arts; Archaeology and Ethnography; as well as Anthropology.

Some Known Research Areas.--The History of the CPSU Section has been in the forefront of efforts to create an academically sound approach to Communist Party history: N.N. Maslova and Z.V. Stepanov's Ocherki istochnikovedeniia i istoriografii istorii KPSS (1974) is of interest both to historians of the CPSU and to those examining the Soviet study of historical source material (istochnikovedenie). In addition to party history and to source studies, the Leningrad faculty has made important contributions to the study of the development of the Russian working class and of the Russian revolutions of 1905-1907 and of 1917. Work in these areas has involved computers and mathematical methods.

Faculty members work closely with the Oriental Faculty of the university, which is under the direction of Dr. M.N. Goliubov. The existence of such a faculty along with the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences (just across the Neva) make Leningrad a leading Soviet center for the study of Asian history.

Faculty members participate in national and international conferences and serve on many scientific councils and commissions. The school remains a major center for graduate studies. Members of the History Faculty assist in the editing and management of the historical series of Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta.

Research Facilities.--The city of Leningrad is the home of several important bibliographic and archival collections. (For detailed descriptions, readers should refer to Patricia Grimstead's Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad).

Lipetsk

HIS079 Lipetsk State Pedagogical Institute

Lipetskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
398020 Lipetsk
ul. Lenina 42
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Lipetsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Magadan

HIS080 Magadan State Pedagogical Institute

Magadanskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
685014 Magadan
Portovaia ul., 13
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Historians from the Magadan State Pedagogical Institute are investigating the history of the Magadan region. The institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Makhachkala

HIS081 Dagestan State Pedagogical Institute

Dagestenskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
367025 Makhachkala
ul. 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, 57
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Dagestan State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

HIS082 Dagestan State University

Dagestanskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. V.I. Lenina
367025 Makhachkala
Sovetskaia ul., 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ABILOV, A.A.

One of the founding members of the Northern Caucasian Scientific Center of Institutions of Higher Learning, the History Faculty of the Dagestan State University participates in efforts to improve the teaching of history throughout the region. The Faculty offers course specialization in history.

HIS083 Institute of History, Language and Literature

Ordena "Znak Pocheta" institut istorii, iazyka i literatury
im. G. Tsadasy Dagestanskogo filiala AN SSSR
367003 Makhachkala, 3 (Dagestanskaia ASSR)
ul. M. Gadzhieva, 45
Telephone Number: 7-24-17
Agency: Dagestan Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: GAMZATOV, G.G.

The Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Dagestan Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences is active in archaeological research. In addition, institute scholars are engaged in the study of old texts, particularly in the Middle and Near Eastern languages.

Also see ANT106 and LIT068.

Murmansk

HIS084 Murmansk State Pedagogical Institute

Murmanskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
183720 Murmansk
ul. Kapitana Egorova, 15
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Murmansk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Nal'chik

HIS085 Kabardino-Balkarsk Scientific Research Institute

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut pri Sovete Ministrov Kabardino-Balkarskoi ASSR

Nal'chik (Kabardino-Balkarskaia ASSR)

Telephone Number:

Agency: Kabardino-Balkarsk ASSR Council of Ministers

Director: KEREF OV, K.N.

The Kabardino-Balkarsk Scientific Research Institute supports historical research the results of which frequently appear in the Institute's Uchenye Zapiski.

Also see ANT109 and LIT070.

HIS086 Kabardino-Balkarsk State University Faculty

Kabardino-Balkarskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

360004 Nal'chik

ul. Chernyshevskogo, 173

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

The Historical-Philological Faculty of the Kabardino-Balkarsk State University offers course specialization in history. Faculty scholars conduct research investigating Kabardin and Balkar history.

Novgorod

HIS087 Novgorod State Pedagogical Institute

Novgorodskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

173014 Novgorod

pos. Antonovo

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Novgorod State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Novosibirsk

HIS088 Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy

Institut istorii, filologii i filosofii SO AN SSSR
630090 Novosibirsk
prosp. Nauki, 17
Telephone Number: 65-05-37
Agency: Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: OKLADNIKOV, A.P.

The Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy of the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences was opened in 1965 to support and to coordinate research in Siberia and the Soviet Far East in the fields of history, archaeology, ethnography, philology, and philosophy. Since that time, the institute has sponsored several important archaeological digs and excavations. In the field of history, the institute compiled, supervised and sponsored the publication of the 5-volume Istoriia Sibiri, which appeared during 1968 and 1969. Institute scholars have been active in twentieth century social history as well.

Also see the discussion in ANT113, LIT072 as well as PHL060.

HIS089 Novosibirsk State Pedagogical Institute

Novosibirskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
630028 Novosibirsk
Viliuiskaia ul., 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Novosibirsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and Pedagogy.

HIS090 Novosibirsk State University

Novosibirskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
630090 Novosibirsk
ul. Pirogova, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KOPTIUG, V.A.

Historians from the Humanities Faculty of Novosibirsk State University conduct research examining the history of Siberia as well as studies of American and European history. Moreover, the faculty has been active in efforts to improve history education in Siberia and the Soviet Far East and offers course specialization in history.

Omsk

HIS091 Omsk State Pedagogical Institute

Omskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
644099 Omsk
nab. Tukhachevskogo, 14
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Omsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and history and the English language.

HIS092 Omsk State University

Omskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
644077 Omsk
prosp. Mira, 55a
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Humanities Faculty of the Omsk State University offers course specialization in history.

Ordzhonikidze

HIS093 North Osetian State University

Severo-Osetinskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. K.L. Khetagurova
362000 Ordzhonikidze
ul. Vatutina, 46
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: GALAZOV, A. Kh.

The History Faculty of the North Osetian State University was one of the founding members of the history group within the Northern Caucasian Scientific Center of Institutions of Higher Learning. The faculty offers course specialization in history.

Orel

HIS094 Orel State Pedagogical Institute

Orlovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
302015 Orel
Komsomol'skaia ul., 95
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Orel State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Orenburg

HIS095 Orenburg State Pedagogical Institute

Orenburgskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.P. Chkalova
460014 Orenburg
Sovetskaia ul., 19
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Orenburg State Pedagogical Institute offers courses examining modern and contemporary American and European history. Some instructors are conducting research in these areas.

Penza

HIS096 Penza State Pedagogical Institute

Penzenskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.G. Belinskogo
440602 Penza
ul. Lermontova, 37
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Penza State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and history and the English language.

Perm'

HIS097 Perm' State University

Permskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im.
A.M. Gor'kogo
614022 Perm'
ul. Bukireva, 15
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ZHIVOPISTSEV, V.P.

The History Faculty of Perm' State University supports research examining old texts, the history of the communist and workers movements and the history of Soviet society. The faculty offers course specialization in history. The university's Uchenye zapiski frequently contains historical studies by faculty scholars.

Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke

HIS098 Kamchatka State Pedagogical Institute

Kamchatskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
683032 Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke
Pogranichnaia ul., 4
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kamchatka State Pedagogical Institute has been involved in efforts to improve the teaching of history in the Soviet Far East. The institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Petrozavodsk

HIS099 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR
185610 Petrozavodsk
Pushkinskaia ul., 11
Telephone Number: 7-44-96
Agency: Karelian Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: VLASOVA, M.N.

The Institute of Language, Literature and History of the Karelian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences specializes in Finno-Ugric studies. Institute historians frequently meet with their Finnish and Swedish colleagues and have participated in the preparation of political, economic and social histories of the entire Karelian area. In addition, institute archaeologists have been active in the preservation of the region's wooden architecture.

Also see the discussion in ANT129 and LIT080.

HIS100 Petrozavodsk State University

Petrozavodskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. O.V. Kuusinen
185018 Petrozavodsk
prosp. Lenina, 33
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: STEFANIKIN, V.V.

The Historico-Philological Faculty of Petrozavodsk State University works closely with the Karelian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It offers course specialization in history as well as Russian and Finnish languages and literatures.

Also see the discussion in LIT081.

Piatigorsk

HIS101 Piatigorsk State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages

Piatigorskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut inostrannykh iazykov
357516 Piatigorsk
prosp. Kirova, 68
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Piatigorsk State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages is a founding member of the history group within the Northern Caucasus Scientific Center of Institutions of Higher Learning.

Pskov

HIS102 Pskov State Pedagogical Institute

Pskovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. S.M. Kirova
180760 Minsk
pl. Lenina, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Pskov State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Riazan'

HIS103 Riazan' State Pedagogical Institute

Riazanskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
390000 Riazan'
ul. Svobody, 46
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Riazan' State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Rostov-na-Donu

HIS104 Rostov State Pedagogical Institute

Rostovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
344703 Rostov-na-Donu
ul. Fridrikha Engel'sa, 33
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Rostov State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

HIS105 Rostov State University

Rostovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
344711 Rostov-na-Donu GSP-11
ul. Fridrikha Engel'sa, 105
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ZHDANOV, Iu. A.

One of the founding members of the Northern Caucasian Scientific Center of Institutions of Higher Learning, the Rostov State University has become an important regional center for the study of history. Specializations among instructors and graduate students at the History Faculty vary widely, embracing U.S. history and Soviet economic history, agrarian history and source studies. Historians from Rostov University serve on several commissions charged with improving the quality of the discipline throughout the USSR. The university's history faculty offers course specialization in history.

Saransk

HIS106 Mordovian State University

Mordovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. N.P. Ogareva

430000 Saransk (Mordovskaia ASSR)

Bol'shevistskaia ul., 68

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: SUKHAREV, A.I.

The Historical-Geographic Faculty of Mordovian State University supports research investigating local themes and offers course specialization in history as well as in jurisprudence and geography.

HIS107 Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature, History and Economics

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury, istorii

i ekonomiki pri Sovete Minstrov Mordovskoi ASSR

Saransk (Mordovskaia ASSR)

Telephone Number:

Agency: Mordovian ASSR Council of Ministers

Director:

The Mordovian Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature, History and Economics has emerged as an important regional center for Finno-Ugric studies.

Also see ANT139 and LIT084 as well as the discussion in the Economics Section in Volume I of this report.

Saratov

HIS108 Saratov State University

Saratovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. N.G. Chernyshevskogo
410601 Saratov
Astrakhanskaia ul., 83
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: SHEVCHIK, V.N.

Historical researchers at Saratov State University investigate various themes in Soviet/Russian history, placing particular emphasis upon the emergence of social and political movements during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The university's history faculty offers course specialization in history.

Smolensk

HIS109 Smolensk State Pedagogical Institute

Smolenskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Karla Marksa
214000 Smolensk
ul. Przheval'skogo, 4
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Smolensk State Pedagogical Institute hosted a national conference on the history of historiography. The institute offers course specialization in both history and history and the English language.

Stavropol'

HIS110 Stavropol' State Pedagogical Institute

Stavropol'skii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
355009 Stavropol' kraevoi
ul. Pushkina, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Stavropol' State Pedagogical Institute was one of the founding members of the Northern Caucasian Scientific Center of Institutions of Higher Learning. The institute offers course specialization in history and history and the English language.

Sverdlovsk

HIS111 Urals' State University

Ural'skii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. A.M. Gor'kogo
620083 Sverdlovsk, K-83
prosp. Lenina, 51
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KUZNETSOV, V.A.

The History Faculty of Urals State University supports research examining the history of oriental lands, the history of the Middle Ages, and offers course specialization in history as well as history and archaeological studies. In addition, the faculty instructors have served on several local and national commissions designed to improve the state of the discipline and regularly contribute to the university's Uchenye Zapiski.

Also see the discussion in ANT146.

Syktvykar

HIS112 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii Komi filiala AN SSSR
167610 Syktvykar GSP, (Komi ASSR)
Kommunisticheskaia ul., 26
Telephone Number: 2-55-64
Agency: Komi Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ROCHEV, N.N.

Scholars from the Institute of Language, Literature and History of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences have been engaged in the study of ancient texts.

Also see the discussion in LIT087.

HIS113 Syktvykar State University

Syktvykarskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 50-letia SSSR
167001 Syktvykar (Komi ASSR)
Oktiabr'skii prosp., 55
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Historico-Philological Faculty of the Syktvykar State University has been engaged in research examining the quality of history instruction in the USSR. The faculty offers course specialization in history as well as in Russian and Komi languages and literatures.

Also see the discussion in LIT088.

HIS114 Tambov State Pedagogical Institute

Tambovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
392622 Tambov
Sovetskaia ul., 93
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Historians from Tambov State Pedagogical Institute have attended several academic conferences in recent years. The institute offers course specialization in history.

Tiumen'

HIS115 Tiumen' State University

Tiumenskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

625610 Tiumen' 3

ul. Semakova, 10

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Historians at Tiumen' State University have been involved in research projects examining local topics. The university's Historico-Philological Faculty offers course specialization in history as well as in Russian language and literature.

Also see the discussion in LIT089.

Tomsk

HIS116 Tomsk State University

Tomskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet

im. V.V. Kuibysheva

634010 Tomsk 10

prosp. Lenina, 36

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: BYCHKOV, A.P.

The History Faculty of Tomsk State University supports many varied research projects. The faculty remains one of the few Soviet historical research centers which offers courses examining the methodology of historical studies. Several faculty scholars have examined British-American relations, the dawn of the atomic age and its impact upon international relations, and the U.S. civil rights movement. Moreover, some scholars at the faculty have been involved in efforts to compile a history of historiography, while still others are active on councils and at conferences designed to improve the quality of historical studies. The university hosts numerous academic conferences while its Trudy Tomskogo Universiteta often includes articles on historical topics.

Tula

HIS117 Tula State Pedagogical Institute

Tul'skii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. L.N. Tolstogo
300026 Tula
prosp. Lenina, 125
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Scholars from the Tula State Pedagogical Institute have been engaged in a study of Russian armament production during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The institute offers course specialization in history.

Ufa

HIS118 Bashkir State Pedagogical Institute

Bashkirskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
450025 Ufa
ul. Oktiabrskoi Revoliutsii, 3a
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Bashkir State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

HIS119 Bashkir State University

Bashkirskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 40-letia Oktiabria
450074 Ufa
ul. Frunze, 32
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: CHANBARISOV, Sh. Kh.

Historians at Bashkir State University conduct research examining modern European history as well as the history of Soviet historiography and contribute to the university's Uchenye zapiski, seriia istoricheskikh nauk. The university's History Faculty offers course specialization in history.

HIS120 Institute of History, Language and Literature

Institut istorii, iazyka i literatury Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR
450054 Ufa 54
prosp. Oktiabria, 71
Telephone Number: 4-22-43
Agency: Bashkir Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: USMANOV, Kh. F.

Archaeologists from the Institute of History, Language and Literature have been involved in the study and preservation of cave paintings found in the region. In addition, historians working at the center investigate various themes relating to the development of eighteenth and nineteenth century peasant movements and rebellions in Bashkiria.

Also see the discussion in ANT158 and LIT095.

Ulan-Ude

HIS121 Buriat State Pedagogical Institute

Buriatskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Dorzhi Banzarova
670000 Ulan-Ude
ul. Ranzhurova, 6
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

History instructors from the Buriat State Pedagogical Institute participate in efforts to improve historical research in the Soviet Far East. The institute offers course specialization in history.

HIS122 Institute of Social Sciences

Institut obshchestvennykh nauk Buriatskogo filiala SO AN SSSR
670000 Ulan-Ude
Telephone Number:
Agency: Buriat Branch, Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: LUBSANOV, D.D.

The Institute of Social Sciences of the Buriat Branch of the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences supports research examining the historical development of the culture, language and artistic skills of the Buriat people. This work seeks to place the Buriats within the context of other Mongolian language groups in the USSR as well as within the Mongolian People's Republic.

Also see LIT096.

Ul'ianovsk

HIS123 Ul'ianovsk State Pedagogical Institute

Ul'ianovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. I.N. Ul'ianova
432700 Ul'ianovsk
ploshchad' im. 100-letia so dnia rozhdeniia V.I. Lenina, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Historians from the Ul'ianovsk State Pedagogical Institute have examined the history of agriculture in their region. The institute offers course specialization in history.

Ussuriisk

HIS124 Ussuriisk State Pedagogical Institute

Ussuriiskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
692500 Ussuriisk
Primorskogo Kraia
ul. Nekrasova, 35
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Ussuriisk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Vladimir

HIS125 Vladimir State Pedagogical Institute

Vladimirskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. P.I. Lebedeva-Polianskogo
600024 Vladimir
prosp. Stroitelei, 11
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Vladimir State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in History and the English language.

Vladivostok

HIS126 Far Eastern State University

Dal'nevostochnyi gosudarstvennyi universitet
690652 Vladivostok (Primorskii krai) GSP
ul. Sukhanova, 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: UNTELEV, G.A.

The History Faculty of the Far Eastern State University has worked closely with the Far Eastern Research Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It offers course specialization in history.

HIS127 Institute of the History, Archaeology and Ethnography of Far Eastern Peoples

Institut istorii, arkheologii i etnografii narodov Dal'nego Vostoka DVNTs AN SSSR
690600 GSP Vladivostok
Pushkinskaia, 89
Telephone Number: 2-05-07
Agency: Far Eastern Scientific Center USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KRUSHANOV, A.I.

Historians and archaeologists at the Far Eastern Research Center's Institute of the History, Archaeology and Ethnography of Far Eastern Peoples (founded in 1971) study the history of Far Eastern cultural and political life, including that of Japan, Korea and China. Much of the work of these scholars adopts an interdisciplinary approach, with institute scholars working closely with their colleagues at the Far Eastern State University, also in Vladivostok. Much of the work of this institute is of interest to Oriental specialists.

Also see the discussion in ANT167 as well as in the International Studies Section in Volume I of this report.

Volgograd

HIS128 Volgograd State Pedagogical Institute

Volgogradskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.S. Serafimovicha
400013 Volgograd
prosp. im. V.I. Lenina, 27
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Researchers from Volgograd State Pedagogical Institute investigate themes in modern European and American history. The Institute offers course specialization in history.

Vologda

HIS129 Vologda State Pedagogical Institute

Vologodskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
160600 Vologda
ul. Maiakovskogo, 6
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Scholars from the Vologda State Pedagogical Institute have been active in the study of ancient texts. The Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Voronezh

HIS130 Voronezh State Pedagogical Institute

Voronezhskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institute
394611 Voronezh
ul. Lenina, 86
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Voronezh State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and pedagogy.

HIS131 Voronezh State University

Voronezhskii ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyi universitet im. Leninskogo komsomola
394693 Voronezh
Universitetskaia pl., 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: MALESHKO, V.P.

Voronezh State University was founded by scholars from Tartu University in 1918. Its History Faculty is noted for its studies of Soviet history as well as for its work in Mediterranean history. It offers course specialization in history.

Voroshilovgrad

HIS132 Voroshilovgrad State Pedagogical Institute

Voroshilovgradskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. T.G. Shevchenko
348011 Voroshilovgrad
Oboronnaia ul., 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Voroshilovgrad State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

ARMENIAN SSR

Erevan

HIS133 Armenian State Pedagogical Institute

Armianskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
pedagogicheskii institut im. Kh. Aboviana
375200 Erevan
ul. Khandzhiana, 5
Telephone Number:
Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Armenian State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and history and pedagogy.

HIS134 Erevan State University

Erevanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
357049 Erevan
ul. Mraviana, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: AMBARTSUMIAN, S.A.

Founded in 1920 as the Erevan People's University, Erevan State University is the oldest institution of higher learning in the republic. The History Faculty came into existence following a university-wide reorganization during the late 1920s and offers course specialization in history and philosophy. The faculty has specialized in Armenian history as well as in the history of several contiguous national groups and has hosted several American scholars in the past. In addition to having access to the university's library, faculty employees may use the computer facilities of the Armenian Academy of Sciences.

HIS135 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN ArmSSR
Erevan
ul. Aboviana, 15
Telephone Number: 52-92-63
Agency: Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: GALOIAN, G.A.

The Armenian Academy traces the history of its historical research institute to the opening of the Cultural-Historical Scientific Institute in 1921, with the Armenian Museum of History opening in 1922 and the Armenian Commission for the study of Party History (Istpart) beginning operations in 1923. Two years later, in 1925, the Institute of Science and Art of Armenia, a forerunner of the Armenian Academy, came into existence while, in 1933, the Institute of the History and Culture of Armenia began operations. Each of these research establishments was eventually absorbed into the Institute of History and Material Culture of the newly formed Armenian Academy of Sciences in 1943. That institute became today's Institute of History.

The Institute of History is subdivided into several departments, including those of: Ancient History; Medieval History; Modern History; History of Soviet Society; and the History of Armenian Colonization and Foreign Armenians.

In studying the history of ancient Armenia, institute scholars have developed several models of ancient Armenian tribal and social structures. Others investigate the political history of ancient Armenia as well as the spiritual and cultural development of pre-Christian Armenia. Medievalists are prominent in the work of the institute, with major research projects examining the emergence of medieval social and economic structures. Political and agrarian histories are the most prevalent in institute publications concerning the period, although other research is taking place examining cultural and social history. Contemporary historians conduct research concerning the evolution of Armenian-Turkish, Armenian-Persian and Armenian-Russian relations as well as the development of a revolutionary tradition in nineteenth century Armenia.

HIS136 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii Tsk KPArm

Erevan

Telephone Number:

Agency: Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party

Director: GARIBDZHANIAN, G.B.

The Armenian Institute of Party History dates back to the early years of the Soviet regime and the creation of Istpart. Scholars from the Institute of Party History have contributed to several histories of the Armenian SSR. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Armenian Communist Party.

HIS137 Matenadaran Institute of Ancient Manuscripts

Institut drevnikh rukopisei "Matenadaran" im. Mashtotsa pri Sovete
Ministrov Armianskoi SSR

Erevan

prosp. Lenina, 53

Telephone Number: 58-32-92

Agency: Armenian SSR Council of Ministers

Director:

The Matenadaran Institute of Ancient Manuscripts has major holdings of ancient Armenian manuscripts.

AZERBAIDZHANI SSR

Baku

HIS138 Azerbaidzhani State Pedagogical Institute

Azerbaidzhanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
pedagogicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina
370000 Baku
ul. Uz. Gadzhibekova, 34
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector:

The Azerbaidzhani State Pedagogical Institute offers course
specialization in history.

HIS139 Azerbaidzhani State University

Azerbaidzhanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
universitet im. S.M. Kirova
370122 Baku
ul. Patrisa Lumumby, 23
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: BAGIRZADE, F. M. O.

The History Faculty of Azerbaidzhani State University is one of
that institution's original faculties. Founded as Baku University in 1919,
the university assumed its present name in 1924. It ceased operations
from 1930 until 1934.

Only 15 percent of the history courses offered at Azerbaidzhani
State University deal with the Soviet period, a rather low percentage with
most Soviet universities offering somewhere between 30 percent and 40 per-
cent of their history courses on the Soviet period. The concentration of
course offerings concerning the pre-1917 era is reflected in the research
interests of faculty members. Faculty employees and students may utilize
the university's library, with over 1,500,000 volumes, as well as the
university's computer center.

HIS140 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN AzSSR
Baku
ul. Mamedalieva, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SUMBAT-ZADE, A.S.

The Institute of History of the Azerbaidzhani Academy of Sciences was one of the original academy research centers at the time of its founding in 1945. Scholars at the institute specialize in a wide range of topics relating to the history of the area surrounding present-day Azerbaidzhan. Cooperating with area archaeologists, institute scholars have contributed to the study of ancient Azerbaidzhani and Persian history, while another group of scholars examining the Middle Ages has contributed to Armenian, Arabic, and Syrian studies. Those historians working on topics from the modern era have concentrated their research efforts around economic themes.

HIS141 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPAz
Baku
Telephone Number:
Agency: Central Committee of the Azerbaidzhani Communist Party
Director: GULIEV, D.P.

The Azerbaidzhani Institute of Party History dates back to the early years of the Soviet regime and the creation of Istpart. Scholars from the Institute of Party History have contributed to several histories of the Azerbaidzhani SSR and have been particularly concerned with the period of the First Five Year Plan. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Azerbaidzhani Communist Party and publishes Trudy in Azeri and in Russian.

Kirovabad

HIS142 Kirovabad State Pedagogical Institute

Kirovabadskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. G.B. Zardabi
374700 Kirovabad
prosp. Lenina, 187
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kirovabad State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Nakhichevan'

HIS143 Nakhichevan' State Pedagogical Institute

Nakhichevanskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Iu.G. Mamedalieva
373630 Nakhichevan'
Institutskii gorodok
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Nakhichevan' State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Stepanakert

HIS144 Stepanakert Pedagogical Institute

Stepanakertsii pedagogicheskii institut
Stepanakert
ul. Timiriazeva, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Stepanakert State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

BELORUSSIAN SSR

Minsk

HIS145 Belorussian State University

Belorusskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.I. Lenina
220080 Minsk
Universitetskii gorodok
Telephone Number:
Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: DAVIDIUK, G.P.

The Belorussian State University was founded in 1921. The university's History Faculty is divided into at least 4 sections: History of the Belorussian SSR; History of the CPSU; History of the Ancient World and of the Middle Ages; and Modern and Contemporary History of Foreign Nations. It offers course specialization in history, philosophy, and political economy. Historians at the faculty are engaged in research examining Belorussian history as well as the history of European international relations. In addition to a faculty library, the faculty's Office of Technical Methods has over 500 slides and films of Belorussian archaeological sites.

HIS146 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN BelSSR
220072 Minsk
ul. Tipograficheskaya 1, korp. 2
Telephone Number: 39-48-69
Agency: Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KAMENSKAYA, N.V.

In 1922 the forerunner of the Belorussian Academy--the Institute of Belorussian Culture--was opened. Seven years later, the academy itself came into being. Closed during the German occupation, the academy did not return to normal research activities until the early 1950s.

The Belorussian Academy has long been active in historical research. The Institute of History has received strong institutional support throughout most of the past half-century.

In 1974, the Institute of History of the Belorussian Academy operated at least six sections, including: History of Belorussia in the pre-Soviet period; History of Belorussia during the October Revolution and the Civil War; History of Belorussia during the Construction of Socialism; History of Belorussia during the Great Patriotic War; History of Belorussia during the Post-War Period; and Archeology.

Many institute scholars are involved in research examining the social and economic history of agriculture in pre-revolutionary Russia. In addition, the institute supports archaeological excavations in the Dnepr, Sozh, and Pripiat' Basins.

HIS147 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPBel

Minsk

Telephone Number:

Agency: Central Commission of the Belorussian Communist Party

Director: IGNATENKO, I.M.

The Belorussian Institute of Party History dates back to the early years of the Soviet regime and the creation of Istpart. Scholars from the Institute of Party History have contributed to several histories of the Belorussian SSR. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Belorussian Communist Party.

HIS148 Minsk State Pedagogical Institute

Minskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.M. Gor'kogo

220809 Minsk

Sovetskaia ul., 18

Telephone Number:

Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Minsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history; history and the English language; history and the French language; and history and the German language.

Gomel'

HIS149 Gomel' State University

Gomel'skii gosudarstvennyi universitet

246699 Gomel'

Sovetskaia ul., 104

Telephone Number:

Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: BELI, V.I.

The Historical-Philological Faculty of Gomel' State University has supported historical research in the past and offers course specialization in history as well as Russian and Belorussian languages and literature.

Also see the discussion at LIT117.

Grodno

HIS150 Grodno State University

Grodnenskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

230023 Grodno

ul. Ozheshko, 22

Telephone Number:

Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Created in 1978, Grodno State University has supported research examining regional agricultural history. Its History Faculty offers course specialization in history.

Mogilev

HIS151 Mogilev State Pedagogical Institute

Mogilevskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

212028 Mogilev

ul. Kosmonavtov, 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Mogilev State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

GEORGIAN SSR

Tbilisi

HIS152 Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography

Institut istorii, arkheologii i etnografii im. I.A. Dzhavakhishvili
AN GrSSR
Tbilisi
ul. Dzerzhinskogo, 8
Telephone Number: 9-06-82
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MELIKISHVILI, G.A.

Named after the famous Georgian historian I.A. Dzhavakhishvili, the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Georgian Academy works closely with Moscow institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences to bring important national and international academic conferences to the Georgian capital. Home of the Georgian Archaeological Commission, the Dzhavakhishvili Institute is one of the most active in supporting the efforts of Soviet authorities in historical preservation and has contributed to source studies (istochnikovedenie) as well. Institute scholars work closely with historians from Tbilisi State University (HIS024) and have published several important studies examining Georgian history.

Also see the discussion in ANT198 as well as in the Sociology Section in Volume II of this report.

HIS153 (K.S. Kekelidze) Institute of Manuscripts

Institut rukopisei im. K.S. Kekelidze AN GrSSR
Tbilisi
ul. Rukhadze, 5
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: METREVELI, E.P.

The manuscript collection of the Kekelidze Institute of Manuscripts contains approximately 10,000 Georgian manuscripts dating from the fifth to the ninth centuries.

Also see the discussion in LIT123.

HIS154 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPGr
Tbilisi

Telephone Number:

Agency: Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party

Director: STURVA, D.G.

The Georgian Institute of Party History dates back to the early years of the Soviet regime and the creation of Istpart. Scholars from the Institute of Party History have contributed to several histories of the Georgian SSR including a history of industrialization in the republic. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Georgian Communist Party.

HIS155 Tbilisi State Pedagogical Institute

Tbilisskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.S. Pushkina
380079 Tbilisi

prosp. Chavchavadze, 32

Telephone Number:

Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Tbilisi State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history; and history and pedagogy.

HIS156 Tbilisi State University

Tbilisskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
380028 Tbilisi

prosp. I. Chavchavadze, 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: OKUDZHAVA, V.M.

Tbilisi State University was founded in 1918 by private contributions, with the first graduate class completing the course of instruction in 1922. During the early 1930's, the university underwent several reorganization (and even was disbanded on several occasions). In 1933, it re-opened and, since 1935, has operated its History Faculty. The faculty has sections of Georgian History, European and American, Modern and Contemporary History; World History; Oriental History; and History of Leninism and the CPSU.

Faculty members offer course selections and conduct research in several areas relating to Georgian history and art history. Of particular interest would be the work of faculty scholars examining ecclesiastical history, Georgian intellectual history, and the history of Georgian art. In addition, faculty scholars are active in the study of diplomatic history and the history of western socio-economic and political systems. The university library collection holds nearly 3,000,000 volumes.

Batumi

HIS157 Batumi State Pedagogical Institute

Batumskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Shota Rustaveli
384500 Batumi
ul. Ninoshvili, 35
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Batumi State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and the English language.

Gori

HIS158 Gori State Pedagogical Institute

Goriiskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. N. Baratashvili
383500 Gori
prosp. Chavchavadze, 57
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Gori State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in Georgian language and literature and history.

Kutaisi

HIS159 Kutaisi State Pedagogical Institute

Kutaiskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A. Tsulukidze
384000 Kutaisi

ul. Kirova, 55

Telephone Number:

Agency: Georgia SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Kutaisi State Pedagogical Institute has participated in efforts to improve historical education in the USSR and offers course specialization in that discipline.

Maikop

HIS160 Adygei Scientific Research Institute of Economics, Language, Literature and History

Adygeiskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki, iazyka, literatury
i istorii pri Sovete Ministrov AdASSR

Maikop (Adygeiskaia ASSR)

Telephone Number:

Agency: Adygei ASSR Council of Ministers

Director: NAPSO, F.A.

Historians at the Adygei Scientific Research Institute of Economics, Language, Literature and History publish regularly in the institute's Uchenye zapiski.

Also see ANT206 and LIT126 as well as the discussion in the Economics Section in Volume I of this report.

Sukhumi

HIS161 Abkhazian Institute of Language, Literature and History

Abkhazskii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii im. D.I. Gulia AN GrSSR
Sukhumi (Abkhazskaia ASSR)
ul. Rustaveli, 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: DZIDZARIA, G.A.

The Abkhazian Institute of Language, Literature and History supports research examining the history of Abkhazia as well as that of Georgia.

Also see the discussion in ANT207 and LIT150.

HIS162 Sukhumi State Pedagogical Institute

Sukhumskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.M. Gor'kogo
384900 Sukhumi
ul. Chavchavadze, 35
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgia SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Sukhumi State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Telavi

HIS163 Telavi State Pedagogical Institute

Telavskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Ia. Gogebashvili
383330 Telavi
Proektnaia ul., 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgia SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Telavi State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Tskhinvali

HIS164 South Ossetian State Pedagogical Institute

Iugo-Osetinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

383570 Tskhinvali

Moskovskaia ul., 8

Telephone Number:

Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

The South Ossetian State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in Georgian language, literature and history.

ESTONIAN SSR

Tallin

HIS165 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN EstSSR

200101 Tallin

Estonia pst. 7

Telephone Number:

Agency: Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: SILIVASK, K.

In 1974, the work of the 50 or more scholars at the Estonian Academy's Institute of History fell into four major topic areas: (a) Archeology, Ethnography and Anthropology; (b) History of Feudalism, Capitalism and Socialism; (c) History of Estonian Art; and (d) Sociological Investigations of Historical Topics. In the first area, the institute has been very active in attempts to research the pre-history of Finno-Ugric peoples. In the second, several scholars have turned their attention to issues such as the development of the peasantry in Estonia, the history of the domestic and foreign policies of the independent Estonian governments of the inter-war period, and the emergence of workers' movements in Estonia. Finally, the institute has been in the forefront of efforts within the Soviet historical community to use quantitative methods in the discussion of historical themes.

HIS166 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPEst

Tallin

Telephone Number:

Agency: Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party

Director:

The Estonian Institute of Party History was founded shortly after the Second World War. Scholars from the institute have contributed to several histories of the Estonian SSR. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Estonian Communist Party and publishes the series Trudy po istorii KP Est in Estonian, Russian, German and English.

Tartu

HIS167 Tartu State University

Tartuskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet

202400 Tartu

ul. Iulikooli, 18

Telephone Number:

Agency: Estonian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: KOOP, A.V.

Founded as the Academia Gustaviana by the Swedes in 1632, The university was closed in 1710, reopening as Dorpat University in 1802. In 1893, the university was renamed Iur'ev University, with Russian replacing German as the language of instruction. In 1918, the university became Tartu University, with Estonian becoming the language of instruction. Many Russian professors were evacuated during the Civil War, founding the university in Voronezh. Following the establishment of a Soviet government in Estonia, the university began offering courses in Russian as well as in Estonian.

Among the several sections at the university are those of the History of the CPSU and the Modern and Contemporary History of Foreign Nations. The university's History Faculty offers course specialization in psychology, special education (defectology) and history.

Research interests at the university focus upon Estonian topics, and faculty members work closely with their colleagues at the Estonian Academy's Institute of History, where they have assisted in the development of quantitative methodologies. The university library holds over 3,000,000 volumes, including incunabula, first editions, manuscripts and a rare collection of over 350,000 dissertations.

KAZAKH SSR

Alma-Ata

HIS168 Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography

Institut istorii, arkheologii i etnografii im. Ch.Ch. Valikhanova AN KazSSR
Alma-Ata, 45
ul. Shevchenko, 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: NUZUPBEKOV, A.N.

Scholars at the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences study Kazakh cultural, socio-economic and political history. Participating in several archeological digs, institute scholars frequently attend national archeological and historical conferences. In addition, institute historians studying Central Asian and Kazakh history have made significant contributions to Oriental Studies. As a result, the institute is becoming increasingly involved in studies of non-Soviet regions of the Islamic world.

Also see the discussion in ANT211.

HIS169 Institute of Party History

Institute istorii partii Tsk KPKaz
Alma-Ata
Telephone Number:
Agency: Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party
Director: BIESEMBAEV, S.B.

The Kazakh Institute of Party History dates back to the early years of the Soviet regime and the creation of Istpart. Scholars at the Institute of Party History have contributed to several histories of the Kazakh SSR. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Kazakh Communist Party.

HIS170 Kazakh State Pedagogical Institute

Kazakhskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Abaia
480091 Alma-Ata
Sovetskaia ul., 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kazakh State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

HIS171 Kazakh State Women's Pedagogical Institute

Kazakhskii gosudarstvennyi zhenskii pedagogicheskii institut

480086 Alma-Ata

ul. Gogolia, 114

Telephone Number:

Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Kazakh State Women's Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and pedagogy.

HIS172 Kazakh State University

Kazakhskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet

im. S.M. Kirova

480091 Alma-Ata

ul. Kirova, 136

Telephone Number:

Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: DZHOLDASBEKOV, U. A.

The Kazakh State University and its History Faculty were founded in 1934 and, since 1938, have offered graduate and undergraduate degrees in history and history in a foreign language. The research of faculty staff members and students emphasizes contemporary history. Course specializations are offered in local and Kazakh history as well as in the "History of Russian Imperialism." Courses are also available, and some research takes places in ancient and medieval history.

The university library houses nearly 1,000,000 volumes, including rare publications from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The library's manuscript collection contains documents dating to the fifteenth century, many of which are of interest to historians investigating central Asian themes.

Chimkent

HIS173 Chimkent Pedagogical Institute

Chimkentskii pedagogicheskii institut
486018 Chimkent
ul. Rubinshteina, 13
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Chimkent State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and pedagogy.

Gur'ev

HIS174 Gur'ev Pedagogical Institute

Gur'evskii pedagogicheskii institut
465050 Gur'ev
ul. Pushkina, 207
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Gur'ev Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Karaganda

HIS175 Karaganda State University

Karagandinskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
470055 Karaganda
ul. Gogolia, 38
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Scholars from the Karaganda State University conduct research on local history. The University's Historico-Philological Faculty offers course specialization in history as well as in Russian and Kazakh languages and literature.

Also see LIT134.

Kustanai

HIS176 Kustanai State Pedagogical Institute

Kustanaiskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Amangel'dy
458000 Kustanai
ul. Tarana, 118
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kustanai State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and history and pedagogy.

Petropavlovsk

HIS177 Petropavlovsk Pedagogical Institute

Petropavlovskii pedagogicheskii institut
642000 Petropavlovsk
ul. Pushkina, 74
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Petropavlovsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and pedagogy.

Semipalatinsk

HIS178 Semipalatinsk Pedagogical Institute

Semipalatinskii pedagogicheskii institut im. N.K. Krupskoi
490006 Semipalatinsk
Revoliutsionnaia ul., 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Semipalatinsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and history and pedagogy.

HIS179 Ural'sk Pedagogical Institute

Ural'skii pedagogicheskii institut im. A.S. Pushkina
417007 Ural'sk
prosp. Lenina, 162
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Ural'sk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and pedagogy.

Ust'-Kamenogorsk

HIS180 Ust'-Kamenogorsk Pedagogical Institute

Ust'-Kamenogorskii pedagogicheskii institut
492036 Ust'-Kamenogorsk
Studgorodok
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Ust'-Kamenogorsk Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and history and pedagogy.

KIRGIZ SSR

Frunze

HIS181 Department of Oriental Studies

Otdel vostokovedeniia AN KirSSR
Frunze
ul. Pushkina, 78
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SUSHANLO, M.

The Department of Oriental Studies (formerly the Department of General Turkic and Dungan Studies) of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences supports historical and archeological investigations and is the leading center for the study of the Dungans.

Also see the discussion in ANT217.

HIS182 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN KirSSR
Frunze
u. Pushkina, 78
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: OROZALIEV, K.K.

The Institute of History of the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences dates to the founding of the academy in 1954. Institute scholars and archivists at the Kirgiz Ministry of Internal Affairs are preparing a multivolume series of publications containing documents from the Ministry's archives pertaining to Kirgiz cultural development.

HIS183 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPKir
720010 Frunze
bul. Molodoi gvardii, 32
Telephone Number:
Agency: Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party
Director: IL'IASOV, S.I.

The Kirgiz Institute of Party History dates back to the early years of the Soviet regime and the creation of Istpart. Scholars from the Institute of Party History have contributed to several histories of the Kirgiz SSR. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Kirgiz Communist Party.

HIS184 Kirgiz State University

Kirgizskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 50-letia SSSR
720024 Frunze
ul. Belinskogo, 101
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Ministry of National Education
Rector: OTORBAEV, K.O.

Kirgiz State University was founded in 1951. The History Faculty includes sections of: History of the USSR; World History; Methods in History and the Social Sciences. Faculty scholars have been active in research examining Kirgiz and Central Asian history. In addition, the faculty has served as host to numerous academic conferences for historians from around Central Asia and the Soviet Union. The university operates a computer center, and maintains a library collection of some 800,000 items.

LATVIAN SSR

Riga

HIS185 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN LatSSR
Riga
ul. Turgeneva, 19
Telephone Number: 22-57-51
Agency: Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SHTEINBERG, V.A.

Founded in 1946, the Institute of History of the Latvian Academy of Sciences employs some and supports research in history, archaeology, ethnography, sociology and the history of philosophy. On average, the institute annually publishes eight to ten substantial monographs including recent prize winning books examining Baltic political history in the eighteenth century and in the 1905 Revolution.

HIS186 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KP Lat
Riga
bul. Rainisa, 15
Telephone Number:
Agency: Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party
Director: EL'VIKH, A.A.

The Latvian Institute of Party History was founded shortly after the Second World War. Scholars from the institute have contributed to several histories of the Latvian SSR. In addition, the institute employs some 30 sociologists who are engaged in studies of the effectiveness of party work. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Latvian Communist Party.

HIS187 Latvian State University

Latviiskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. Petra Stuchki
226098 Riga
bul. Rainisa, 19
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: MILLER, V.O.

Although the university itself originally opened in 1919, the current Historico-Philosophical Faculty of the Latvian State University was founded in 1944. Previously, the school had been known as the Riga Polytechnical Institute--an institution which opened in 1861. The faculty offers course specialization in history and philosophy. Since 1949, faculty scholars have published several articles in the university's Uchenye zapiski and have access to the university's computer facilities and to a library of 1,500,000 volumes.

Daugavpils

HIS188 Daugavpils State Pedagogical Institute

Daugavpilsskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
228428 Daugavpils
ul. 5 Avgusta, 13
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Daugavpils State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in Russian language and literature and history.

LITHUANIAN SSR

Vil'nius

HIS189 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN LitSSR
Vil'nius
Kostushkos, 30
Telephone Number: 62-38-29
Agency: Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: VAITKEVICHIOUS, B.

The Lithuanian Academy's Institute of History employs some 90 specialists assigned to seven sectors: (a) Feudal Period (1200-1861); (b) Capitalism (1861-1940); (c) Socialism (1940-present); (d) Archaeology; (e) Ethnography; (f) History of Science and Technology; and (g) Art research. The socialism and archaeology sectors are the largest, employing 15-20 specialists each. Nearly all of the work focuses upon Lithuania, although some proposals have been made in the past to include Polish history. The institute operates several laboratories and a library.

HIS190 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPLit
Vil'nius
Lenino pr., 12
Telephone Number:
Agency: Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party
Director: SARMAITIS, R

The Lithuanian Institute of Party History was founded shortly after the end of the Second World War. Scholars from the institute have contributed to several histories of the Lithuanian SSR. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

HIS191 Vil'nius State Pedagogical Institute

Vil'niusskii gosdudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
232034 Vil'nius
ul. Studentu, 39
Telephone Number:
Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Vil'nius State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

HIS192 Vil'nius State University

Vil'niusskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosdudarstvennyi universitet
im. V. Kapsukasa
232734 Vil'nius
ul. Universiteto, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KUBILIUS, I.P.

Founded in 1641 by Jesuits, the Vil'nius Academy remained a center for the study of religion and philosophy well into the eighteenth century. In 1641, legal and medical faculties were added. When the order was banned from Lithuania in 1773, the university became known as the Main School of the Grand Lithuanian Principality and was renamed again as the Main Vilens School in 1796. That institution was reorganized as a university in 1803, but was closed by the Russian government in 1832. Reopened in 1919 as part of the Polish university system, the university has continued to maintain its importance as a leading research and teaching center under Soviet rule as well. The present History Faculty dates back to 1945.

Faculty scholars write about Lithuanian history and have supported the use of mathematical methodologies in historical research. In addition they offer course specialization in journalism, library sciences and bibliography, psychology and history. The History Faculty is also responsible for the operation of the Mitskevich Memorial Museum and Library, which was founded in 1570 and currently holds over 2,500,000 items (including 110,000 manuscript documents) of interest to historians investigating German, Polish, Russian and Lithuanian themes.

MOLDAVIAN SSR

Kishinev

HIS193 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN MolSSR
Kishinev
prosp. Lenina, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: VIZER, B.K.

The Academy of Sciences of the Moldavian Republic was created from the Moldavian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1961. The academy included an Institute of History at that time. Institute scholars concentrate their research efforts on the modern era, hosting periodic conferences and working closely with colleagues in the other union republics. The institute's Sociological Sector supports research examining the religious beliefs of the republic's rural population. Also see the discussion in the Sociology Section in Volume II of this report.

HIS194 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPMol
Kishinev
ul. Sergeia Lazo, 24
Telephone Number:
Agency: Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party
Director: AFTENIUK, S. Ia.

The Moldavian Institute of Party History was established shortly after the end of the Second World War. Scholars from the institute have contributed to several histories of the Moldavian SSR and have supported sociological research examining the social structure of the rural population as well as the impact of industrialization upon the Moldavian population. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Moldavian Communist Party.

HIS195 Kishinev State Pedagogical Institute

Kishinevskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. I. Kriange
277008 Kishinev
ul. Chernyshevskogo, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Moldavian SSR Ministry of National Education
Rector:

The Kishinev State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and pedagogy.

HIS196 Kishinev State University

Kishinevskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.I. Lenina
277003 Kishinev
Sadovaia ul., 60
Telephone Number:
Agency: Moldavian SSR Ministry of National Education
Rector: LAZAREV, A.M.

Both Kishinev State University and its History Faculty were founded in 1945. The faculty offers several courses in Soviet and Moldavian history, operating graduate programs in both. Faculty students and professors contribute to the university's Uchenye zapiski, which have appeared since 1949. The university's library holds 1,500,000 volumes, mainly in Moldavian and Russian.

TADZHIK SSR

Dushanbe

HIS197 Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute

Dushanbinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. T.G. Shevchenko
734028 Dushanbe
prosp. Lenina, 105
Telephone Number:
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Ministry of National Education
Rector:

The Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

HIS198 Institute of History

Institut istorii im. A. Donisha AN TadSSR
734025 Dushanbe
prosp. Lenina, 33
Telephone Number: 2-37-42
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ISKANDEROV, B.I.

Tadzhik historians claim that their discipline began with the references of several medieval Persian writers to Tadzhik cities. A more contemporary founding date would be 1925, when a delegation of Russian historians under the direction of V.V. Bartol'd arrived in Dushanbe seeking local students for their profession. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, several Moscow and Leningrad institutes, in particular the Institute of Oriental Studies, recruited young scholars who could return and train other Tadzhik and Central Asian historians. B.G. Gafurov, who later served as director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Oriental Studies, was among those students.

In 1932, the Historical-Linguistic Sector of the Tadzhik Base of the USSR Academy of Sciences opened. In 1941, that sector became the Institute of History of the newly created Tadzhik Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and, in 1951, the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography. In 1960, that institute was re-organized to become the present-day Institute of History.

The Institute of History of the Tadzhik Academy specializes in agricultural, social and political history, placing particular emphasis on Tadzhik themes. Together with the Institute of Party History of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party), institute scholars have compiled a multi-volume history of the Tadzhik past. In addition, the institute supports the work of medievalists examining Tadzhik life of that period and, finally, the work of ethnographers researching the history of Tadzhik culture. The institute maintains an ethnographic collection of over 6,000 items in addition to its library.

Also see ANT240.

HIS199 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPTad
Dushanbe
Telephone Number:
Agency: Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party
Director: GADOEV, Kh.

The Tadzhik Institute of Party History dates back to the early years of the Soviet regime and the creation of Istpart. Scholars from the institute have contributed to several histories of the Tadzhik SSR. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Tadzhik Communist Party.

HIS200 Tadzhik State University

Tadzhikskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. V.I. Lenina
734016 Dushanbe
prosp. Lenina, 17
Telephone Number:
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Ministry of National Education
Rector: BABADZHANOV, P.B.

The Tadzhik State University was founded in 1948. Its History Faculty offers course specialization in history. Faculty scholars have published articles concerning Tadzhik history in the university's Uchenye zapiski. The university's library has over 700,000 volumes. In addition to being able to utilize this collection, faculty historians may use the university's computer facilities.

Leninabad

HIS201 Leninabad State Pedagogical Institute

Leninabadskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. S.M. Kirova
735700 Leninabad
ul. Lenina, 52
Telephone Number:
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Ministry of National Education
Rector:

The Leninabad State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

TURKMEN SSR

Ashkhabad

HIS202 Institute of History

Institut istorii im. Sh. B. Batyrova AN TurkSSR
Ashkhabad
ul. Gogolia, 15
Telephone Number:
Agency: Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences
Director:

The Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen Republic was founded in 1951. The Institute of History was in operation at that time, having been established under the Turkmen Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences more than a decade earlier. Institute scholars study the political, cultural and social history of Turkmenistan.

HIS203 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPTurk
Ashkhabad
Telephone Number:
Agency: Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party
Director: TASHLIEV, S.

The Turkmen Institute of Party History dates back to the early years of the Soviet regime and the creation of Istpart. Scholars from the institute have contributed to several histories of Central Asia in general and the Turkmen SSR in particular. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Turkmen Communist Party.

HIS204 Turkmen State University

Turkmenskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo
744014 Ashkhabad
prosp. Lenina, 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: Turkmen SSR Ministry of National Education
Rector: MALIKGULYEV, G.

The Turkmen State University was founded in 1950. Its History Faculty supports graduate student research relating to Turkmen history. The university's library holds 500,000 volumes.

Chardzhou

HIS205 Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute

Turkmenskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina
746100 Chardzhou
ul. Chkalova, 7
Telephone Number:
Agency: Turkmen SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

UKRAINIAN SSR

Kiev

HIS206 Institute of Archeology

Institut arkheologii AN UkSSR
Kiev, 29
ul. Kirova, 4
Telephone Number: 29-75-44
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ARTEMENKO, I.I.

The Institute of Archaeology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences specializes in the history and culture of ancient peoples inhabiting what is today the Ukraine. Much of the institute's work is undertaken in cooperation with the Institute of Archaeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which has taken an active interest in several major archaeological digs in the Kiev region.

For further discussion, see ANT245.

HIS207 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN UkSSR
Kiev
ul. Kirova, 4
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director:

The oldest republican academy, the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Republic opened its doors in 1919. From the very beginning, the academy took a direct interest in historical and archeological research. In so doing, it built upon the pre-revolutionary scholarship of Kiev University and of the other Ukrainian universities. The Ukrainian Academy supported many interesting studies of Ukrainian history throughout the relatively open years of the 1920s. The Ukrainian Academy continued its support of historical and archeological research throughout the 1930s. However, following the destruction of the Second World War, the academy fell on hard times. A major historical research program began once again during the mid-1950s.

In 1974, the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy had at least a dozen departments, including: History of the Building of Communism; History of the Building of Socialism; History of the October Revolution and of the Civil War; History of Feudalism; Historiography and Source Studies; Modern and Contemporary History; History of Foreign Socialist States; History of Ukrainian Cities and Towns; Foreign Historiography; History of the Sciences; and History of Technology.

The institute played a major role in publishing a study of relations between Ukrainian and other Soviet nationality groups--Radianskia Ukraina v brantnyi sim'i narodiv SRSR (edited by the institute's A.D. Skaba). In addition, The institute publishes the journal Ukrainskii istoricheskii zhurnal.

HIS208 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPUK
Kiev
ul. K. Libknekhta, 12
Telephone Number:
Agency: Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party
Director: IURCHUK, V.I.

The Ukrainian Institute of Party History dates back to the early years of the Soviet regime and the creation of Istpart. Scholars from the institute have contributed to several histories of the Ukrainian SSR, particularly during the First Five Year Plan. In addition, the institute supports sociological studies of the impact of technological innovations upon work habits in industry. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

HIS209 Kiev State Pedagogical Institute

Kievskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.M. Gor'kogo
252030 Kiev
ul. Pirogova, 9
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kiev State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and pedagogy.

HIS210 Kiev State University

Kievskii ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyi universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko
252601 Kiev 17
Vladimirskaia ul., 64
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BELYI, M.U.

The History Faculty was among the 4 original faculties of Kiev State University, opening in 1834. Since that time it has remained a leading center for historical research in the Ukraine. While maintaining considerable organizational stability throughout the nineteenth century, the History Faculty was at first replaced after 1917 by the Faculty of Social Sciences (FON) and it was not until the mid-1930s that a permanent and reasonably stable history faculty emerged. Closed during the wartime German occupation, the department rebuilt during the late 1940s and the 1950s.

In 1967, the last date for which comprehensive information is available, the History Faculty had the following sections: (a) History of the USSR; (b) History of the Ukrainian Republic; (c) Modern and Contemporary History; (d) History of International Relations; (e) History of Foreign Socialist Countries; (f) History of the Middle Ages and Ancient Times; (g) History of Printing; (h) Archaeology and Museology. Among the faculty members at that time were: one Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy, 13 Professors and 25 Associate Professors. The faculty maintained day, evening and correspondence programs at graduate and undergraduate levels at that time.

The faculty supports studies of Ukrainian history. In addition, historians at the faculty study a wide range of topics, from American history to African history. Nevertheless, this remains primarily a teaching institution and, aside from the obvious interest in national history, research does not form the most significant part of its activities. Historians from the faculty publish in Vestnik Kievskogo universiteta (Seriia istorii and Seriia istorii KPSS). The university operates a computer center, a film studio and a 1,500,000 volume library.

Chernigov

HIS211 Chernigov State Pedagogical Institute

Chernigovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. T.G. Shevchenko
250002 Chernigov
ul. Sverdlova, 53
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Chernigov State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Chernovtsy

HIS212 Chernovtsy State University

Chernovitskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
274012 Chernovtsy
ul. Kotsiubinskogo, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: CHERVINSKII, K.A.

The History Faculty of Chernovtsy State University has supported research investigating various themes in modern European and American history and offers course specialization in history.

Dnepropetrovsk

HIS213 Dnepropetrovsk State University

Dnepropetrovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. 300-letia vossoedinenia Ukrainy s Rossiei
320625 Dnepropetrovsk 10, GSP-211
prosp. Gagarina, 72
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: MOSSAKOVSKII, V.I.

Representatives from the History Faculty of Dnepropetrovsk State University have attended several major academic conferences in recent years. The faculty offers course specialization in history.

Donetsk

HIS214 Donetsk State University

Donetskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
340055 Donetsk
Universitetskaia ul., 24
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: TIMOSHENKO, G.M.

The History Faculty of Donetsk State University has participated in efforts to improve historical research and offers course specialization in history.

Ivano-Frankovsk

HIS215 Ivano-Frankovsk State Pedagogical Institute

Ivano-Frankovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
284000 Ivano-Frankovsk
ul. Shevchenko, 57
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Ivano-Frankovsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and pedagogy.

Kamenets-Podol'skii

HIS216 Kamenets-Podol'skii State Pedagogical Institute

Kamenets-Podol'skii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.P. Zatonskogo
281900 Kamenets-Podol'skii (Khmel'nitskaia obl.)
Moskovskaia ul. 65
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kamenets-Podol'skii State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Khar'kov

HIS217 Khar'kov State University

Khar'kovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. A.M. Gor'kogo
310077 Khar'kov
pl. Dzerzhinskogo, 4
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: TARAPOV, I.E.

Established in 1805, Khar'kov State University was divided into several autonomous institutes between 1920 and 1932. The university has operated a History Faculty since its reopening at the close of the First Five Year Plan. Scholars from that faculty have been active in research relating to the industrialization of Russia, the development of social classes in pre-revolutionary Russia, and the emergence of a Soviet approach to history during the 1920s. Some this work appears in Trudy Khar'kovskogo universiteta seriia obshchestvennykh nauk. The History Faculty offers course specialization in history as well as in psychology.

Lutsk

HIS218 Lutsk State Pedagogical Institute

Lutskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Lesi Ukrainki
263000 Lutsk (Volynskaia obl.)
Sovetskaia ul., 86
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Lutsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

L'vov

HIS219 L'vov State University

L'vovskii ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyi universitet im. Ivana Franko

290602 L'vov

Universitetskaia ul., 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: MAKSIMOVICH, N.G.

Founded in 1661 as an academy with university rights, L'vov State University operated under Polish rule from 1661 until 1772 and in 1918-1939, and under Austro-Hungarian administration between 1772 and 1918. It became a Soviet university in 1939, with faculties of philosophy, law and history. The latter currently offers course specialization in history, with scholars engaged in research examining military, European and intellectual history. The university has published Uchenye zapiski since 1946 and operates a 2,500,000 volume library.

Nikolaev

HIS220 Nikolaev State Pedagogical Institute

Nikolaevskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.G. Belinskogo

327030 Nikolaev

ul. Rozy Liuksemburg, 24

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Nikolaev State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Odessa

HIS221 Odessa State University

Odesski ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. I.I. Mechnikova
270000 Odessa
ul. Petra Velikogo, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BOGATSKII, A.A.

Founded in 1865 as Novorossia University, Odessa State University ceased operations between 1917 and 1933 and again during the Second World War. More recently, scholars from the university have been active in efforts to improve the state of historical education in the USSR. The university's History Faculty offers course specialization in that discipline, and the library contains over 2,800,000 volumes.

Poltava

HIS222 Poltava State Pedagogical Institute

Poltavskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.G. Korolenko
314601 Poltava
ul. Ostrogradskogo, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Poltava State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Simferopol'

HIS223 Simferopol' State University

Simferopol'skii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M.V. Frunze

333036 Simferopol'

Ialtinskaia ul., 4

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Faculty instructors at the History Faculty of Simferopol' State University conduct research examining local and regional topics and offer course specialization in history.

Uzhgorod

HIS224 Uzhgorod State University

Uzhgorodskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

294000 Uzhgorod

ul. M. Gor'kogo, 46

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: CHEPUR, D.V.

Scholars from Uzhgorod State University are engaged in studies of modern European history. The university's History Faculty offers course specialization in history.

Vinnitsa

HIS225 Vinnitsa State Pedagogical Institute

Vinnitskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

286001 Vinnitsa

Krasnoznamennaia ul., 48

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Vinnitsa State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Zaporozh'e

HIS226 Zaporozh'e State Pedagogical Institute

Zaporozhskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
330063 Zaporozh'e
ul. Zhukovskogo, 66
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Zaporozh'e State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

UZBEK SSR

Tashkent

HIS227 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN UzSSR
Tashkent
ul. Gogolia
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: AKHUNOVA, M.A.

Founded in 1943 as the Institute of History and Archaeology of the newly created Uzbek Academy of Sciences, the Institute of History became known by its current name shortly thereafter. Scholars at the institute have prepared several multi-volume histories of Uzbekistan and have participated in several joint research projects with the Institute of Archeology in Samarkand. For the most part, these investigations have examined the history of the more than 2,500 year old city as well as the rule of Tamerlane.

HIS228 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii TsK KPUz
Tashkent
Telephone Number:
Agency: Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party
Director: IUSUPOV, E. Iu.

The Uzbek Institute of Party History dates back to the early years of the Soviet regime and the creation of Istpart. Scholars from the institute have contributed to several histories of the Uzbek SSR. The institute has direct access to the archives of the Uzbek Communist Party.

HIS229 Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute

Tashkentskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Nizami
700064 Tashkent
Pedagogicheskaya ul., 103
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Historians from the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute have participated in efforts to improve the teaching of Central Asian and of Soviet history. They offer course specialization in history and pedagogy.

HIS230 Tashkent State University

Tashkentskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.I. Lenina
700095 Tashkent, 95
Vuzgorodok, Universitetskaya ul.
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: SARYMSAKOV, T.A.

Founded as the Turkistan People's University in 1918, Tashkent State University is the oldest Soviet institution of higher education in Central Asia. The university has been renamed on several occasions, becoming Central Asia State University in 1923 and Tashkent State University in 1960. History courses have been taught since its establishment.

The faculty offers courses in archeology and in history. Faculty members are known to conduct research in Central Asian and modern European history, and have participated in several archeological digs in and around the Uzbek capital. The university library holds some 2,500,000 volumes.

For further discussion see ANT282.

Andizhan

HIS231 Andizhan State Pedagogical Institute

Andizhanskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. 30-letia
Komsomola
710001 Andizhan
ul. Lenina, 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Andizhan State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Bukhara

HIS232 Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

Bukharskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze
705000 Bukhara
ul. Kommunarov, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history and history and pedagogy.

Fergana

HIS233 Fergana State Pedagogical Institute

Ferganskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Ulugbeka
712000 Fergana
Pedagogicheskaya ul., 19
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Fergana State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Karshi

HIS234 Karshi State Pedagogical Institute

Karshinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Kh. Alimdzhara
730000 Karshi
ul. Kuchabag, 17
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Karshi State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Namangan

HIS235 Namangan State Pedagogical Institute

Namanganskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
im. Khamza Khakimzade-Niiazi
716000 Namangan
Kommunisticheskaya ul., 63
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Namangan State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Nukus

HIS236 Institute of History, Language and Literature

Institut istorii, iazyka i literatury im. N. Davkareva Karakalpakskogo
filiala AN UzSSR
Nukus (Karakalpakskaya ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Karakalpak Branch, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MAKSETOV, K.M.

The Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Karakalpak Branch of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences supports scholarly investigations examining the history and culture of the region just south of the Aral Sea.

Also see the discussion in ANT283 and LIT166.

HIS237 Nukus State University

Nukusskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko

742005 Nukus

ul. Kalinina, 36

Telephone Number:

Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Nukus State University offers course specialization in history.

Samarkand

HIS238 Institute of Archeology

Institut arkheologii AN UzSSR

703051 Samarkand

Afriaisiabskaia, 3

Telephone Number: 50-724

Agency: Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: ASKAROV, A.

The Institute of Archeology of the Uzbek Academy is involved in several joint research efforts with the Institute of Archeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences and with the Institute of History of the Uzbek Academy. For the most part, these studies relate to the various restoration and excavation projects in and around Samarkand, a city which served as the capital of Tamerlane's empire during the fourteenth century and is said to be more than 2,500 years old. The institute has direct access to several of the rich archaeological sites in and around the city.

For further discussion, see ANT284.

HIS239 Samarkand State University

Samarkandskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. Alishera Navoi

703004 Samarkand

bul. Gor'kogo, 15

Telephone Number:

Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: ATAKHODZHAEV, A.K.

The History Faculty of the Samarkand State University has been involved in several studies of local history, and has hosted academic conferences. It offers course specialization in history and in jurisprudence, and works closely with the Uzbek Academy's Institute of Archaeology.

Termez

HIS240 Termez State Pedagogical Institute

Termezskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. M.T. Aibeka
732000 Termez
ul. Frunze, 43
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Termez State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

Urgench

HIS241 Khorezmsk State Pedagogical Institute

Khorezmskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina
740008 Urgench
ul. Khamida Alimdzhana, 14
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Khorezmsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in history.

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P H I L O L O G Y

By .

Eleanor B. Sutter

The Great Soviet Encyclopedia defines philology as "a collection of humanitarian disciplines--linguistics, literature, history, and others, which study history and elucidate the spiritual essence of humanity through linguistic and stylistic analysis of written texts."¹ The Russian tradition of philological study reaches back to Mikhail Lomonosov, who founded Moscow University in 1755: Lomonosov is remembered by philologists as not only a great poet and essayist, but also as the author of the first Russian grammar.² As a detailed outline of the trends of philology and philological research since the time of Lomonosov would constitute a volume of some length, the present introduction will limit itself to a brief discussion of the leading institutions of philological research in the Soviet Union today.

St. Petersburg was long Russia's pre-eminent linguistic research center and remained so after the upheavals of 1917. Nikolai Ia. Marr, a linguist of Scottish and Georgian descent, was instrumental in the establishment of the first linguistics institute in the Academy of Sciences in 1921--the Iaphetidological Research Institute.³ The predecessor of today's Leningrad Division of the Institute of Linguistics, the Iaphetidological Research Institute--first renamed the Iaphetic Institute and later (1931) the Institute of Language and Thought--came to employ many of the Soviet Union's leading linguistics scholars, among them Marr himself and his successor I.I. Meshchaninov. Shortly after its founding, the institute set out to develop a theoretical basis of Marxist linguistics; to study the languages of the Soviet peoples, foreign languages (except Slavic and oriental languages, which are studied at other institutions), and ancient classical languages; to supervise the linguistics research of the branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences and to cooperate with linguistics researchers at Soviet republican academies; to assist the various ministries of education

in the teaching of linguistics as well as native and foreign languages; and to assist in the development and standardization of alphabets, orthography, pronunciation, and terminology for the languages of the Soviet Union. During the 1920s, the institute served as a coordinating center for national efforts to modernize and standardize the various languages of the constituent Soviet republics, creating new alphabets, grammars, dictionaries and the like. It also supervised linguistics research at the republican branches of the USSR Academy prior to the creation of independent union republics' academies of sciences.

Over the years the Institute of Language and Thought absorbed the staffs of several other linguistic research establishments, among them the Dictionary Commission of the Academy of Sciences, the Russian Language Institute (absorbed in 1950 but later reestablished), the Leningrad Scientific Linguistics Research Institute (formerly the Institute of Speech Culture), the Institute of Language and Letters of the Peoples of the USSR, the Commission for the Collection of Materials on the Ancient Russian Language and the Russian Language Commission. As it added these and other groups of researchers, the Institute of Language and Thought constantly expanded its fields of study. Its Slavic and Russian linguistics research came to cover lexicography and lexicology, grammar, the history of the Russian literary language and linguistic geography; similar research categories applied to its studies of Romance, Germanic, Northern, Caucasian, and Georgian languages. Linguistic typology and the relation of syntax to thought development were also studied by institute scholars, who came to Leningrad for training from across the Soviet Union. With the death of N. Ia. Marr in 1934, the institute took his name. Marr's former student I.I. Meshchaninov succeeded him as director, serving until 1950.

The Marr theory of linguistic development claimed to be the most compatible with Marxist ideology, holding that all human languages progressed through similar stages in a converging pattern;⁴ the stage of development of a particular language was seen as a function of the socio-economic conditions in which the language was evolving. Thus to the Marrists those languages which developed under capitalism were more advanced than those (such as Russian) which developed under feudal conditions. Proponents of this theory dominated Soviet linguistics research until the post-World War II period, when strong opposition arose from a group of scholars and social planners which sought to promote Russian as a common means of communication throughout the Soviet Union. Led by the late V.V. Vinogradov, this group mounted a public assault on Marr's theory. Thanks largely to Stalin's intervention, Marr was posthumously discredited; in 1951 the Institute of Language and Thought was dismantled, with most of its functions transferred to a new Institute of Linguistics in Moscow. What remained of the old institute in Leningrad became the Leningrad Division of the new Moscow establishment.

While studies of the Russian language are chiefly the responsibility of the academy's Russian Language Institute, the Moscow Institute of Linguistics coordinates union-wide research on the use of Russian as the cross-national lingua franca. A 1970 census report revealing that 58 million Soviet citizens could not speak Russian may have given the impetus to this research, which seeks to investigate not only the role of Russian as a common tongue and the ways in which it comes to be used as such, but ways to increase the use of Russian in the republics as well.⁵

Perhaps the greatest collective research project undertaken by the Institute of Linguistics since its founding has been the preparation of a

multi-volume series, Languages of the Peoples of the USSR, to which scholars from all over the Soviet Union have been contributing. This project involves not only studies and preparation of dictionaries of the official languages of the republics, but also studies of dialects, leading to the preparation of dialectological atlases covering the entire USSR.⁶

Since the reorganization of 1951, the Leningrad Division has carved out several research areas in which its expertise is unrivaled, even by its more powerful parent institution. The Altaic Studies Sector of the Leningrad Division of the Institute of Linguistics, which includes a group for Tungus and Turkic studies, has become one of the institute's most active research units. In the early 1960s the sector's Turkic/Tungus group began comparative and historical Turkic studies in phonetics, grammar and lexicology.⁷ Since 1969, when it organized the first all-union conference of Altaic scholars, the group has produced several major works, including its three volume Problems of the Commonality of Altaic Languages (1971). The study of Caucasian languages also represents a major research area of the Leningrad Division and its scholars study the Abkhaz, Lak, Georgian, Avar, and Adygei languages.⁸ The institute's Dictionaries Sector recently published a Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century Russian; in 1972 its Russian folk group instituted a continuing seminar on the language of folklore.⁹ In the area of structural linguistics, the institute recently hosted a conference on structural-typological methods for studying the syntax of languages with different systems.

In the years following the 1917 revolutions, various specialized commissions of the USSR Academy of Sciences conducted research on the Russian language. With the ascendancy of Marr's "new language teaching," his Institute of Language and Thought absorbed some of these commissions

while, during the 1930s, Marrist enthusiasts succeeded in having other commissions dismantled.

The present-day Russian Language Institute opened its doors in 1944. One of its first acts was to resume the work of the former academy commissions; since that time it has coordinated union-wide collection of materials on the Russian language and its dialects from over 10,000 locations across the European portion of the USSR.

Work by the Russian Language Institute on the history of the Russian language has its roots in E.A. Karskii's publications of old Russian texts in Leningrad in the 1920s. The institute has published several old Russian texts with commentaries, among them, the Vesti-Kuranty for 1600-1639 and for 1642-1644. In addition, the institute is conducting preparatory research for a comprehensive academic history of the Russian language. Thus far works on historic morphology and historic syntax, edited by institute scholars, have emerged, as well as a collection of sketches on the history of the Russian literary language of the nineteenth century. The institute does extensive work on the preparation of historical dictionaries; in 1975 it published a Small Dictionary of the Russian Language of the XI-XVII Centuries.

The study of Russian dialects, conducted at the time of the revolution and afterward by the academy commissions, continued after their abolition at the Institute of Language and Thought, then resumed in 1944 at the Russian Language Institute.¹⁰ Much of this work has been directed toward preparation of an all-inclusive Dialectological Atlas of the Russian Language.

When, as noted above, the 1970 census established that 58 million Soviet citizens could not speak Russian, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences met to discuss the matter; in 1974 it instructed the Russian Language Institute (with the aid of republican language institutes) to pre-

pare recommendations for improving the situation.¹¹ The institute established a special research group for this purpose which, by 1977, had produced several concrete recommendations as well as several publications on this theme. When the Academy Presidium met again in 1977 to assess progress and decide future policy, one participant suggested that the Russian Language Institute open a Central Asian Branch to aid specialists in that region in improving Russian language proficiency. In addition, the presidium named the Russian Language Institute and the Institute of Linguistics as chief coordinators of union-wide research and programs in this field, directing the former to take an active part in the Russian language teaching programs of central and union republican ministries of education and to expand its graduate studies program for the training of Russian language specialists from outlying areas.

The academy's two central institutes for literary research are the Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkin House) in Leningrad (Institut russkoi Literatury - Pushkinskii Dom), and Moscow's A.M. Gor'kii Institute of World Literature (Institut mirovoi literatury im. A. M. Gorkogo). Both have served as focal points for the collection of documents and manuscripts as well as for analytical research.

The organizational roots of the Institute of Russian Literature lie in the Russian Academy's creation in 1898 of a Commission to Organize the 100th Anniversary Celebration of the Birth of the Great Russian Poet A.S. Pushkin, which led to an anniversary exhibit of Pushkin materials the following year.¹² Since the government's approval in 1907 of the commission's plan to establish a center for Pushkin studies, the collection of the Pushkin House has steadily increased, largely through private acquisitions and bequests. In 1906, Puskin's grandson, Aleksander Aleksandrovich Pushkin, donated the poet's personal library to the Pushkin House.

Upon its entry into the academy in 1918, the Pushkin House was designated the official repository for all materials pertaining to Russian literature.¹³ This new status brought increased funding which, along with the nationalization of private collections, triggered an enormous influx of documents: writers' and publishers' archives, memorial objects, publications, libraries and card files of well-known scholars, writers and bibliographers, and even entire museums came into the institute's possession. In Pushkin House research, the emphasis shifted from mere data-gathering to more descriptive and evaluative literary scholarship.

After the death in 1925 of Pushkin Houses's first director, N.A. Kotliarevskii, Academician P.N. Sakulin took over, serving until the major academy reorganization of 1929-1930. At this time Pushkin House was renamed the Institute of Modern Russian Literature, and Academician A.V. Lunacharskii became its new director. During Lunacharskii's three-year tenure the institute established its first graduate studies program.¹⁴

As was the case with many Leningrad institutions, Pushkin House was largely dispersed during World War II; much of its staff and some of its collections were evacuated to Novosibirsk. During the war V.A. Manuilov served as acting director. Many staff members went into propaganda work, while others toured the front, gathering literary materials engendered by the war itself. Following the war, political pressures at the institute led to shifts toward a more historical approach to research in several fields. Accompanied by thoroughgoing personnel changes, this unstable situation continued until 1953, when Stalin's death eased conditions somewhat.¹⁵ At all events, the immediate post-war period saw the institute's manuscript collections expand significantly as the result of a 1948 government decree

stipulating that all Pushkin manuscripts be surrendered to Pushkin House. In 1949, the institute assumed its present name: the Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkin House) of the USSR Academy of Sciences.¹⁶

Under the direction of V.G. Bazanov (until 1975), Pushkin House again became an important center for the study of Russian literature and emerged as a locus of comparatively lively discussions of cultural and philosophical matters connected with it. The work of such writers as Dostoevskii and Belyi became major institute concerns. At present, institute scholars are involved in the publication of a definitive collection of Dostoevskii's writings in 30 volumes, a project which has drawn considerable attention (and no little praise) from Western specialists.

Pushkin House's Moscow counterpart, the A.M. Gor'kii Institute of World Literature, is equally active in the field of literary research.¹⁷ In 1932, as the result of the initiatives of A.M. Gor'kii, the Soviet government moved to establish a research institute in Moscow for the study of world literature. Actual operation of the institute did not begin until 1934, when N.K. Gudzii, a specialist in ancient Russian literature, was appointed director of the institute. In 1936, during a major reorganization of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the new Institute of World Literature was absorbed by that body. Gor'kii died a year later, willing his archives (including materials held by Pushkin House) to the institute, which subsequently added the dedication to him to its name. Research activities at the Gor'kii Institute were barely under way when World War II intervened. Following the war, the institute expanded quickly, becoming a strong rival to Leningrad's Pushkin House in many areas of literary research.

The Gor'kii Institute bears a primary responsibility for the coordination of literary research in the USSR. Its candidate and doctoral graduate studies

program serve the entire Soviet Union; indeed, many of its students go on to take leading posts at republican literary research institutions. In keeping with its function as a coordinating center, the Gor'kii Institute hosts numerous national scholarly conferences on a wide range of literary themes. In addition, its scholars attend and help organize such conferences at other institutions throughout the Soviet Union.

Its international interests notwithstanding, the Gor'kii Institute has by no means neglected domestic literatures. Studies of ancient Russian literature at the Gor'kii Institute began with its founding;¹⁸ in 1941 it co-sponsored (with Pushkin House), The Ancient Russian Novella. The institute's Ancient Literature Sector ceased to function during World War II, but resumed activity in 1956, when a new Ancient Russian Literature Group began research under V.D. Kuz'mina. Since then the group has completed several volumes in its series, Research and Materials on Ancient Russian Literature; has published its own and earlier scholars' monographs on ancient literature and on theoretical approaches to it; and has organized scholarly conferences. The Gor'kii Institute, along with the USSR Union of Writers, publishes the journal Voprosy literatury. In addition it sponsors several thematic serials, including Literaturnoe obozrenie, since 1936); Uchenye zapiski, since 1952); Voprosy tekstologii; and Literaturnoe nasledstvo.

In the years since 1917, the great academy institutes have supplanted much of the research formerly done by the philological faculties of the universities. Despite this trend, several ministries of education have remained prominent in the fields of literary and linguistic research. Of particular note are the philological faculties of both Moscow and Leningrad State Universities; many of the professors in these faculties are

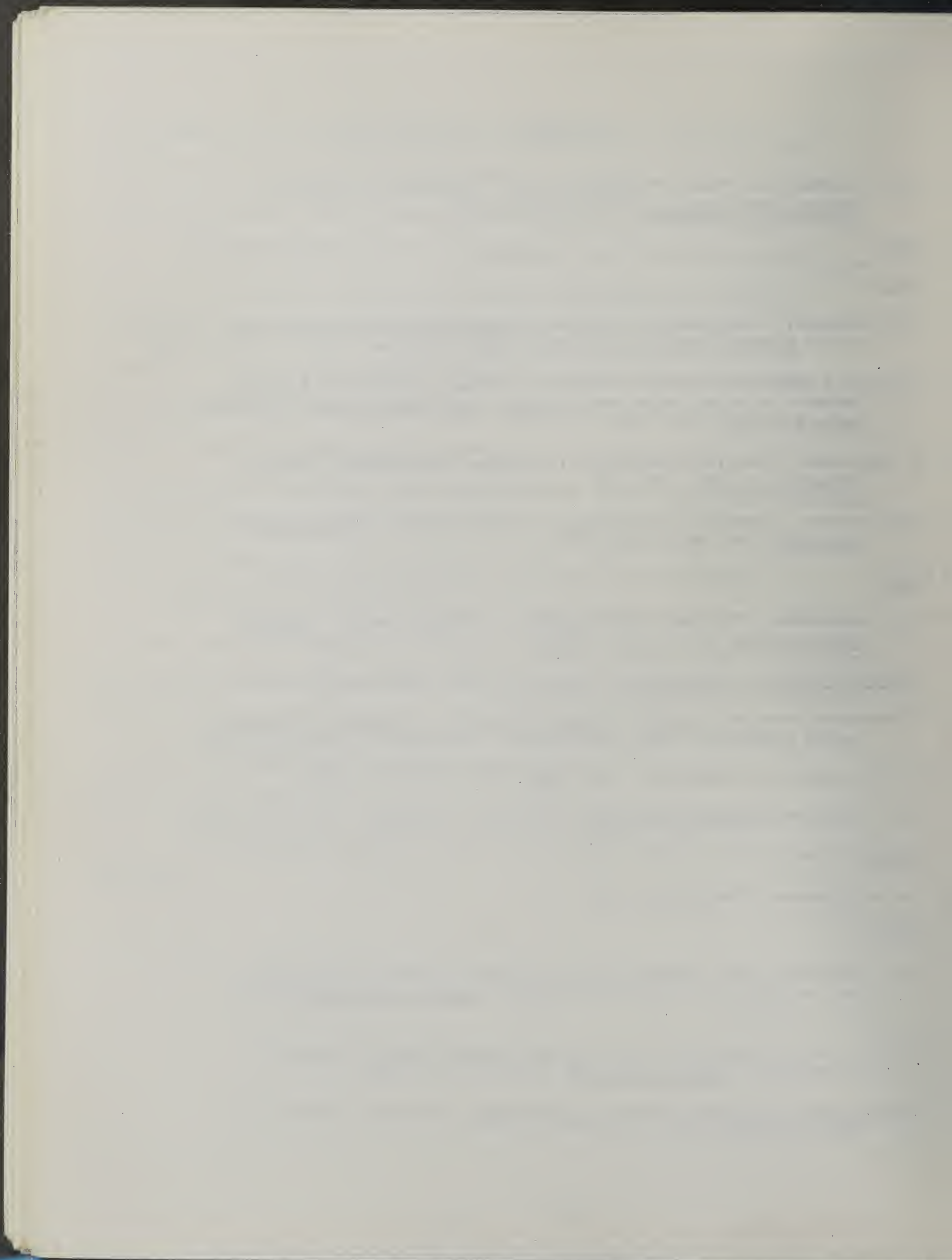
also members of the various institutes of the academy. The Philological Faculty of Moscow State University occupies a position of respect nationwide, both for its research and for its leadership in pedagogical activities.

The Philological Faculty at Leningrad is one of the university's three oldest.¹⁹ It boasts a tradition of renowned philologists and writers. The Faculty considers teaching its primary obligation, and much of the research it does is geared toward meeting the needs of the 2200 students it currently trains. The faculty also maintains a quasi-supervisory relationship with philology departments at several other universities and teacher training schools, assisting these institutions in their educational activities and supervising or coordinating their research on philological subjects. Since 1971, the faculty has held yearly conferences of philologists.

Also worthy of mention are the A.S. Pushkin Russian Language Institute in Moscow, which was created to facilitate Russian language study by foreigners; the Scientific Research Institute for the Teaching of Russian in the National School, a body which works closely with the academy's Russian Language Institute in preparation of teaching methods and course programs (also in Moscow); and a number of pedagogical institutes, particularly the Moscow (Lenin) State Pedagogical Institute and the Leningrad (Herzen) State Pedagogical Institute.

ENDNOTES

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- ²Ibid.
- ³Ibid.
- ⁴W.K. Matthews, "Developments in Soviet Linguistics Since the Crisis of 1950," Slavonic and East European Review, December, 1955, No. 82, p. 123.
- ⁵"Nauchnaia razrabotka problem funktsionirovaniia i izucheniia Russkogo iazyka v natsional'nykh respublikakh i avtonomnykh oblastiakh SSSR," Vestnik AN SSSR, 1977, No. 3, p. 69.
- ⁶A. Chikobava, "Iberiisko-kavkazskoe i obshchee iazykoznanie v Gruzii," Izvestiia AN SSSR, 1970, No. 1, p. 10.
- ⁷A.N. Kononov, "Turkskoe iazykoznanie v Akademii nauk," Voprosy iazykoznanii, 1974, No. 3, pp. 48-49.
- ⁸Ibid.
- ⁹F.N. Sorokoletov, "Russkaia leksikografiia v Akademii nauk," Voprosy iazykoznanii, 1974, No. 6, p. 29.
- ¹⁰Istoriia russkoi dialektologii (Moskva: AN SSSR, 1961), p. 91.
- ¹¹"Nauchnaia razrabotka problem funktsionirovaniia i izucheniia Russkogo iazyka v natsional'nykh respublikakh i avtonomnykh oblastiakh SSSR."
- ¹²L. Dobrinskaia, "Pushkinskii Dom," Neva, 1976, No. 10, p. 208.
- ¹³A.N. Stepanov, U knig svoia sud'ba (Leningrad: Lenizdat, 1974), pp. 10-12.
- ¹⁴Ibid.
- ¹⁵L. Dobrinskaia, "Pushkinskii Dom."
- ¹⁶Ibid.
- ¹⁷D.S. Likhachev, "Ob izuchenii drevnei Russkoi literatury v Akademii nauk za 250 let ee sushchestvovaniia," Russkaia literatura, 1974, No. 2, p. 12.
- ¹⁸V.P. Grebenuk, "Khronika o rabote gruppy drennevrusskoi literatury (1956-1976)," Izvestiia AN SSSR, 1977, No.3, p. 287.
- ¹⁹Leningradskii universitet--kratki spravochnik (Leningrad: Izdat. LGU, 1969), p. 280.



RSFSR

Moscow

LIT001 Academy of Social Sciences

Akademiia obshchestvennykh nauk pri TsK KPSS
Moskva G-286
Sadovaia Kudrinskaia, 9
Telephone Number: 244-86-94
Agency: Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
Director: MEDVEDEV, V.A.

The Section of Literary Theory and Literary Criticism of the Academy of Social Sciences offers graduate degree programs for Communist Party officials from all over the Soviet Union. It has sponsored conferences on such subjects as methodological problems of contemporary literary criticism, and the new historical community of the Soviet peoples. A recent dissertation defended at the academy concerned the Russian writer A.A. Fadeev.

LIT002 All-Union Center for Translation of Scientific-Technical Literature and Documentation

Vsesoiuznyi tsentr perevodov nauchno-tekhnicheskoi literatury i dokumentatsii Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po nauke i tekhnike i AN SSSR (VTsP)
117218 Moskva
ul. Krzhizhanovskogo, 14, korp. 1
Telephone Number: 221-14-57
Agency: State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers on Science and Technology; USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: GERASIMOV, V.N.

The All-Union Center for Translation of Scientific-Technical Literature and Documentation was founded during the 1970s to coordinate research in the area of machine translation. It conducts its own research in this field and in the development of automated management systems languages. In 1975, the center held an international seminar on machine translation.

LIT003 Institute of Applied Mathematics

Ordена Lenina Institut prikladnoi matematiki im. M.V. Keldysha AN SSSR
125047 Moskva A-47
Miuskskaia pl., 4
Telephone Number: 258-13-14
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: TIKHONOV, A.N.

The Institute of Applied Mathematics is cooperating with an extensive network of Soviet research establishments in a coordinated program of research designed to provide automated management systems with the linguistic tools necessary to their operation. The program includes systems for machine translation, automatic data banks, and systems for conversion from natural languages to computer languages and vice versa. Institute scholars also conduct research on formal morphology and word formation.

LIT004 Institute of the Countries of Asia and Africa of the Moscow State University

Institut stran Azii i Afriki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
Moskva K-9
prosp. Marksa, 18
Telephone Number: 203-37-93
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Dean:

The Institute of the Countries of Asia and Africa of the Moscow State University serves as a faculty of the university, although it maintains its own separate entrance requirements. The institute has the following philological sections: (a) Arabic Philology; (b) Iranian Philology; (c) Indian Philology; (d) Chinese Philology; (e) Turkic Philology; (f) Southeast Asian, Korean and Mongolian Philology; (g) Japanese Philology; (h) Western European Languages; (i) History of Asian and African Literatures; and (j) African Philology. The institute's other sections deal with history, economics and politics.

Also see the International Studies Section in Volume I of this report.

LIT005 Institute of Linguistics

Institut iazykoznaniiia AN SSSR
121019 Moskva, G-19
ul. Marksa-Engel'sa, 1/14
Telephone Number: 202-97-39
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: STEPANOV, G.V.

History.--Founded in Petrograd by Nikolai Ia. Marr in 1921, the Iaphetidological Research Institute is the oldest linguistics research in the Soviet Academy of Sciences. This institute, renamed the Iaphetic Studies Institute and later (in 1931) the Institute of Language and Thought, became the center for Marr's "new language teaching," a concept that rejected as bourgeois all prerevolutionary linguistic theories, developing what it claimed to be a Marxist theory of language. After Marr's death in 1934, his student I. Meshchaninov carried on as director of the institute (named after Marr that year) and leader of the then extremely powerful "Marr school." Among the group's tenets was the notion that more progressive languages were generated by societies at a more progressive stage of socio-economic development. By this standard Russian, as the creation of a feudal society, had to be regarded as inferior and therefore unsuitable as the lingua franca of the new socialist empire. The obvious inconsistency between this doctrine and the Soviet government's policy of fostering the use of Russian throughout the Soviet Union led to the famous linguistics "discussions" of 1950, in which Marrists were attacked on the pages of Pravda and elsewhere by anti-Marrists led by the late V.V. Vinogradov. Stalin settled the question by declaring Marr's views "non-Marxist," calling upon Soviet linguists to reject Marrist errors. In 1950 the N.Ia. Marr Institute of Language and Thought was purged, renamed the Institute of Linguistics, and moved to Moscow, with Academician Vinogradov installed as its director. Its Leningrad predecessor became a division of the Moscow Institute.

During the course of its development, the Institute of Linguistics has absorbed several other research establishments engaged in linguistics research, including the Institute of Language and Letters of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R. (founded mid-1930s; absorbed 1938); the Russian Language Commission (founded 1930); and the Russian Language Institute (absorbed 1950 but reestablished later). During the 1920s the institute served as a coordinating body for nation-wide efforts to improve the languages of the Soviet republics, creating new alphabets, grammars, etc. It supervised linguistics research at the various republican branches of the USSR Academy, prior to the creation of independent union republican academies of sciences. Initial research interests were limited to a small number of languages (the Iaphetic Studies Institute studied the Etruscan, Basque, Mari and Chuvash, Chinese and--most extensively, thanks to Marr--Caucasian languages). The Institute of Linguistics has gradually added new sectors, expanding its field of interest to cover most European and Soviet languages, as well as some African languages.

Organization and Staff.--The Institute of Linguistics is known to maintain sectors of: (a) General Linguistics, (b) Structure and Typology of Languages, (c) Social Linguistics, (d) African Languages, (e) Caucasian Languages, (f) Finno-Ugric Languages, (g) Germanic Languages, (h) Iranian Languages, (i) Romance Languages and (j) Turkic Languages. In addition the institute has an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory and groups for the study of (a) Statistics of Speech, (b) Psycholinguistics and Communications Theory, and (c) Possibilities for Development and Use of an International Auxiliary Language. The institute operates a division in Leningrad.

Some Known Research Areas.--Shortly after its founding, the Institute of Linguistics set the following research goals for itself: to work out a theoretical basis of Marxist linguistics; to study the languages of the Soviet peoples, foreign languages (except Slavic and oriental languages, which are studied at other institutions), and ancient classical languages; to supervise the linguistics research of the branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences and to cooperate with linguistics researchers at Soviet republican academies; to assist the various ministries of education in the teaching of linguistics as well as native and foreign languages; and to assist in the development and standardization of alphabets, orthography, pronunciation, and terminology for the languages of the Soviet Union. To these the institute has since added the disciplines of structural linguistics, mathematical linguistics, socio- and psycho-linguistics, development of an international language, and the history of Soviet linguistics. It organizes or participates in numerous conferences and maintains graduate studies programs in all of these fields.

Perhaps the greatest collective research project undertaken by the Institute of Linguistics since its founding has been the preparation of a multi-volume series, Languages of the Peoples of the USSR, to which scholars from all over the Soviet Union have been contributing. This project involves not only studies and preparation of dictionaries of the official languages of the republics, but also studies of dialects, leading to the preparation of dialectological atlases covering the entire USSR.

While studies of the Russian language are chiefly the responsibility of the academy's Russian Language Institute, the Institute of Linguistics coordinates nation-wide research on the use of Russian as a means of cross-national communication. A 1970 census report revealing that 58 million Soviet citizens could not speak Russian may have given the impetus to this project, which is seeking to investigate the role of Russian as a lingua franca, the ways it comes to be used as such, and ways to increase the spheres in which Russian is used in the national republics. Sociological and psychological factors as well as linguistic are investigated in these studies, which are used in the institute's preparation of a prescriptive Russian grammar for non-Russians.

Foreign language research at the Institute of Linguistics focuses upon linguistic analysis of each language studied at the institute. Recent projects in this area include a two-volume Introduction to Finno-Ugric Linguistics, produced by Moscow, Estonian and Karelian linguists in cooperation with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; and a three-volume Basis of Iranian Linguistics, begun in 1972.

Since 1952 the Institute of Linguistics has published the journal Voprosy iazykoznaniiia. In addition it issues two serials, Trudy Instituta iazykoznaniiia and Doklady i soobshcheniia Instituta iazykoznaniiia. Separate sections of the institute also have their own serials, such as the Turkic Languages Sector's Research on the Comparative Grammar of Turkic Languages.

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LIT006 (A.S. Pushkin) Russian Language Institute

Institut russkogo iazyka im. A.S. Pushkina
Moskva
ul. Krzhizhanovskogo, 24/35
Telephone Number: 127-49-11
Agency:
Director: KOSTOMAROV, V.G.

Founded in the early 1970s through the elevation of the former Scientific-Methodological Russian Language Center of Moscow State University, the A.S. Pushkin Russian Language Institute was created to facilitate the study of Russian by foreigners in the USSR and abroad. In the words of director Kostomarov, "The wide study of Russian in the world is not only a result of our country's historical successes, but is also a factor in the strengthening of (our) international authority." To this end the institute's staff conducts research on optimum methods for the teaching of Russian to foreigners, and on the basis of its findings prepares textbooks, handbooks, readers, dictionaries, course programs and educational films for use by Russian teachers at home and abroad. The institute's "Russian Language" publishing house issues these materials and the journal, Russkii iazyk za rubezhom. Moreover, the institute offers training to hundreds of foreign teachers of Russian each year, either at the institute or by correspondence. As of 1975, the institute was planning to offer a graduate studies program as well, in the teaching of Russian as a foreign language.

In addition to its teaching faculties, the institute has two research departments. The first consists of sectors for the development of teaching programs for Russian philology specialists; for students not specializing in philology; for elementary and high school students; for short-term courses; and for students entering Soviet universities. The second department has sectors for the preparation of textbooks; Russian area studies; educational lexicography; and technical teaching methods. As of 1975 this last section was setting up a technical methods laboratory for teaching support and for research.

Recently, in cooperation with Academy of Sciences' institutes, the Pushkin Institute began the preparation of a new series, "Russian Books," intended to provide foreign students at various levels of competence with reading materials on Russian literature. With the help of the Leningrad Division of the Institute of Linguistics (LIT060), institute scholars are preparing a special Russian dictionary for foreigners.

The Pushkin Institute maintains extensive contacts in the international community of Russian language teachers. Director Kostomarov is General Secretary of the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature and Academician Khrapchenko, also at the institute, is President. In the United States the institute has assisted in the establishment of a summer Russian Language Institute at Bryn Mawr College.

LIT007 Institute of the Russian Language

Institut russkogo iazyka (IRIaz) AN SSSR
121019 Moskva
Volkhonka, 18/2
Telephone Number: 202-65-40
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: FILIN, F.P.

History.--In the years following the 1917 revolutions, various specialized commissions of the USSR Academy of Sciences conducted research on the Russian language. With the ascendancy of N.Ia. Marr's "new language teaching," his Institute of Language and Thought absorbed many of these commissions while, during the 1930s, Marrist enthusiasts succeeded in having the others dismantled.

The present-day Russian Language Institute began operations in 1944. One of its first acts was to resume the work of the former Academy Commissions; since that time it has coordinated nation-wide collection of materials on the Russian language and its dialects from over 10,000 locations across the European portion of the USSR. In 1950 the institute temporarily merged with the Institute of Language and Thought to form the academy's new Institute of Linguistics. However, this arrangement proved short-lived.

Organization and Staff.--Among the sectors of the Russian Language Institute are: (a) History of the Russian Language, (b) The Russian Literary Language, (c) Russian Speech Culture, (d) Russian Dialects, (e) Dictionaries (identified by one source as operating in Leningrad under the Leningrad Division of the Institute of Linguistics), (f) Comparative/Historical Studies of Eastern Slavic Languages, (g) Structural Linguistics, and (h) Bibliography, Study and Publication of Source Materials. In addition, the institute has: an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory, a special Group for the Study of Russian Language Teaching in National Republics and Regions. The institute also hosts several academy commissions which coordinate or conduct research on various aspects of the Russian language. Finally, (a) the Commission for Standardization of Spelling and Pronunciation of the institute maintains a Division in Leningrad.

Some Known Research Areas.--Work by the Russian Language Institute on the history of the Russian language has its roots in E.A. Karskii's publications of old Russian texts in Leningrad in the 1920s. The institute has published several old Russian texts with commentaries, among them the Vesti-Kuranty for 1600-1639 and for 1642-1644. In addition, the institute is conducting preparatory research for a comprehensive academic history of the Russian language. Thus far works on historic morphology and historic syntax, edited by institute scholars, have emerged, as well as a collection of sketches on the history of the Russian literary language of the nineteenth century. The institute does extensive work on the preparation of historical dictionaries; in 1975 it published a Small Dictionary of the Russian Language of the XI-XVII Centuries.

Studies of the contemporary Russian literary language include the 1955-1959 Russian Literary Pronunciation and Stress, updated in 1972 under P.I. Avanesov; a large Russian Grammar under N.Iu. Shvedova; and a 106,000-word Russian Orthographic Dictionary. The literary language of the Soviet period is discussed from a socio-linguistic point of view in Deputy Director I.F. Protchenko's 1975 work, Lexicon and Word-Formation of the Russian Language in the Soviet Period. The institute plans several monographic studies on contemporary Russian: The Theoretical Basis of Speech Culture; Sketches on the Literary Norm in Grammar; Communicative Types of Russian Speech; and Terminology and Speech Culture.

The study of Russian dialects, conducted at the time of the Revolution and afterward by the academy commissions, continued after their abolition at the Institute of Language and Thought, and then resumed in 1944 at the Russian Language Institute. Much of this work has been directed toward preparation of an all-inclusive Dialectological Atlas of the Russian Language. The institute maintains enormous card files for this project, with the Experimental Phonetics Laboratory playing a significant role in the analysis of dialects. The institute's 1971 Atlas of Russian Accents of the Central Region South of Moscow was based on material collected for the larger atlas, which in turn is part of an international Pan-Slavic Linguistic Atlas project.

Since its founding, the Russian Language Institute has produced numerous general and specialized dictionaries. It played a large role in the preparation of the 17-volume academic Dictionary of the Contemporary

Russian Literary Language. A second edition of this dictionary is being prepared at this time and approximately twenty other dictionaries are in various stages of preparation by institute scholars, including: a Russian phraseological dictionary (25,000 phrases); a dictionary of Russian folk accents (10 volumes already published); a new improved edition of S.I. Ozhegov's one-volume Dictionary of the Russian Language (57,000 entries); a dictionary of new words and meanings in Russian; a dictionary of V.I. Lenin's lexicon (several million cards already on file); and a series of mini-dictionaries.

Comparative/historical studies at the Russian Language Institute are a particular interest of Director Filin, who sits on the International Commission of Slavonic Literary Languages created in 1970 by the International Committee of Slavists. In 1973 the institute took over the work of the Academy's Scientific Council for the Study of Basic Problems of the Development of the Russian Literary Language in Comparison with the Histories of other Slavic Languages, which had coordinated union-wide research in this field.

When the 1970 census established that 58 million Soviet citizens could not speak Russian, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences met to discuss the matter; in 1974 it instructed the Russian Language Institute, with the aid of republican language institutes, to prepare recommendations for improving the situation. The institute established a special research group for this purpose which, by 1977, had produced several concrete recommendations as well as several publications on this theme. When the Academy Presidium met again in 1977 to assess progress and decide future policy, one participant suggested that the Russian Language Institute open a Central Asian Branch to aid specialists in that region in improving Russian language proficiency. In addition, the presidium named the Russian Language Institute as joint coordinator (with the Institute of Linguistics) of national research and programs in this field, directing it to take an active part in the Russian language teaching programs of central and union republican ministries of education and to expand its graduate studies program for the training of Russian language specialists from outlying areas.

As part of its public outreach program, the Russian Language Institute organizes numerous conferences on various aspects of Russian linguistics. Its television show, "Russian Speech," and its radio program, "In the World of Words," are part of the same effort. The institute publishes a scientific/popular bimonthly journal entitled Russkaia rech'; its scholars also contribute regularly to such journals as Russkii iazyk v shkole, Russkii iazyk v natsional'noi shkole and Russkii iazyk za rubezhom. The institute's scholarly serials include Doklady i soobshcheniia (which began publication in 1948), Etimologiya (since 1963), Trudy and the Biulleten' of the Dialectology Sector (since 1947). In addition, Director Filin is chief editor of Voprosy iazykoznanii, the leading linguistics journal in the Soviet Union.

Research Facilities.-- The chief research resource at the Russian Language Institute consists of the vast card catalogues maintained for dialect and dictionary projects. These date back to the first dictionary files compiled by linguist Ia. K. Grot in the nineteenth century. They are used extensively by scholars, both Soviet and foreign, and are partially described in Lingvisticheskie istochniki. Fondy Instituta russkogo iazyka AN SSSR (sbornik). (Moskva: 1967). Since the 1960s the institute has operated a public telephone question-answering service. All queries are recorded in the language service log, itself a valuable research resource.

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LIT008 Institute of Scientific Information in the Social Sciences

Institut nauchnoi informatsii po obshchestvennym naukam AN SSSR
117418 Moskva
ul. Krasikova, 28/45
Telephone Number: 128-89-30
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: VINOGRADOV, V.A.

The Institute of Scientific Information in the Social Sciences was founded in 1968 to serve as a central clearing house for information in the social sciences. Since 1973, the institute has published the abstract quarterlies Obshchestvennye nauki v SSSR and Obshchestvennye nauki za rubezhom. Both of these journals have series pertaining to literature and linguistics. In addition the institute publishes bibliographic periodicals which list all books, articles and other publications in a given discipline. In philology these are: Novaia sovetskaia literatura po literaturovedeniiu; Novaia sovetskaia literatura po iazykoznaniiu; Novaia inostrannaia literatura po literaturovedeniiu; and Novaia inostrannaia literatura po iazykoznaniiu.

In addition to its publications, the institute provides other services to Soviet scholars. It distributes translations and photocopies of significant scholarly works, coordinates information distribution throughout the country for the social sciences, and responds to queries from other research institutions.

Scholars who visit the institute may take advantage of its 5,000,000 volume library, its special reference center, its reading rooms, and its current periodicals reading room. The institute also has six reading rooms for senior scholars, including one for the literature of socialist countries.

LIT009 Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies

Institut slavianovedeniia i balkanistiki AN SSSR
125040 Moskva
Leningradskii prosp., 7
Telephone Number: 250-59-39
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MARKOV, D.F.

Founded in 1947 as the Institute of Slavic Studies, this institute is dedicated to research demonstrating the essential historical and cultural unity of all the Slavic peoples. In 1968, it expanded to include Balkan studies as well (see HIS010).

Philological research at the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies encompasses the language and literature of all the Western, Southern and Eastern Slavic peoples, with the exception of Russian. In addition, institute scholars study Hungarian, Rumanian, Greek, Cypriot, and some Turkic languages and literatures.

The institute maintains close contacts with colleagues at the academies of sciences in other Slavic countries, particularly Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Bulgaria. This collaboration has resulted in collective works on the histories of Bulgarian, Czech, Polish, Slovak and Yugoslav literatures, as well as in the publication of bilingual dictionaries. Work is now in progress, in cooperation with the Czech Academy of Sciences on a dictionary of Old Slavonic. Another multinational project supports the preparation of an all-Carpathian dialectological atlas. In cooperation with the East German Academy of Sciences, work is in progress on a dialectological atlas of Slavic languages spoken on German territory.

The institute devotes considerable resources to comparative and historical linguistic studies leading toward a more complete understanding of the origins of the Slavic peoples. Its studies of Slavic folklore are also extensive.

Institute scholars participate in a great many international conferences pertaining to all of these areas of research. In recent years several such conferences have been held in Moscow.

LIT010 (A.M. Gor'kii) Institute of World Literature

Institut mirivoi literatury im. A.M. Gor'kogo AN SSSR
121069 Moskva G-69
ul. Vorovskogo, 25a
Telephone Number: 290-50-30
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BERDNIKOV, G.P.

History.-- In 1932, as the result of the initiatives of A.M. Gor'kii, the Soviet government moved to establish a research institute in Moscow for the study of world literature. Actual operation of the institute did not begin until 1934, when N.K. Gudzii, a specialist in Russian ancient literature, was appointed director of the institute. In 1936, during a major reorganization of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the new Institute of World Literature was absorbed by that body. Gor'kii died a year later and willed his archives (including materials held by Pushkin House [LIT061] and his home to the institute, which subsequently added the dedication to him to its name. Research activities at the Gor'kii Institute were barely under way when World War II intervened. Following the war, the institute expanded quickly, becoming a strong rival to Leningrad's Pushkin House in many areas of literary research. It now serves as the Academy's principal coordinating body for research on contemporary Soviet and foreign literature.

Organization and Staff.--Among the research sectors of the Gor'kii Institute are: (a) Russian Classical Literature, (b) Russian Soviet Literature, (c) Literature of the Peoples of the USSR, (d) Folklore, (e) Foreign Literatures, and (f) Literary Theory. Among the various special research groups of the Gor'kii Institute are: (a) Ancient Russian literature, (b) Poetic Studies, (c) Afro-Asian Literatures, (d) Literature of the Revolutionary Democrats, and (e) a commission for the study of Shakespeare's Works. In addition the institute has a Manuscripts Division, a Central Library of World Literatures, and several literary museums (see "Research Facilities").

Some Known Research Areas.--The Gor'kii Institute bears a primary responsibility for the coordination of literary research in the USSR. Its candidate and doctoral graduate studies programs serve the entire Soviet Union; indeed, many of its students go on to take leading posts at republican literary research institutions. In keeping with its functions as a coordinating center, the Gor'kii Institute hosts numerous national scholarly conferences on a wide range of literary themes. In addition, its scholars attend and help organize such conferences at other institutions throughout the Soviet Union.

The institute's most ambitious collective research project completed to date is its six-volume History of Soviet Multinational Literature. Planning for the series began in 1939; and, after years of contributions by scholars in all the union republics, the final volume appeared in 1976. With this project complete, the institute has undertaken the similarly thorough six-volume History of the Literatures of the Soviet Peoples Prior to the October Revolution. Moreover, various Soviet national literatures form the basis of the Institute's two-volume study, Problems of the Artistic Form of Socialist Realism.

In the area of foreign literatures, the institute coordinates national research efforts directed toward the publication of the 10-volume History of World Literature. As of 1970, three volumes of this work were in print. Foreign literary studies at the Gor'kii Institute encompass North and South American, European, African and Asian literatures. Institute scholars have produced numerous histories and surveys of the national literatures of the world. African, Asian and Latin American literatures have received particular attention at the institute since 1974.

Despite its global interests, the Gor'kii Institute has far from neglected domestic literatures. Studies of ancient Russian literature at the Gor'kii Institute began with its founding; in 1941 it co-sponsored, jointly with Pushkin House, The Ancient Russian Novella. The institute's Ancient Literature Sector ceased to function during World War II, with its activities resuming in 1956, when a new Ancient Russian Literature Group began research under V.D. Kuz'mina. Since then the group has completed the five-volume work on Early Russian Drama; has issued several volumes in its series, Issledovaniia i materialy po drevnerusskoi literature; has published its own and earlier scholars' monographs on ancient literature and on theoretical approaches to it; and has organized scholarly conferences. Recent institute studies of modern Russian literature have examined Russian struggle against religion (Russkaia literatura v bor'be s religiei), the history of Russian journalism and the development of realism in Russian literature. Moreover, in 1971 the institute organized an all-union conference on Russian poetry, from Lomonosov to Blok. Recently Academician D.S. Likhachev suggested strongly that the Gor'kii Institute expand its Poetry Studies Group. Finally, the institute annually sponsors "Readings on Tolstoi," which are attended by scholars from all over the Soviet Union.

Russian literature of the Soviet period remains another important focus of institute research. Institute scholars have prepared a four-volume History of Russian Soviet Literature as part of a 10-volume Pushkin House project to compile a complete history of Russian literature. The institute has remained active in the publication of the collected works of Gor'kii, annually sponsoring "Gor'kii Readings." Similar efforts are underway with the works of V.V. Maiakovskii. In addition, the Soviet Literature Sector of the institute has published the three-volume study of Russian Soviet Drama. Among other recent Gor'kii Institute studies covering the literature of the Soviet Union have been: The Soviet Novel, Soviet Literature and the World Literary Process, Contemporary Literature and New Characteristics of Soviet Reality, The National and the International in Soviet Literature as well as numerous monographs on various republican national literatures.

Concerning literary theory, the Gor'kii Institute has produced the three-volume Theory of Literature and, together with Pushkin House the survey 50 Years of Soviet Literary Criticism. Many institute monographs have explored various aspects of Lenin's ideas on literature, as well as various general and methodological questions pertaining to literary criticism.

The Gor'kii Institute, along with the USSR Union of Writers, publishes the journal Voprosy literatury. In addition it sponsors several thematic serials, including Literaturnoe obozrenie (since 1936); Uchenye zapiski (since 1952); Voprosy tekstologii and Literaturnoe nasledstvo.

Research Facilities.--The Gor'kii Institute houses the Central Library of World Literature; its Manuscript Division has 500 "fonds" containing over 50,000 storage units, including the papers of Esenin, Bagritskii, Chapygin, Malyshkin, Zamiatin, Zamoiskii and others. The Gor'kii Archive exists as a separate department and contains 100,000 storage units. The Gor'kii Institute's facilities are generally closed; however, some exceptions have been made in the past for individual scholars working on specific projects. In addition, students of Russian literature may be interested in the resources of the many literary museums throughout the Moscow area, including the State Literary Museum, and separate museums devoted to Pushkin, Tolstoi, Maiakovskii, Herzen, Gor'kii, Chekhov, Tiutchev, Dostoevskii, Aksakov, and others, all of which maintain a close relationship with Gor'kii Institute.

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_____, "Itogi i perspektivy raboty filologov," Voprosy literatury, 1972, No. 8, 242-247.

_____, "Itogi goda," Voprosy literatury, 1970, No. 6, 246-245.

LIT011 (A. M. Gor'kii) Literary Institute

Literaturnyi institut im. A.M. Gor'kogo
103104 Moskva
Tverskoi bul., 25
Telephone Number: 299-99-83
Agency: USSR Union of Writers
Director:

Founded in 1933 as the Workers' Evening Literary Institute at the initiative of A.M. Gor'kii, the Literary Institute is considered by many to be the Soviet Union's most prestigious training center for writers. The USSR Writers' Union operates the institute primarily for its own members, who come from all over the country for a two-year program of philology and social science courses combined with special seminars in writing skills. The institute offers a graduate program and correspondence courses in addition to its regular daytime regime. It has its own library of 106,000 volumes. The institute's staff, which includes 16 professors or doctors of science and 41 assistant professors or candidates of science, publishes monographs and articles on various subjects pertinent to the art of writing. Since 1961 the institute has published the serial Pisatel' i zhizn'.

LIT012 Military Institute of Foreign Languages

Voennyi institut inostrannykh iazykov
Moskva
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Defense
Director:

Founded in the early 1950s, this institute concentrated its initial research on Romance and Germanic languages. It publishes Trudy Voennogo instituta inostrannykh iazykov. Recently institute scholars participated in a conference on the relationship of natural and artificial languages.

LIT013 Moscow (Krupskaia) Regional Pedagogical Institute

Moskovskii oblastnoi pedagogicheskii institut im. N. K. Krupskoi
107846 Moskva B-5
ul. Radio, 10a
Telephone Number: 261-15-11
Agency: USSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Moscow Regional Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1931 and named after N.K. Krupskaia in 1957. Philological research is conducted at three of the institute's facilities: (a) Russian Language and Literature, (b) English Language and (c) French and German Languages.

Since its founding the institute has had the right to award graduate degrees. Recent dissertations defended at the institute have concerned Siberian literature (1900-1932), the works of L.N. Tolstoi and D.A. Furmanov, and various theoretical subjects pertaining to fiction. Since 1937 the institute has issued the serial Uchenye zapiski. Research facilities at the institute include a library of 400,000 volumes.

LIT014 Moscow (Lenin) State Pedagogical Institute

Moskovskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudar-
vennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina
119435 Moskva G-435
M. Pirogovskaia ul., 1
Telephone Number: 246-82-73
Agency: USSR Ministry of Education
Rector: KASHUTIN, P.A.

The Moscow State Pedagogical Institute opened in 1872 as the Moscow Higher Women's Courses, with the right to grant doctoral and candidates' degrees. In 1918 it became the Second Moscow State University. This institution's Pedagogical Faculty became the basis for a new pedagogical institute in 1930; gradually it expanded to include several new disciplines; these split off in 1960 to form independent pedagogical institutions. The institute was named after V.I. Lenin in 1941.

The faculties of Russian Language and Literature, English Language, and German, French and Spanish Languages are among the 14 faculties at the institute today. Recent institute research projects in philology have examined ancient Russian literature, Mordovian lyric poetry, the Soviet novel, and the works of A.P. Chekhov, I. Andreev, V. Ivanov, M. Sholokhov, and George Bernard Shaw. In 1971 the institute helped organize a conference devoted to poet V. Briusov. Since 1934 institute scholars have published articles in its Uchenye zapiski serial.

LIT015 Moscow (Thorez) State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages

Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut inostrannykh iazykov
im. Morisa Toreza
119034 Moskva
Metrostroevskaia ul., 38
Telephone Number: 245-06-12
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Moscow State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages is one of the leading centers in the Soviet Union for the training of translators and teachers of foreign languages. Established in 1930 under the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the institute has been subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education since 1966.

The institute has faculties of English, German, French, and Translation (with programs for professional translators in 11 European languages). The 33 professors and doctors of sciences and 250 assistant professors and candidates on the institute's staff provide graduate and undergraduate day, evening and correspondence programs.

The institute has been particularly active in research involving the translation process. In 1975 the institute was host to an allunion conference on translation theory and the training of translators. Institute specialists have also produced several original designs for automated management systems languages. Scholars from several union republics come to the institute for research assistance in these fields. Since 1940 the institute has published the serial Sborniki nauchnykh trudov.

The institute's research facilities include a library of 200,000 volumes, a video center, and six research laboratories, including: Experimental Phonetics; Machine Translation; Oral Speech; and others.

Moskovskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
117234 Moskva
Leninskie gory
Telephone Number: Philological Faculty: 139-55-96
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: LOGUNOV, A.A.

History.--Moscow University, the largest and one of the oldest in the USSR, was founded in 1755 by order of the Empress Elizaveta Petrovna at the initiative of Mikhail Lomonosov, who became its first rector. Known for his achievements in many fields of learning, Lomonosov is remembered by philologists as a poet, writer and author of the first Russian grammar. At the time of its founding the university had three faculties, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy, of which philological studies were a part. The discipline consisted chiefly of the classics at that time.

Since opening its doors in 1755 the university has assembled a roster of alumni that includes many of the leading literary and political figures of Russian history. Moscow University--and, more specifically, the Philology Faculty--has also been host to some of Russia's most distinguished philological scholars, beginning with Lomonosov.

Moscow University's 1804 charter created four divisions: Moral and Political Sciences, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Medicine, and Letters. In 1811, the Division of Letters organized a Society of Lovers of Russian Letters, which was to play a significant role in the development of Russian literary and social thought in years to come. In 1836 a new Historical-Philological Faculty came into being which was to continue operation until after the Revolutions of 1917. During the intervening period philological studies expanded and shifted in focus, from emphasis on the classics to comparative/historical linguistics.

With the coming of revolution, philological studies turned from historical to more practical and contemporary concerns. The sociological aspects of language and literature became a major interest of university scholars. The year 1919 saw the creation of a new Faculty of Social Sciences (Fakul'tet obshchestvennykh nauk, FON), in 1921 the new FON absorbed several social science faculties, among them the historical-philological. The FON experiment did not last long; in 1925 it broke up into constituent faculties, including Ethnology, which at that time included Slavic, Turkic, Finno-Ugric, Caucasian and other linguistic studies. That year a new Section of Romance and Germanic Languages began operations as well.

In 1930, Moscow University's History and Ethnology Faculty broke up into two: History and Philosophy, and Literature and Art. In 1932, the Literature and Art Faculty was taken out of the university altogether; along with other institutions of higher learning, it became the basis for the new Editing-Publishing Institute. This arrangement lasted until 1934, when the newly created Moscow Institute of History, Philosophy and Literature opened a Faculty of Literature, Language and Art. Attracting most of the university's leading former philology professors, this new institution became Moscow's chief center of philological studies until its evacuation to Ashkhabad in 1941. There its scholars contributed to the war effort by engaging in propaganda work based on their research on patriotic themes in the history of Russian literature. During this period Moscow University reclaimed its humanities faculties; when they returned from evacuation in 1942, the university set up a new Philology Faculty, but with a different organizational structure. Art studies were excluded; Oriental studies went to form the basis of a separate university institute (known today as the Institute of the Countries of Asia and Africa (LIT004). Studies in Slavic philology, abolished in 1931, were able to resume. Several leading Academy of Sciences linguists took positions as heads of the faculty's various sections.

A new reorganization of linguistic studies took place in 1950 following the Marr controversy. Since that time, the Philology Faculty has expanded constantly. In 1952 it added a Soviet Literature Section; in 1960 a Section of Literary Theory (the country's first such university section); its latest addition, in 1976, was a Section of Literary Criticism and Publicist Writing, also the country's first.

Today the Moscow University Philological Faculty, many of whose staff also serve at academy research institutes, occupies a position of respect union-wide, both for its research and for its leadership in pedagogical activities.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1977 the Philological Faculty had seven divisions: (a) Russian Language and Literature, (b) Slavic Philology, (c) Romano-Germanic Philology, (d) Classic Philology, (e) Structural and Applied Linguistics, (f) Training of Teachers of Russian as a Foreign Language and (g) Russian for Foreign Students. The 1977-1978 catalog lists the following sections: (a) Russian Language, (b) Russian Literature, (c) Russian Oral Folk Literature, (d) Soviet Literature, (e) Slavic Philology, (f) Foreign Literature, (g) Classic Philology, (h) Literary Theory, (i) Romance Linguistics, (j) Germanic Linguistics, (k) General and Comparative-Historical Linguistics, (l) Structural and Applied Linguistics (this section includes a Laboratory of Structural and Applied Linguistics), (m) French Language, (n) English Language, and (o) German Language. The faculty's division for the teaching of Russian to foreign students has two sections: (a) Russian for foreign students in the humanities, and (b) Russian for foreign students in the natural sciences. In addition the faculty operates a Correspondence Division, which offers course specialization Russian language and literature.

Special intersectional research groups on specific problems study semiotics, socialist realism, history and theory of literary criticism, comparative linguistics and criticism of revisionist and bourgeois concepts. Scholars at other institutions participate in the research of some of these groups. A similar organizational device is the intersectional "office" or "laboratory." One such office studies the Russian language in Soviet society; another, Russian literature abroad. An intersectional laboratory studies Russian language and literature in the contemporary world.

Recently the proposed creation of new sections for the study of the literature of socialist countries and for Finno-Ugric philology was the subject of faculty discussion.

Some Known Research Areas.--The Philology Faculty's five-year daytime program and six-year correspondence program train undergraduates for work as researchers, translators, editors, critics, and teachers of all European languages including Russian; in addition the faculty participates in the university's teacher improvement programs, offering special courses for teachers from Soviet and foreign universities.

The Philology Faculty frequently hosts conferences called for the purpose of coordinating the philological work of the nation's other universities. In 1975 heads of 157 Russian Language, Russian and Soviet Literature, and Slavic Language and Literature sections from 75 institutions met at Moscow University to discuss future plans for the discipline. That same year the Philology Faculty hosted a similar meeting of heads of Foreign Language and Literature faculties. At this meeting the university assumed responsibility for approving all plans for textbooks to be used by such faculties nation-wide; the participants also discussed the possibility of founding a new journal: Inostrannye iazyki v vuzakh strany.

By the scope and significance of its activities, the central area of study at Moscow University's Philological Faculty in the Russian language. In the years following 1917 and before the creation of the great Academy institutes, the university was an important force in Russian language research and it aided in the teaching of Russian in the nation's high and higher schools, and in the spread of Russian abroad. It continues to perform these functions today.

Subjects of Russian language research by faculty members at present include morphology, word formation, historical and contemporary syntax, lexicology and lexicography, the history of the Russian literary language, historical grammar, historical and contemporary dialectology, stylistic and poetic theory, historical/comparative studies, and automated systems languages. Comparative studies at the faculty have thus far produced detailed comparisons of Russian with Bulgarian and with Czech. The faculty's study of northern Russian speech has resulted in a dictionary of Russian as spoken in the Arkhangel'sk region.

The Russian literature research at the faculty concentrates chiefly on Russian romanticism and realism of the nineteenth century. Faculty members have produced numerous monographs on individual Russian writers of this period, as well as several textbooks on the history of Russian literature. Other recent research themes include: the genesis of socialist realism, Russian literary criticism of the eighteenth to nineteenth centuries, nineteenth century literary ties of Russia with Western Europe and the Slavophiles and Russian literature. Recent dissertations defended at the faculty have concerned such topics as the system of genres in ancient Russian literature of the eleventh to twelfth centuries, the works of Epifanii Premudryi, Russian sentimentalism, and classicism in Russian poetry.

Since its founding in 1938, the Section of Russian Oral Folk Literature has conducted student expeditions for the collection of folk material, in an attempt to determine the contemporary state of Russian folklore and the fates of its traditional genres. Since 1956 the section's expeditions have concentrated on northern regions, comparing the materials its students collect with nineteenth-century collections (especially the Kireevskii collection) from similar areas. After each expedition the students hold conferences, reporting their findings. However, the materials themselves remain for the most part unpublished. In 1974 faculty member N.I. Savushkina published a textbook entitled On the Gathering of Folklore, which has been useful to many other institutions whose students conduct similar research. Special subjects of research by faculty members include: ceremonial poetry; the history of folk beliefs; the history and theory of byliny; folk tales; and folklore as an art of the word.

In the field of Soviet literature, the faculty, in addition to its undergraduate program, maintains a sizable, internationally oriented graduate program. Of its 85 graduate students in 1977, 30 were from abroad; over the past five years the faculty has trained 200 students from the university's Teacher Improvement Faculty and 230 foreign specialists in this field. In cooperation with foreign colleagues, the faculty produces numerous textbooks: for foreigners on the history of Soviet literature, and for Soviets on the histories of foreign literatures. Its staff has authored monographs on most of the major Soviet writers. The faculty's largest collective research project on Soviet literature is the updating and expansion of its 1971 university textbook on the history of Russian Soviet literature. As of 1975, Part I (1917-1940) of a new text on the history of Soviet literature was complete; Part II was in process. The faculty is also working on a university course on the literature of the peoples of the USSR. Recent dissertations defended in this field have examined lyric and epic poetry of World War II and the poetry of Esenin.

In Slavic philology, the faculty trains students in all western and southern Slavic languages; it prepares its own textbooks in all of these fields, upgrading them on the basis of the latest research in the discipline. Recently the faculty has prepared new texts and teaching aids for Czech and Serbo-Croatian; a Polish text is due for publication soon. Faculty members, many of whom also contribute to research in the field supported by the USSR Academy of Sciences examining such topics as: comparative and historical grammar of Slavic languages, comparative contemporary grammar of Slavic languages at various levels of diction, the formation of Slavic languages in the pre-national and post-national eras, historical dialect morphology of Slavic languages, Southern and Western Slavic languages spoken on the territory of the USSR, word formation in Slavic languages, and the statistical study of Bulgarian morphemic structure.

Recent faculty publications include a collection of essays entitled The Novel in Contemporary Slavic Literatures; faculty member Bernshtein's two-volume Sketches on Comparative Slavic Grammars; a general work entitled Slavic Languages; and a Serbo-Russian dictionary. Recent monographs treat such topics as the Polish social novel, comparative Slavic literature, a new type of novel/epic in Czech literature, and the contemporary Bulgarian novel.

In the field of non-Slavic literature, the faculty offers courses on Western European and North American literature, from medieval to contemporary. Since 1972 it has held yearly conferences on the theme, "The Literary Year Abroad." Another recent conference concerned the eighteenth century Enlightenment in Western European and North American literature. The faculty has produced monographs on national literatures (recent ones discuss Belgium, contemporary French, nineteenth century English and contemporary English literature); on individual writers (Shakespeare, Milton, Dickens, Thackeray); and on more general themes (the German Enlightenment; surrealism). Faculty scholars are also at work on a cycle of textbooks covering the history of foreign literature. Thus far volumes have come out on romanticism in the first third of the nineteenth century and on literature during the period 1848-1871.

Studies of Classical philology are as old as the university itself. In training its 40-odd students in this field, the faculty attempts to provide them with the auxiliary skills they will need to find employment in related fields after graduation. To this end guest scholars from the Academy of Sciences and other university faculties frequently lecture at the Classical Philology Section. The section's staff of 14 publishes translations of ancient Latin and Greek texts with commentaries; in addition it produces collections of essays and textbooks in the classics. Since 1965 six volumes of its serial, Voprosy klassicheskoi filologii have come out. Faculty members conduct research on such topics as the artistic characteristics of ancient literature, the history of literary genres, styles and terminology, and the interrelationships of ancient literature and philosophy. With colleagues at Tbilisi University the faculty holds yearly conferences on classical subjects, either in Moscow or in Tbilisi. A final distinction of the Classic Philology Section of the faculty is that it operates the Soviet Union's only Latin Theater.

In the area of literary theory, the faculty's theoretical scholars define their goals as aiding the teaching process in all sections of the faculty and keeping abreast of contemporary literary criticism. In 1977 faculty member N.S. Chemodanov described it this way: "Striving to overcome the lack of well-worked-out solutions to many important problems; the imprecision of the system of scientific concepts; and the variety of judgments in contemporary Soviet literary studies, the Literary Theory Section is working out basic problems of theoretical literary studies in their objective interrelationship." In 1975 the faculty produced a general textbook, *Introduction to Literary Criticism*. The textbook, along with the faculty's program of studies on the history of Russian and Soviet literary criticism, has been approved by the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education for use at all universities in the Soviet Union. Theoretical scholars at the faculty study such subjects as: realism, romanticism, socialist realism, art, fiction, creative methods, genres, pathos in literature and various levels of diction in literature. Faculty scholars also contribute to joint publications on literary theory with scholars from other institutions.

The faculty's Romance and Germanic linguistics scholars study such subjects as general linguistics, Romance and Germanic linguistics, language as a social phenomenon, lexicology, syntax, grammar, comparative/historical grammar and semasiology.

Contemporary Indo-European languages as well as Sanskrit, Gothic, Latin, Greek and now defunct Indo-European languages form the basis for faculty supported research in comparative/historical linguistics. The faculty offers courses in these languages, as well as in Hungarian and Finnish. Semiotics is another subject of study by scholars in this field.

One 1977 article on structural and applied linguistics in the Soviet Union named Moscow University as the country's "undisputed leader" in this area of research. The university's work in this field concerns the automatic processing of linguistic information; experimental phonetics; and prosodic speech characteristics. The faculty's applied linguistics scholars also participate in inter-faculty research on oceans and on the development of robots. The faculty is responsible for developing the Soviet government standard, "Transmission of Speech on Radiotelephone Routes," which earns approximately two million rubles in annual profit.

The Philology Faculty maintains extensive contacts with foreign scholars, teachers of philology, and students. Its international programs include joint research and publications with foreign colleagues; exchange of lectures and language teachers; exchange of graduate and undergraduate students; reviews of foreign books; organizing practical field work for students; foreign translation work for teachers and students; and organization or participation in international conferences, symposia and courses. Over 100 Faculty teachers and 150 of its students travel abroad yearly under these programs; over 100 teachers and short-term students from 47 countries visit Moscow University's Philology Faculty; in addition, 120 undergraduate and 150 graduate students from other countries participate in long-term study programs at the faculty.

To raise the level of its participation in international exchanges the faculty now encourages all graduate students to develop sufficient competence to lecture in their subjects in a foreign language. Several faculty members have lectured at American universities under these programs.

Philology Faculty scholars contribute widely to Academy of Sciences journals in their fields. The faculty is responsible for publication of the Philology Series of the Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. In addition, the faculty publishes the journal Slavianskaia filologiia and Uchenye zapiski.

Research Facilities.--In addition to the central A.M. Gor'kii Library at Moscow University, the Philology Faculty has its own library resources. Its archives of Russian Oral Folk Literature, collected by university students since 1938, contain samples of almost all folk genres, from most areas of the Russian republic.

Computer facilities are available at the Humanities Faculties Computer Laboratory, housed since 1974 at the university's Economics Faculty. The Philology Faculty also has an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory equipped with extensive sound recording equipment.

Selected References

Chemodanov, N.S., "Filologicheskii fakul'tet Moskovskogo Universiteta k 60-letiiu Oktiabria," Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, 1977, No. 5, pp. 3-11.

Gorshkova, K.K., "Russkoe iazykoznanie v MGU," Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, 1977, No. 5, pp. 43-48.

Moskovskii universitet 1977-1978: Katalog-Spravochnik, gumanitarnye fakul'tety, (Moskva: izdat. MGU, 1977), pp. 99-198.

LIT017 A.S. Pushkin State Museum

Gosudarstvennyi muzei A.S. Pushkina
Moskva
Kropotkinskaia, 12/2
Telephone Number: 202-32-93
Agency:
Director:

When Aleksandr Pushkin married Natal'ia Goncharova in 1830, he brought her to a modest second-story apartment in Moscow's Arbat section, in the building which today houses the A.S. Pushkin State Museum. Founded in 1957 as a branch of the State Literary Museum, the A.S. Pushkin Museum has amassed a collection of over 18,000 objects pertaining to Pushkin's life and times, in addition to a library of 55,000 volumes, half of them rare. The library includes all editions of Pushkin's works published in his lifetime, as well as photocopies of all existing Pushkin manuscripts. The library's Pushkin materials are supplemented by other collections which have been donated to the museum. Notable among these is the 10,000 volume library of Russian poetry of the late Prof. I.N. Rozanov, with first editions dating back to 1730.

Scholars at the museum devote considerable time to cataloguing the collection and preparing special exhibits for the museum. In addition, they publish numerous articles and pamphlets based on their research, which concentrates on Pushkin's years of residence in Moscow. Finally, The museum is a prolific organizer of conferences. Since its founding it has been host to no fewer than 165 scholarly gatherings.

LIT018 Scientific Research Institute for the Teaching of the Russian Language in National Schools

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut prepodavaniia russkogo iazyka v natsional'noi shkole APN SSSR
Moskva G-117
Pogodinskaia ul., 8
Telephone Number: 245-37-33
Agency: USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, USSR Ministry of Education
Director: SHANSKII, N. M.

The Scientific Research Institute for the Teaching of the Russian Language in National Schools works closely with the USSR Academy of Sciences' Russian Language Institute to develop scientifically based methods for improving Russian language instruction in the schools of national minorities across the Soviet Union. The institute prepares teaching handbooks and aids and designs teachers' training programs in this area.

LIT019 State Literary Museum

Gosudarstvennyi literaturnyi muzei
Moskva
Petrovka, 28
Telephone Number: 221-38-57
Agency:
Director: SHAKHALOVA, N. V.

Founded in 1934, the State Literary Museum collects, studies and publishes materials on the history of Russian and Soviet literature. Its collection of books, scholars' and writers' archives and other materials is one of the largest in the USSR. It includes, among other items, the archive of the poet Sergei Esenin.

Museum scholars study the materials in the collection and publish their findings in a series of collections entitled Letopis'. In 1968 the museum prepared a bibliography of materials pertaining to F.M. Dostoevskii. Frequently host to conferences on literary subjects, the museum offers aid to other literary museums, scholars and students of Russian literature.

LIT020 L. N. Tolstoy State Museum

Gosudarstvennyi muzei L.N. Tol'stogo
Moskva
ul. Kropotkinskaia, 11
Telephone Number: 202-21-90
Agency:
Director: SALOMATIN, A.V.

Like Leningrad's Pushkin House (LIT061), the L.N. Tolstoy State Museum is the official state repository for all of Tolstoy's manuscripts and all books, archives, manuscripts, newspaper articles, memorial objects and other materials pertaining to his life and work. While devoting considerable resources to the description, study and systematization of the museum's vast holdings, museum scholars also conduct research on particular themes, such as Tolstoy's contacts with the Orient, or the histories of the creation of his major novels. The museum has published bibliographies of publications of Tolstoy's works in Russian and in the languages of the Soviet Union for the years 1917-1953 and 1954-1967. Its bibliographies of works about Tolstoy cover the years 1917-1958, 1959-1961, and 1962-1967. In addition, Tolstoy's personal secretary N.N. Gusev, using museum facilities, has compiled a 4-volume set of materials toward a biography of Tolstoy.

LIT021 (Lumumba) University of Friendship of Peoples

Universitet druzhby narodov im. Patrisa Lumumby
Moskva V-302
ul. Ordzhonikidze, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.
Rector:

Patrice Lumumba University of Friendship of Peoples serves students from Asia, Africa and Latin America. The school has operated a faculty of history and philology since its founding. Chief subjects of study in the philology sections are the literatures of Asia, Africa and Latin America and their ties with Russian literature. Dissertations defended recently at the faculty have examined the works of Indian writers Tagore, Chandra, Bedi, Manto, and Iashpala, among others. Some years ago the faculty published a collection of articles on such subjects as Afro-American prose in the USA during the 1960s; Nigerian folklore in the work of African writers; novels of the Spanish revolution; and the formation of Latin American national cultures. Faculty members are active in the publication of two university serials, Literaturovedenie i iazykoznanie and Trudy, Voprosy literaturovedeniia.

Lumumba Friendship University is equipped with a computer center and a library of 650,000 volumes. As of 1972 a new campus was in process of construction in Moscow's southwestern section.

Abakan

LIT022 Khakass Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Khakasskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii
Abakan (Khakasskaia A.O.)
ul. K. Marksa, 12
Telephone Number: 53-06
Agency: Khakass A.O. Executive Committee
Director:

Scholars at this institute conduct research on the Khakass language.

Also see ANT022 and HIS019.

Arzamas

LIT023 Arzamas State Pedagogical Institute

Arzamasskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.P. Gaidara
607220 Arzamas (Gor'kovskaia obl.)
ul. K. Marksa, 36
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector: VOROB'EV, E.

This institute, founded in 1952, devotes most of its research efforts to the life and work of A.P. Gaidar. Its Gaidar Office organizes regular conferences and publishes collections of articles on Gaidar. In addition the institute supervises the collection of folklore in the Arzamas area. The institute offers course specialization in Russian language and literature.

Barnaul

LIT024 Altai State University

Altaiskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

656099 Barnaul 99

Sotsialisticheskii prosp., 68

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Dean:

The Faculty of History and Philology at Altai State University offers course specialization in Russian language and literature.

Belgorod

LIT025 Belgorod State Pedagogical Institute

Belgorodskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. M.S. Ol'minskogo

308854 Belgorod oblastnoi

ul. Zhdanova, 2

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Belgorod State Pedagogical Institute, was founded in 1957. The institute offers courses in Russian, English, French and German languages and literatures. In 1972 the Russian and Foreign Literature Section of the institute organized a conference on historical fiction.

Cheboksary

LIT026 Chuvash Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Chuvashskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri Sovete Ministrov Chuvashkoi ASSR

Cheboksary

ul. K. Marksa, 31

Telephone Number:

Agency: Chuvash ASSR Council of Ministers

Director:

Scholars at this institute conduct research on the languages of marginally iterate and illiterate Turkic peoples of Siberia. The 45,000 word Russian-Chuvash Dictionary is the work of the institute.

LIT027 Chuvash State University

Chuvashskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. I.N. Ul'ianova

428015 Cheboksary

Moskovskii prosp., 15

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: SAYKIN, S.F.

The Faculty of History and Philology of the Chuvash State University offers course specialization in Russian and Chuvash languages and literatures. Faculty members are active in the study of Chuvash folklore.

Cheliabinsk

LIT028 Cheliabinsk State Pedagogical Institute

Cheliabinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

454003 Cheliabinsk

prosp. Lenina, 69

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Cheliabinsk State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1935 and offers courses in Russian, English, German and French languages and literatures. In 1969 the institute was host of the third conference of Ural, Siberian and Far Eastern foreign language teachers and, in 1976, the institute convened a meeting of specialists in Soviet poetry, many of whom are contributors to the institute's series, Problems of Soviet Poetry.

LIT029 Cheliabinsk State University

Cheliabinskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

454026 Cheliabinsk

ul. Molodogvardeitsev, 70b

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: MATUSHKIN, S.E.

The Faculty of History and Philology offers course specialization in Russian language and literature.

Cherkessk

LIT030 Karachai-Cherkess Scientific Research Institute of Economics,
History, Language and Literature

Karachaevo-Cherkesskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki,

istorii, iazyka i literatury pri Oblispolkome

Cherkessk (Stavropol'skii krai)

Dom Sovetov

Telephone Number: 2-28-84

Agency: Stavropol Regional Soviet

Director:

Linguists at the Karachai-Cherkess Scientific Research Institute of Economics, History, Language and Literature study the languages of the Stavropol' region. Since 1966, the institute has supported a Sociology Sector which studies social problems of village development. Also see ANT038.

Chita

LIT031 Chita State Pedagogical Institute

Chitinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. N.G. Chernyshevskogo
672033 Chita
ul. Chkalova, 140
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Chita State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1938 and offers courses in Russian, English, German, French and Chinese languages and literatures. In 1975 the institute helped to organize a conference on the Decembrists in Siberia.

Elista

LIT032 Kalmyk Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Kalmytskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri Sovete Ministrov Kalmytskoi ASSR
358000 Elista (Kalmytskaia ASSR)
ul. Revoliutsionnaia, 8
Telephone Number: 5-76-29
Agency: Kalmyk ASSR Council of Ministers
Director: ILISHKIN, I.I.

Philologists at this institute specialize in Kalmyk language and literature. Subjects of recent research have included Kalmyk poetry, the influence of folk verse on the Kalmyk novel, historical themes in Soviet Kalmyk literature, and Kalmyk dialects and accents. In 1972 the institute hosted an all-union conference on Altai and Mongol studies, at which discussions of Kalmyk, Buriat, Mountain Altai, Mongolian and Turkic languages, literatures and folklores figured prominently. The institute publishes the serial Uchenye zapiski. Its 1973 issue contains a description of the institute's research.

LIT033 Kalmyk State University

Kalmytskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

358000 Elista

ul. Pushkina, 11

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: KRASAVCHENKO, N.P.

Kalmyk State University was founded in 1970, with the reorganization of a pedagogical institute that had opened in 1964. As of 1977 the Philological Faculty offered course specialization in Kalmyk, Russian and English languages and literatures. Previously it had also offered German.

Gor'kii

LIT034 Gor'kii State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages

Gor'kovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut inostrannykh iazykov

im. N.A. Dobroliubova

603024 Gor'kii

ul. K. Minina, 31a

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

Founded in 1937, the Gor'kii State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages offers courses in English, German, French and Spanish. In 1972 the institute held a conference on linguistic description of conversational speech.

LIT035 Gor'kii State University

Gor'kovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet

im. N.I. Lobachevskogo

603022 Gor'kii

prosp. Gagarina, 23

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: UGODCHIKOV, A.G.

Gor'kii State University was founded in 1918, in what was then Nizhnii Novgorod, by decree of V.I. Lenin. Reorganized into pedagogical institutes in 1930, the university reopened in 1931.

The University's Faculty of History and Philology offers course specialization in Russian language and literature and in structural and applied linguistics. In 1975 the faculty was said to be one of the most active in the Soviet Union in philological research. Faculty members attend a great many conferences, especially those connected with theoretical questions in the teaching of the history of literature and literary criticism. Moreover, they have conducted research on Russian folklore. recent faculty publication was a text on the Soviet novel of the 1930s, focusing particularly on the work of A.N. Tolstoy. Faculty articles appear in the university's two periodicals, Izvestiia vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii and Uchenye zapiski, both published since 1935.

In addition, in 1973 the Scientific Research Institute of Applied Mathematics and Cybernetics attached to the university held a conference on information languages. Institute scholars cooperate with colleagues at other institutions in the Soviet Union on the development of automated systems languages.

The university has a library of 1,000,000 volumes.

Gorno-Altaiisk

LIT036 Gorno-Altaiisk Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Gorno-Altaiiskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri Oblispolkome
Gorno-Altaiisk (Gorno-Altaiiskaia A.O.)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Gorno-Altai A.O. Executive Committee
Director:

Scholars at the Gorno-Altaiisk Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History conduct research in comparative linguistics of central Asian Turkic languages (Kirgiz, Khakassian, and Altai).

Groznyi

LIT037 Checheno-Ingush Scientific Research Institute of History, Language and Literature

Checheno-Ingushkii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut istorii, iazyka i literatury

Groznyi (Checheno-Ingushskaia ASSR)

Telephone Number:

Agency: Checheno-Ingush ASSR Council of Ministers

Director:

This institute supports research on the Chechen and Ingush languages. Its work is highly respected among Caucasian linguists.

LIT038 Checheno-Ingush State University

Checheno-Ingushskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

364907 Groznyi (Checheno-Ingushskaia ASSR)

ul. Sheripova, 32

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: PAVLOV, M.P.

The Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology at the Checheno-Ingush State University offers course specialization in English, German and French languages and literatures while the university's Philological Faculty offers course specialization in Russian, Chechen and Ingush languages and literatures. Several American linguists have reported that Groznyi is highly respected as a center for linguistics research.

Iakutsk

LIT039 Iakutsk State University

Iakutskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

677891 Iakutsk

prosp. Lenina, 33

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: KUZMIN, A.I.

The Faculty of Foreign Languages at Iakutsk State University offers course specialization in English, French and German languages and literatures while the Faculty of History and Philology offers course specialization in Russian and Iakutsk languages and literatures.

LIT040 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii Iakutskogo filiala SO AN SSSR

Iakutsk

Komsomol'skaia ul., 8

Telephone Number:

Agency: Iakutsk Branch, Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Sciences

Director: KORKINA, E. I.

Scholars at this institute examine the languages of marginally literate and illiterate Siberian Turkic peoples. In 1977, the institute was host to a national conference on the epic literatures of Siberian and Far Eastern peoples. Moreover, the institute supports research examining Iakut literature.

Iasnaia Poliana

LIT041 L.N. Tolstoy Estate-Museum

Musei-usad'ba L.N. Tolstogo

s. Iasnaia Poliana (Shchekinskii raion, Tul'skaia obl.)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director: BUNIN, S.I.

Founded in 1921 at Tolstoy's former estate, the museum at Iasnaia Poliana publishes a serial, Iasnopolianskii sbornik, in which previously unknown letters by and to Tolstoy, archival materials, new documents and memoirs pertaining to Tolstoy are made available to the public. The museum staff also devotes much of its time to scholarly description of the objects in the collection.

Ioshkar-Ola

LIT042 Mari Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and Economics

Mariiskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazuka, literatury, istorii i ekonomiki
pri Sovete Ministrov Mariiskoi ASSR
Ioshkar-Ola (Mariiskaia ASSR)
ul. Gorkogo, 9
Telephone Number: 39-58
Agency: Mari ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

This institute supports research on the Mari language. The 21,000-word Mari-Russian Dictionary is the work of the institute.

LIT043 Mari State University

Mariiskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
424001 Ioshkar-Ola Mariiskoi ASSR, 1
pl. Lenina, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KOLLA, V.I.

Mari State University was founded in 1972. Its Faculty of History and Philology offers course specialization in Russian and Mari languages and literatures.

Irkutsk

LIT044 Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages

Irkutskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut inostrannykh iazykov im.
Kho Shi Mina
664642 Irkutsk
ul. Lenina, 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages was founded in 1948. It offers courses in English, German, French and Spanish. The institute has its own laboratory of experimental phonetics and speech psychology. At a 1970 conference, the institute moved to establish a permanent regional seminar on phonology and experimental phonetics, which would conduct research on speech and language teaching methodology.

LIT045 Irkutsk State University

Irkutskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova
664003 Irkutsk 3
ul. K. Marksa, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: LOSEV, N.F.

Irkutsk State University was founded in 1918. It offers graduate, day, evening and correspondence programs, as well as a special preparatory program for students from Mongolia. The university's Philological Faculty offers course specialization in Russian and Buriat languages and literatures and in journalism. Since 1932 the university has published the serial Trudy.

Irkutsk State University has a library of 2,500,000 volumes and a computer center.

Ivanovo

LIT046 Ivanovo State University

Ivanovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. pervogo v Rossii Ivanovo-Voznesenskogo obshchegorodskogo Soveta rabochikh deputatov
153377 Ivanovo
ul. Ermaka, 39
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Ivanovo State University was founded in 1974 on the basis of the former Ivanovo State Pedagogical Institute. The university is one of three where philological research is supervised by the Philological Faculty of Leningrad State University. The Philological Faculty offers course specialization in Russian language and literature; it has hosted a conference devoted to historical fiction and it has participated in a conference at Vologda on the subject of realism. Faculty members have conducted research on Soviet poetry of the World War II "front" generation. In addition, the university's Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specialization in English, German and French languages and literatures.

Izhevsk

LIT047 Udmurt Scientific Research Institute of History, Economics,
Literature and Language

Udmurtskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut istorii, ekonomiki, literatury
i iazyka pri Sovete Ministrov UdASSR
Izhevsk (Udmurtskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number: 7-42-09
Agency: Udmurt ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

The Udmurt Scientific Research Institute serves as a repository of materials of and about Udmurt culture. Its Language Sector has been instrumental in the preparation of dictionaries, textbooks, and teaching handbooks for use in the republic's schools. One such work is the 40,000-word Russian-Udmurt Dictionary.

Also see ANT064.

LIT048 Udmurt State University

Udmurtskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 50-letia SSSR
426037 Izhevsk (Udmurtskaia ASSR)
Krasnogerovskaia ul., 71
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Udmurt State University was founded in 1972 on the basis of the former Udmurt State Pedagogical Institute. The Philological Faculty, whose members are active in the preparation of Udmurt textbooks, handbooks and teaching guides, offers course specialization in Russian and Udmurt languages and literatures. Moreover, the university's Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specialization in English, German and French languages and literatures. The university has a library of 350,000 volumes and a computer center.

Kalinin

LIT049 Kalinin State University

Kalininskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

170013 Kalinin

ul. Zheliabova, 33

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: KOMIN, V.V.

Kalinin State University was founded in 1971 on the basis of the former Kalinin State Pedagogical Institute, founded in 1918. Even in its days as a pedagogical institute, this establishment was known as one of the most active philological research centers in the Soviet Union.

As of 1977 the Philological Faculty had the following sections: (a) Russian Literature, (b) Soviet Literature, (c) Foreign Literatures, (d) Russian Language, (e) Russian Language Teaching Methodology, and (f) General Linguistics. Out of a staff of 52, the faculty has eight professors or doctors of sciences and 27 candidates. The faculty maintains an active graduate studies program.

Scholars at the Philology Faculty publish profusely; in 1976 alone 40 studies appeared in print. In the area of Russian linguistics, faculty members study semantics, word structure, sentence structure and phonetics. A dialectology group is contributing to the Pan-Slavic Linguistic Atlas in cooperation with the USSR Academy of Sciences. Studies of folk speech in the Kalinin area have produced a dictionary of Kalinin accents.

Faculty research in the field of Russian literature centers upon the reader as an esthetic and literary-historical subject of study, particularly in relation to Pushkin, Turgenev, Tolstoy, Saltykov-Shchedrin, and Gor'kii. Faculty members also conduct research on Russian writers of the Tver area and those who frequently were visitors there. In the area of foreign literature, faculty members write textbooks on Western European literature for use by Soviet students.

Kalinin State University has been host to several conferences on philological subjects since its founding. In 1974 it organized a conference on Russian linguistics; in 1976 on Saltykov-Shchedrin; and in 1977 it held the first all-republican seminar on methods to improve philological programs at Russian universities. Finally, the university's Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specialization in English, German and French languages and literatures.

Kaliningrad

LIT050 Kaliningrad State University

Kaliningradskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

236040 Kaliningrad oblastnoi

Universitetskaia ul., 2

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: BORISOV, A.A.

Kaliningrad State University was founded in 1967. Previously, the city had been the home of the medieval university of Königsberg and of philosopher Immanuel Kant. The Faculty of History and Philology has at least four philological sections: (a) Russian Language, (b) Literary Studies, (c) French and German Philology, and (d) English Philology. In addition it has a Psycholinguistics Laboratory.

The university's Faculty of History and Philology is one of the most active in the Soviet Union in philological research. Faculty members publish extensively, attend numerous conferences, and maintain close contacts with other universities and academy institutes. Major subjects of research include the semantics of linguistic signs, grammar and lexicology of Romance and Germanic languages, fictional genres, and Nekrasov studies. In the latter field the faculty has organized two conferences and published several collections of articles; faculty members are cooperating with Pushkin House in Leningrad (LIT061) in preparing a 15-volume edition of Nekrasov's complete collected works. The collection of materials for a dictionary of the Pinezh dialect, spoken in the Kaliningrad area is another ongoing faculty project. In recent years several dissertations have been defended at this faculty, on various aspects of Russian, German and French linguistics. In the field of English literature, faculty members have examined the works of Ray Bradbury, Oscar Wilde, and other writers. Finally, faculty members conduct research on foreign language teaching methodology.

Kaliningrad State University publishes the serial Nauchnye trudy. In addition the Faculty of History and Philology has its own serial, Voprosy semantik. The university library contains 350,000 volumes.

Kazan'

LIT051 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii im. G. Ibragimova Kazanskogo filiala
AN SSSR
420111 Kazan' 111
ul. Lobachevskogo, 2/31
Telephone Number: 2-52-29
Agency: Kazan' Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MUKHARIAMOV, M.K.

Founded in 1939 as the Tatar Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History, this institute is the Soviet Union's chief center for studies of Tatar language, literature and folklore. Linguists at the institute study contemporary and historical problems of Tatar linguistics, Tatar dialects, Russian dialects spoken in the Tatar region, and problems of bilingualism and mutual linguistic influences among the peoples of the Volga region. Institute scholars have produced a Tatar dictionary, a Tatar dialectological dictionary (with explanations in Tatar and in Russian), and several bilingual dictionaries.

In the fields of literature and folklore, the institute publishes classic works of Tatar literature dating back to the thirteenth century as well as collections of Tatar songs and legends. Institute scholars study all periods of Tatar literature.

Also see discussion in HIS058.

LIT052 Kazan' State University

Kazanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.I. Ul'ianova (Lenina)
420000 Kazan' 8
ul. Lenina, 18
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: NUZHIN, M.T.

Kazan' State University, one of the oldest in the Soviet Union, opened in 1804. Throughout the nineteenth century the university was renowned as a center for philological studies, particularly in linguistics and in oriental studies. The "Kazan' school" of linguistics, headed by I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, pioneered historical and comparative linguistic research. An early center for Turkic, Persian and Arabic studies as well, the university is associated with such renowned scholars as O.M. Kovalevskii, V.P. Vasil'ev and Kh.D. Fren, who later became director of St. Petersburg's Asiatic Museum. Today the Faculty of History and Philology offers course specializations in Russian and Tatar languages and literatures and in journalism, in addition to history and scientific communism. Graduate, evening and correspondence programs are available.

Some recent themes of faculty research have concerned Russian dialects spoken on the territory of the Tatar ASSR, the creative method in Tatar literature and Russian romanticism. In connection with the latter topic faculty scholars have published a bibliography of Soviet studies of romanticism from 1956 to 1968. Since the 1970s the faculty has offered a course on the history of Russian literary criticism. Since 1821 faculty members have published articles in the university's serial Uchenye zapiski.

The university library contains 4,000,000 volumes.

Kemerovo

LIT053 Kemerovo State University

Kemerovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

650043 Kemerovo

Sovetskii prosp., 117

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Kemerovo State University was founded during the mid-1970s. The Philological Faculty offers course specialization in Russian language and literature while the university's Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specialization in English, German and French.

Kostroma

LIT054 Kostroma State Pedagogical Institute

Kostromoskoi gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. N.A. Nekrasova
156001 Kostroma
ul. Pervogo Maia, 14
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector: SINIAZHNIKOV, M.

Founded in 1949, the Kostroma State Pedagogical Institute offers courses in Russian, English, German and French. Staff members at the institute conduct research on Russian literature. In 1971 and 1977 the institute held conferences on the subject of Nekrasov. Institute scholars also participated in a 1976 conference on the teaching of realism in literature.

Krasnodar

LIT055 Kuban State University

Kubanskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
350751 Krasnodar kraevoi, GSP
ul. Karla Libknekhta, 149
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: NOVIKOV, K.A.

Kuban State University was founded in 1970 on the basis of a pedagogical institute which had existed since 1920. The university has served as host to an intensive Russian Summer Language Program for American students. Its Philological Faculty offers course specialization in Russian language and literature. Faculty members contribute to the university's serial publication, Nauchnye trudy. In addition, the university's Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specialization in English, German and French languages and literatures.

The university library contains 700,000 volumes.

Krasnoiarsk

LIT056 Krasnoiarsk State Pedagogical Institute

Krasnoiarskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
660617 Krasnoiarsk
ul. Lebedevoi, 79
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Founded in 1932, the Krasnoiarsk State Pedagogical Institute offers courses in Russian, English, German and French. The institute has held several scientific conferences and publishes the conference materials.

Kuibyshev

LIT057 Kuibyshev State Pedagogical Institute

Kuibyshevskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.V. Kuibysheva
443099 Kuibyshev oblastnoi, GSP-600
ul. M. Gor'kogo, 65/67
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kuibyshev State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1929 and offers course specialization in Russian, English, German and French. The institute also has the right to award graduate degrees. The institute has held conferences in philological subjects and is known to conduct research on the history of the Russian language.

LIT058 Kuibyshev State University

Kuibyshevskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

443086 Kuibyshev oblastnoi, 86

ul. Potapova, 64/163

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: MEDVEDEV, A.I.

The city of Kuibyshev, formerly Samara, had a university in the years 1917-1927. Kuibyshev State University was founded in 1969 on the premises of the former Samarskii university. The present day university's Philological Faculty offers graduate and undergraduate course specialization in Russian, English and German languages and literatures. In addition to a library, the university has a computer center.

Kyzyl

LIT059 Tuvin Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History

Tuvinskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii

pri Sovete Ministrov Tuvinskoi ASSR

Kyzyl (Tuvinskaia ASSR)

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Director:

The Tuvin Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature and History supports research on the Tuvin language and the history and culture of the Tuva people. The institute was established in 1954.

See ANT088 and HIS072.

Leningrad

LIT060 Institute of Linguistics--Leningrad Division

Institut iazykoznaniiia AN SSSR--Leningradskoe otделение
Leningrad
Universitetskaia nab., 5
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director:

History.--Petersburg was long Russia's pre-eminent linguistics research center and remained so after the upheavals of 1917. Nikolai Ia. Marr, a linguist of mixed Scottish and Georgian descent, was instrumental in the establishment of the first linguistics institute in the Academy of Sciences in 1921--the Iaphetidological Research Institute. This was the predecessor of today's Leningrad Division of the Institute of Linguistics. The Iaphetidological Research Institute--first renamed the Iaphetic Institute and later (1931) the Institute of Language and Thought--came to employ to many of the Soviet Union's leading linguistics scholars, among them Marr himself and his successor I.I. Meshchaninov.

Over the years the institute of Language and Thought absorbed the staffs of several other linguistic research establishments, among them the Dictionary Commission of the Academy of Sciences, the Russian Language Institute (absorbed in 1950 but later reestablished [LITXXX]), the Leningrad Scientific Linguistics Research Institute (formerly the Institute of Speech Culture), the Institute of Language and Letters of the Peoples of the USSR, the Commission for the Collection of Materials on the Ancient Russian Language, and the Russian Language Commission. As it added these and other groups of researchers, the Institute of Language and Thought constantly expanded its fields of study. Its Slavic and Russian linguistics research came to cover lexicography and lexicology, grammar, the history of the Russian literary language and linguistics geography; similar research categories applied to its studies of Romance, Germanic, Northern, Caucasian, and Georgian languages. Linguistic typology and the relation of syntax to thought development were also studied by institute scholars, who came to Leningrad for training all the union republics. With the death of N.Ia. Marr in 1934, the institute took his name. Marr's former student I.I. Meshchaninov succeeded him as director, serving until 1950.

The Marr theory of linguistic development claimed to be the most compatible with Marxist ideology, holding that all the human languages progressed through similar stages in a converging pattern; the stage of development of a particular language was seen as a function of the socio-economic conditions in which the language was evolving. Thus to the Marrists those languages which developed under capitalism were more advanced than those (such as Russian) which developed under feudal conditions. Proponents of this theory dominated Soviet linguistics research until the post-World War II period, when strong opposition arose from a group of scholars and social planners which sought to promote the use of Russian as a means of communication throughout the Soviet Union. Led by the late V.V. Vinogradov, this group mounted a public

assault on Marr's theory. Thanks largely to Stalin's intervention, Marr was posthumously discredited; in 1951 the Institute of Language and Thought was dismantled, with most of its functions transferred to a new Institute of Linguistics in Moscow. What remained of the old institute in Leningrad became the Leningrad Division of the new Moscow establishment. Since then the Leningrad Division has carved out several research areas in which its expertise is unrivaled, even by its more powerful parent institution.

Organization and Staff.--Among the sectors of the Leningrad Division of the Institute of Linguistics are: (a) Paleoasiatic and Samoed Languages, (b) Altaic (including Tungus and Turkic) Languages, (c) Indo-European Languages, and (d) the Dictionary Sector of the Russian Language Institute. This latter Sector includes a Russian Folk Accents Group and an Eighteenth Century Group. In addition the institute has a group for study of the structure and typology of languages and a Caucasian Studies Group.

Some Known Research Areas.--The Altaic Studies Sector of the Leningrad Division of the Institute of Linguistics, which includes a group for Tungus and Turkic studies, has become one of the institute's most active research units. In the early 1960s the sector's Turkic/Tungus group began comparative/historical Turkic studies in phonetics, grammar and lexicology. Since 1969, when it organized the first all-union conference of Altaic scholars, the group has produced several major works. Its three-volume Problems of the Commonality of Altaic Languages (1971) contains the materials of the 1969 conference, and, since that time, the group has published several other volumes, including Sketches on the Comparative Lexicology of Altaic Languages and Sketches on the Historical Morphology of Altaic Languages.

Caucasian studies also represents a major research area of the Leningrad Division. Its scholars study the Abkhaz, Lak, Georgian, Avar, and Adygei languages. The Paleoasiatic and Samoed Languages Sector is preparing a work entitled Sentence Structure in Paleoasiatic and Samoed Languages.

The institute's Dictionaries Sector recently published a Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century Russian; in 1972 its Russian folk group instituted a continuing seminar on the language of folklore. Since 1968 the sector has provided a telephone information service for the public, answering telephone queries on matters of spelling, punctuation, style, pronunciation and so on. In the area of structural linguistics, the institute recently hosted a conference on structuraltypological methods for studying the syntax of languages with different systems.

The Leningrad Division publishes the series Lingvisticheskie issledovaniia.

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LIT061 Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkin House)

Institute russkoi literatury (Pushkinskii Dom) AN SSSR
199164 Leningrad V-164
nab. Makarova, 4
Telephone Number: 18-19-01
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BUSHMIN, A.S.

History.-- In the seven decades since its founding as a privately supported memorial to Russia's great classical poet, the Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkin House) has grown to become the Soviet Union's leading research center and manuscript repository for the study of Russian literature. Its organizational roots lie in the creation in 1898 of an Academy of Sciences' Commission to Organize the 100th Anniversary Celebration of the Birthday of the Great Russian Poet A.S. Pushkin, leading to an anniversary exhibit of Pushkin materials the following year. In 1905 the same commission, decided to establish a center for Pushkin studies, which would include a museum, library and manuscript repository. The new center was to have its own building, complete with a monument to Pushkin out front. Though the government approved the commission's plan in 1907, funds were not forthcoming; chief organizers B. L. Modzalevskii and N.A. Kotliarevskii began soliciting private subscriptions to support their project. This was to become a pattern for the future development of Pushkin House: both the institute itself and many of its major undertakings have had ad hoc beginnings, gaining bureaucratic support only after activities were in progress.

Pushkin House made its first bibliographic acquisition in 1906, obtaining the personal library of A.S. Pushkin from the poet's grandson, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Pushkin. Manuscript collecting began shortly thereafter in 1908, when the newly formed Manuscript Department commenced acquisition of letters and original manuscripts of ancient and modern writers, scholars, and other prominent political, social and cultural figures, both Russian and foreign. Though the Academy of Sciences now began to provide some limited funds for Pushkin House purchases, of necessity many of the new acquisitions remained bequests. Even so, by 1914 the collection had swelled to 200,000 items. Storage proved to be a problem, for the institute still had no building, despite a 1910 Academy of Arts contest for design of the structure. Only in 1927 was Pushkin House offered the use of the old Customs House, an 1832 neo-classic edifice on the former Tuchkov Quay near the tip of Vasilevskii Island--its present home. This was particularly fitting, since Pushkin himself had once held a sinecure in this very building during his days as a civil servant.

N.A. Kotliarevskii (1863-1925), a specialist in Russian literature of the nineteenth century, was the first director of Pushkin House. In 1918, during his tenure, the new Academy of Sciences admitted Pushkin House to its rolls, at the same time designating it the official state repository for all materials pertaining to Russian literature. This new status brought increased funding which, along with the nationalization of private collections, triggered an enormous influx of documents: writers' and publishers' archives, memorial objects, publications, libraries and card files of well known scholars, writers and bibliographers, and even entire museums came into the institute's possession. In Pushkin House research, the emphasis shifted from mere data-gathering to more descriptive and evaluative literary scholarship. This trend was to continue well into the 1930s. Another sign of the times was the dominance of the field of literary studies by the group now referred to by Soviet scholars as "vulgar sociologists." These enthusiasts succeeded, among other things, in forcing a halt to virtually all research in the field of ancient literature, rejecting it as tserkovshchina (excessive interest in the church). Only two small bibliographic commissions were permitted to continue work on ancient texts.

After the death in 1925 of director Kotliarevskii, Academician P.N. Sakulin took over, serving until the major academy reorganization of 1929-1930. At this time Pushkin House was renamed the Institute of Modern Russian Literature, and Academician A.V. Lunacharskii became its new director. During Lunacharskii's three-year tenure the institute established its first graduate studies program.

From 1932 to 1934 Pushkin House was known as the Institute of Russian Literature. Honored Academician A.M. Gor'kii, succeeding Lunacharskii as director, took an active part along with A.N. Tolstoi in determining what were to be the major scholarly activities of the institute. Whereas previous studies had been limited to Russian classical literature, Soviet literature now became a major interest. Gor'kii donated his personal archive to the institute, which gave impetus to a series of studies devoted to the founder of socialist realism. This laid the basis for what was to become, in 1938, the institute's Soviet Literature Sector.

In 1933, during Gor'kii's tenure, an Ancient Russian Literature sector was organized under the leadership of the institute's deputy director A.S. Orlov. The sector took over the work of the old Academy Commission for the Compilation of an Annotated Bibliography of Ancient Russian Literature; later, after the death of N.K. Nikol'skii in 1936, it absorbed the Commission for the Editing and Publication of Ancient Russian Texts. A strong emphasis on historical analysis in accordance with party ideology had made ancient literature once again an acceptable subject for study--this time, however, with a noticeable focus on class-related considerations and publicist writings of the period.

Another addition to the institute's activities during the mid-1930s was the emergence, at the initiative of G.A. Gor'kovskii, of an Eighteenth Century group. Pushkin studies, always a primary activity, received new impetus in 1936 with the creation of a Pushkin Commission charged with preparations for the 100-year commemoration of the poet's death.

Corresponding member of the Academy P.T. Lebedev-Polianski succeeded Maxim Gor'kii as institute director, serving until World War II. During his tenure Pushkin House was renamed once again, becoming the Institute of Literature, which it was to remain until 1949. In 1939 the institute added another entire research section, its Sector of Poetic Folk Literature, which had begun operating in 1931 at the old Institute for the Study of the Peoples of the USSR, later moving to the Institute of Anthropology and Ethnography. The sector brought its rich folklore collection, greatly enhancing the Pushkin House holdings.

As was the case with many Leningrad institutions, Pushkin House was largely dispersed during World War II; much of its staff and some of its collections were evacuated to Novosibirsk. During the war V.A. Manuilov served as acting director. Many staff members went into propaganda work while others toured the front, gathering literary materials engendered by the war itself. Following the war, political pressures at the institute led to shifts toward a more historical approach to research in several fields. Accompanied by thoroughgoing personnel changes, this unstable situation continued until Stalin's death in 1953, when conditions eased. At all events, the immediate post-war period saw the institute's manuscript collections expand significantly as the result of a 1948 government decree stipulating that all Pushkin manuscripts be surrendered to Pushkin House. In 1949, the institute assumed its present name: the Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkin House) of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Under the direction of V.G. Bazanov until 1975, Pushkin House again became an important center for the study of Russian literature, and emerged as a locus of comparatively lively discussions of cultural and philosophical matters connected with it.

Organization and Staff.--In 1974 the Institute of Russian Literature had the following research sectors: (a) Ancient Russian Literature (eleventh to seventeenth centuries), (b) Modern Russian Literature (eighteenth century-1917)--with special semi-independent groups focusing on the eighteenth century and on Pushkin, (c) Soviet Literature, (d) Poetic Folk Literature, (e) Interrelationship of Russian and Foreign Literatures, and (f) Theoretical Studies.

There is also a Textological Group, which prepares texts for the academy editions of Russian writers' collected works. In addition, the institute has three research support departments: (a) the Manuscript Department, (b) the Literary Museum, and (c) the Library.

Some Known Research Areas.--Working closely with its younger Moscow counterpart, the A.M. Gor'kii Institute of World Literature (LIT010), Pushkin House is a main organizing force behind the publication of major Academy studies on Russian literary history, editions of collected works of Russian writers, and monographs covering the entire range of Russian literature and related topics. Literary critics and teachers of Russian literature consult regularly with Pushkin House staff for the formulation of policy, and on matters of curriculum and teaching methodology. The institute is a major center for the training of experts in Russian literature, maintaining a vigorous graduate studies program. Its museum trains guides for the Russian republic's literary museums. Pushkin House scholars organize collecting expeditions to various regions of the country, adding examples of oral and written literature, ancient and modern, to the institute's considerable collection. Almost every major scholarly conference held in the USSR in the field of Russian literature includes participants from Pushkin House; indeed, many of these conferences are sponsored by the institute itself. Over the years the Institute of Russian Literature has supervised the publication of several enormous collective research works, involving the cooperation of scholars inside and outside the institute. Among these are: a 10-volume history of Russian literature, and histories of the Russian novel, of Russian poetry, of Russian belles-lettres and of Lenin's legacy to the study of literature. In process as of 1974 were a new four-volume history of Russian literature; Pushkin and Lermontov encyclopedias; the collected works of Nekrasov; a study of the relationship of Russian literature to folklore; and the study mentioned earlier, on the national characteristics of Russian literature. A multi-volume compendium of Russian folklore is also in process.

The chief publication of Pushkin House since 1958 has been its quarterly, Russkaia literatura. An index to this journal is now available. In addition several groups within the institute have their own independent functions and publish their own periodicals. The Ancient Literature Sector is charged with the collection and study of Russian and foreign manuscripts, books and museum objects of the eleventh to seventeenth centuries; the publication of studies and of the materials themselves and the conduct of scientific/popular activities, i.e., public lectures, courses, exhibitions, and the publication of books and brochures. Its serial Trudy has been published since 1934.

The institute's Eighteenth Century Group is the central coordinating body for the study of eighteenth-century literature in the Soviet Union. Its journal, Literatura XVIII veka, is highly regarded. The Pushkin Studies coordinates Pushkin research throughout the country. It supervises the collection and study of materials pertaining to Pushkin's life, his works and his contemporaries. Since the 1949 150-year Pushkin Jubilee, the group has held annual Pushkin Conferences, which are attended by Pushkinists from the world over. The group publishes the journal Pushkin: Materialy i issledovaniia.

The Soviet Literature Sector began its activities in the 1930's with the publication of a number of studies and bibliographic works pertaining to A.M. Gor'kii. It has since expanded its area of study to cover most well-known Soviet writers and poets. Major collective works of the sector include histories of the Russian Soviet novel, short story and novella; a history of Russian Soviet poetry is planned. The sector has published Voprosy sovetskoi literatury since 1953.

The Sector of Poetic Folk Literature collects folk materials in the field; it also brings folk singers and storytellers to Leningrad for recording sessions. The sector's publications of these materials are extensive. During World War II sector scholars gathered a great deal of folk material pertaining to the war itself. The sector publishes the serial Russkoi fol'klor. A final periodical of Pushkin House is the Manuscript Department's annual, Ezhegodnik Rukopisnogo otдела, which contains descriptions and studies of the department's holdings.

Research Facilities.--As a result of its position as the official state repository for materials pertaining to Russian literature, Pushkin House offers unique opportunities for visiting scholars. Its various reading rooms and collections have sometimes been made available to visitors, and at the request of sponsoring institutions some bibliographic and photo-duplication service may be offered as well. The institute's Literary Museum, which is set up to aid scholars, is the greatest single repository in the USSR of iconographic, memorial and historical items from the daily life of Russian writers of the eighteenth to twentieth centuries, with 160,000 memorial objects, portraits and pictures. Permanent displays feature the lives and work of Lermontov, Gogol', Turgenev, Goncharov, Dostoevskii, Tolstoi, Blok, Esenin, Gor'kii, Radishchev, Maiakovskii and Sholokhov. In addition there are several Pushkin museums in the Leningrad area with materials to supplement literary research.

The Pushkin House library has several divisions, which serve the institute's various sectors. The library's most outstanding feature may be its thematic card catalogues, which offer up-to-date bibliographical information not only about Russian writers, but about other figures connected with them, including articles and references to articles (in letters, etc.). Since 1934 the library has also maintained a card catalogue of journal articles, with extensive clippings.

The strongest section of the library is its Pushkin Room (Pushkinskii kabinet), founded in 1934 to facilitate Pushkin studies. Pushkin's own library of 1522 titles (3700 volumes, many with the poet's markings) is housed here, along with all the other Pushkin holdings of the institute: rare items, foreign publications, newspaper clippings and special card catalogues, of which there are nine:

1. General alphabetical. Works by and about Pushkin, from 1814 to the present; includes items in other collections, as well as information on people and themes associated with Pushkin.
2. Soviet Pushkiniana 1918-1936, 1937-1949, by year. This catalogue has now been supplemented by the yearly Pushkin House publication, Pushkin. Materialy i issledovaniia.
3. Translations of Pushkin. In two parts: by the Russian title of the work translated, and in the alphabets of the languages of the translations.
4. Translators of Pushkin.
5. Foreign and non-Russian Soviet literature on Pushkin.
6. Illustrations to Pushkin's works.
7. Facsimiles of Pushkin manuscripts.
8. Albums of newspaper clippings.
9. Notes on Pushkin texts; by work and by author.

The chief task of the Pushkin Room staff is to keep these catalogues up to date. The staff also answers queries pertaining to Pushkin.

The library also maintains particularly strong holdings concerning ancient literature. It includes a manuscript repository, founded in 1949 by V.I. Malyshev, which now holds over 7,000 items, some of them unique. These form only a small part of the library's 500,000 manuscript holdings, with several million pages of manuscript text covering, in addition to literary subjects, such topics as Russian military history, social and revolutionary history, the Polish independence movement, urban history, institutional history, and the Tsarist censor. Other important holdings in the manuscript collection pertain to Krylov, Lermontov, Ryleev, Nekrasov, Dostoevskii, Voltaire, Goethe, Byron and Balzac. The Manuscript Department has its own reading room, with extensive bibliographic and reference materials, including indexes, encyclopedias, dictionaries, guides, calendars, and libraries' and publishers' catalogues.

The Pushkin House folklore collection is the largest in the Soviet Union with 14,000 volumes of Soviet and foreign folklore. Its archive of recorded materials (fonogramm-arkhiv) is equipped with a sound reproduction laboratory. The archive contains some foreign materials, but is dominated by Russian recordings numbering over 30,000. Folk manuscripts number over 200,000; an extensive collection of photographs supplements these holdings.

In addition, the Folklore Information Room maintains a file of news clippings pertaining to folklore along with its card catalogues covering Russian folk songs (60,000 cards), folklore in Soviet literature, and dissertations on folklore.

Western scholars have reported that Pushkin House card catalogues and other research facilities are made available to visiting researchers selectively, on an individual basis. For additional information on Pushkin House, see Patricia Grimsted's Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad, pp. 216-223.

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LIT062 Leningrad (Herzen) State Pedagogical Institute

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pedagogicheskii institut im. A.I. Gertsena
191186 Leningrad, D-186
nab. reki Moiki, 48
Telephone Number: 214-84-52
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector: BOBORYKIN, A.

Founded in 1918 at the initiative of A.V. Lunacharskii and A.M. Gor'kii as the Third Petrograd Pedagogical Institute, Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute occupies the eighteenth-century Razumovskii Palace on Leningrad's picturesque Moika Embankment. In 1922 the institute expanded to absorb the First and Second Petrograd Pedagogical Institutes.

Philological studies at the institute center on the Far Norther Peoples Division and the Faculties of Russian Language and Literature and Foreign Languages. The institute offers graduate, correspondence and evening programs.

Along with the Leningrad Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Linguistics (LIT005), the Herzen Institute is one of the two major centers in the Soviet Union for the study of the peoples of the Far North. Prior to World War II institute scholars created alphabets and textbooks for the Even, Nanai, Chukot, Eskimo, Nenets and other previously unwritten languages of Soviet northern peoples. A major subject of study at the institute today is the Samoed languages.

In the field of Russian philology, institute scholars have examined the works of N.A. Nekrasov, L.N. Tolstoi, and V.A. Sleptsov. Other institute studies have considered the literary language of the Kievan period, folk songs and tales on the theme of Stenka Razin, perceptions of lyric poetry, and Russian translations of great foreign poets. George Bernard Shaw and William Shakespeare have both been the subjects of institute dissertations. The institute also sponsors a regular series of conferences known as Herzen Readings and publishes summaries of their proceedings.

Since 1935 the Herzen Institute has published the serial Uchenye zapiski. In addition the Foreign Literature Section has its own series of Sborniki, which accepts contributions from authors at other institutions.

The institute library contains 1,700,000 volumes.

Leningradskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova
199164 Leningrad V-164
Universitetskaia nab., 7/9
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ALESKOVSKII, V.B.

History.--The Philology Faculty is one of Leningrad University's three oldest. Located from its inception on the University Embankment of Vasilevskii Island overlooking the Neva, it opened its doors as part of a Historico-Philological Faculty in 1819, when the Central Pedagogical Institute (founded 1804) was reorganized to become St. Petersburg University. In 1835, a new charter for all Russia's universities established a uniform three-faculty structure (law, philosophy and medicine). Historical and philological studies became a part of the Philosophy Faculty until 1850, when they again emerged as separate units. As of 1863 the faculty had six philological sections: Greek Philology; Roman Philology; Comparative Grammar of Indo-European Languages; History of Russian Language and Literature; Slavic Philology; and History of Literature.

In 1918 the People's Commissariat of Education decreed that the humanities faculties of all Russian universities be combined into Faculties of Social Sciences, charged with spreading the "development of ideas of scientific socialism and a materialist worldview in all the social sciences." At Petrograd University, linguist N.Ia. Marr, former head of Oriental Studies, took over the new Social Science Faculty, of which History and Philology comprised one of six divisions. By 1921 it was clear that the formation of the Social Science Faculties had not accomplished its goal; the universities' programs had continued more or less unchanged. Lenin ordered a reorganization of the Social Science faculties; by 1924 the Petrograd Faculty had closed, with only its Historico-Philological division surviving intact, renamed the Faculty of Language and Material Culture.

By 1927 the new faculty had seven divisions: Slavic, history, oriental, romano-germanic, ancient world, history of material culture, and Baltic-Finno-Ugric. Some of these were the nation's only training centers in their subjects. The faculty attracted the best of Leningrad's humanities scholars of the time; of its staff of 120, 43 were full professors. During these years a separate research institute at the university conducted philological research. Beginning in 1927 the institute selected certain students for research work and graduate studies. It supervised special clubs to attract students to research. Throughout the 1920s literary studies began to encompass contemporary writers, whereas previously they had ended at the middle of the nineteenth century.

Beginning in 1929, the university's philological studies program underwent almost yearly reorganizations, changing from a faculty, to an institute, to a "personnel training sector," then back to a faculty again. By the mid-1930s the Philological Faculty had essentially taken on the organizational structure it retains today.

The postwar period was a time of rebuilding. In 1950 the university's scientific research institutes were abolished; the Philology Faculty took over all philological research, which at that time included contemporary Russian phonetics and grammar; comparative Slavic grammars; lexicology and phraseology; dialect studies; syntax; the development of various national literary languages; and the history of Russian and Soviet literature.

In 1962 the faculty's Journalism Division split off to become a separate faculty. Also during the 1960s, the faculty acquired a Section of Mathematical Linguistics to train specialists and conduct research in applied linguistics. During this period the Soviet Union's increased foreign contacts led to a demand for large numbers of language specialists; the Philology Faculty began at that time to expand its teaching capability, its primary function in recent years.

Organization and Staff.--In 1969 the Philological Faculty, which employed over 400 full-time and part-time instructors, was comprised of 18 sections: (a) Russian Language; (b) Russian Literature; (c) Soviet Literature; (d) English Philology; (e) German Philology; (f) Romance Philology; (g) Scandinavian Philology; (h) History of Foreign Literatures; (i) Slavic Philology; (j) Finno-Ugric Philology; (k) Classic Philology; (l) Mathematical and Applied Linguistics; (m) General Linguistics; (n) Phonetics and Foreign Language Teaching Methodology; (o) Russian for Foreign Students; (p) General English; (q) General German; and (r) General French. The last four sections provide instruction in their respective languages for students of other faculties who do not intend to specialize in these languages. In addition to its 18 sections the faculty had a lingua-phonetic laboratory, an experimental phonetics laboratory and a special intersectional Dictionary Office.

In addition to the university's Philology Faculty, Leningrad State University operates a major Oriental Faculty which, in 1969, operated such philological sections as: (a) African Studies, including Amharic, Bantu and Western African languages; (b) Arab Philology, with Semitology and Arab Studies Divisions; (c) Indian Philology, including Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, and Sanskrit; (d) Iranian Philology, including Persian, Tadzhik, Afghan, Kurdish, Osetin, Pamir languages, ancient and medieval Iranian languages; (e) Sinic Philology, with Chinese, Korean, Tagal, Tibetan, Burmese, Vietnamese, Thai, Indonesian, and Khmer; (f) Mongolian Philology, including Buriat, Mongolian and Kalmyk; (g) Turkic Philology, including Turkish and Turkic languages of the U.S.S.R. (h) Japanese Philology; In addition the faculty has three sections for historical area studies. For further discussion of the activities of this faculty see the International Studies Section in Volume I.

Some Known Research Areas.--The Philology Faculty considers teaching its primary obligation; much of the research it does conduct is geared to the needs of the 2200 students it is currently training as teachers, researchers, librarians, tour guides and translators. As part of their training, students participate in large research projects conducted by their professors. Linguistics research includes such subjects as the language of folklore, the origin and development of national languages, lexicology and lexicography, general and comparative grammar and stylistics. Over the past ten years the faculty has undertaken a major project: the systematic collection of materials for a dictionary of northern Russian dialects and accents, covering an area that extends from the northern Novgorod region north to the White Sea and east to the Pechora River lowlands. Teams of scholars and students from various research institutes and teacher training schools in this territory are being supervised in this work by faculty members. Such efforts require numerous expeditions and the compilation of extensive card catalogues.

Faculty research in the field of literature in recent years has sought to utilize the resources of its diverse departments by emphasizing comparative/historical studies of literary genres in Soviet and European literatures.

The Philology Faculty maintains a quasi-supervisory relationship with philology departments at several other universities and teacher training schools. It assists these institutions in their educational activities and supervises or coordinates their research in philological subjects. Since 1971 the faculty has held yearly conferences of philologists. Recent themes have concerned Finno-Ugric philology and automated systems languages. The faculty also enters independent contractual relationships for computer language research and for the training of language specialists for institutions and enterprises that deal with foreigners. It is seeking to expand its training facilities for this latter purpose, and is actively seeking more contracts of this kind. Faculty members also contribute regularly to the history and philology series of Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, the university's journal since 1946.

Research Facilities.--The university library of over 4,000,000 volumes is supplemented by the faculty's own library those of various sections, with books pertaining to their subjects. For students of northern Russian speech, the card catalogues on Pskov accents, Pechora lowlands accents, and Karelian dialects (800,000 cards) may be of particular value. The laboratory of experimental phonetics and the linguaphone library are an additional research tool.

The archival resources of Leningrad University, some of which pertain to philology, are described in Patricia Grimsted's Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the U.S.S.R.: Moscow and Leningrad.

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Magnitogorsk

LIT064 Magnitogorsk State Pedagogical Institute

Magnitogorskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
455025 Magnitogorsk
ul. Pravdy, 79
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Founded in 1938, the Magnitogorsk State Pedagogical Institute offers courses in Russian, English, German and French. Institute scholars have published articles on the teaching of literary criticism at the university level.

Maikop

LIT065 Adygei State Pedagogical Institute

Adygeiskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
352747 Maikop (Krasnodarskii krai)
Pervomaiskaia ul., 208
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Founded in 1952, the Adygei State Pedagogical Institute offers courses in Adygei, Russian, English, German and French languages and literatures. Institute scholars conduct research on Caucasian languages.

Makhachkala

LIT066 Dagestan State Pedagogical Institute

Dagestanskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
367025 Makhachkala
ul. 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, 57
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Dagestan State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in Russian, English, German and French languages and literatures.

LIT067 Dagestan State University

Dagestanskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. V.I. Lenina
367604 Makhachkala
Sovetskaia ul., 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ABILOV, A.A.

Dagestan State University was founded in 1957. Its Philological Faculty offers course specialization in Russian, Avar, Dargin, Lezgin, and Kumyk languages and literatures. Faculty members, who also serve on the staff of the university's Scientific Research Institute of Dagestan Folklore and Literature, conduct research on Caucasian studies. In addition, the university's Faculty of Foreign Languages at Dagestan State University offers course specialization in English, German and French languages and literatures. Since 1958 the university has published thematic volumes of Nauchnye trudy. In addition to a library of 500,000 volumes, the university has a computer laboratory.

LIT068 Institute of History, Language and Literature

Ordena "Znak pocheta" Institut istorii, iazyka i literatury im. G. Tsadasy
Dagestanskogo filiala AN SSSR
367003 Makhachkala 3 (Dagestanskaia ASSR)
ul. 26-ti Bakinskikh komissarov, 75
Telephone Number: 2-84-47
Agency: Dagestan Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: GAMZATOV, G.G.

The Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Dagestan Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences is one of nine research establishments within the Academy engaged in Turkic studies. The Academy's Literature and Language Division plays an active role in planning research for the institute, whose philological studies examine the languages and literatures of the many ethnic groups that inhabit Dagestan, including the Avar, Dargin, Lak, Lezgin, Tabasaran, Kumyk, Adygei, Abazin, Kabardino-Cherkess, Karachaevo-Balkar, Ingush, Nogai, Osetin and Chechen peoples. Recently the institute published a 2-volume history of Dagestani Soviet literature. Recent institute articles have examined the comparative-historical lexicology of the languages of Dagestan and the mutual influences among the Russian, Avar, Dargin and Lak written and oral literatures.

Also see discussion in ANT106 and HIS083.

Nal'chik

LIT069 Kabardino-Balkar State University

Kabardino-Balkarskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
360004 Nal'chik
ul. Chernyshevskogo, 173
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KEREOFV, K.N.

Kabardino-Balkar State University was founded in 1957 on the basis of a pedagogical institute originally based in Piatigorsk but then moved to Nal'chik. As of 1967 the Faculty of History and Philology had the following sections: (a) Kabardin Language and Literature; (b) Balkar Language and Literature; (c) Russian Language; (d) Russian and Foreign Literatures; (e) English Language; (f) German Language. By 1977 the faculty was offering specialization in French, in addition to the above languages. The Faculty of History and Philology is most active in research in the area of Caucasian studies. Its most highly qualified specialists staff the Kabardin and Balkar sections, each of which has a separate research office. Faculty members have prepared their own courses and textbooks in both of these fields, and have conducted original research on Kabardin and Karachaevo-Balkar languages and folklore. Many of their articles are published in the university's Uchenye zapiski.

The Kabardino-Balkar State University has been host to foreign students, notably from Syria and Jordan. The university library of 500,000 volumes has special card catalogues for journal and newspaper articles, bibliographical works, works by university scholars, and Caucasian languages. In addition it has an index to the Uchenye zapiski of the Kabardino-Balkar Scientific Research Institute.

LIT070 Kabardino-Balkar Scientific Research Institute

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut pri Sovete Ministrov Kabardino-Balkarskoi ASSR
Nal'chik (Kabardino-Balkarskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kabardion-Balkarsk ASSR Council of Ministers
Director: KEREFOV, K.N.

Scholars at this institute conduct research in Caucasian linguistics. The institute publishes the serial Uchenye zapiski.

Also see ANT109 and HIS085.

Novokuznetsk

LIT071 Novokuznetsk State Pedagogical Institute

Novokuznetskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
654027 Novokuznetsk (Kemerovskaia obl.)
Pionerskii prosp., 7
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Novokuznetsk State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1944 and offers course specializations in Russian, English, German and French. In 1974 the institute was host to a conference on literature.

Novosibirsk

LIT072 Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy

Institut istorii, filologii i filosofii SO AN SSSR
630090 Novosibirsk 90
prosp. Nauki, 17
Telephone Number: 65-05-37
Agency: Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: OKLADNIKOV, A.P.

The Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy is a major center for interdisciplinary studies of the Siberian peoples. Director Okladnikov is the dean of Soviet Siberian scholars and heads the Commission on Oriental Studies, the Scientific Council on the History of Siberia, the Joint Scientific Council on the Historical, Philological and Philosophical Sciences, and a department of the Archaeological Commission. The institute maintains close ties with colleagues in Leningrad, especially director Sergeev of the Leningrad State Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography

This institute is one of nine research establishments in the Academy of Sciences which supports Turkic studies. Its scholars have examined Yakut linguistics and the phonetics of the Enets and Ngasanan languages. Recently the institute coordinated a large sociological survey of knowledge of languages among various Soviet peoples. Since 1963 institute scholars have contributed to the Social Science Series of the journal Izvestiia SO AN SSSR.

Among the institute's research facilities are an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory and a collection of ancient books and other ancient literary materials in the newly created Ancient Manuscripts Department, which ranks third in the nation after Moscow and Leningrad. The institute also maintains a graduate studies program.

Also see ANT113 and HIS088.

LIT073 Novosibirsk State University

Novosibirskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
330090 Novosibirsk
ul. Pirogova, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KOPTIUG, V.A.

Novosibirsk State University was founded in 1959 as a part of the new Novosibirsk Scientific Center, many of whose scholars teach at the university and involve university students directly in their research. The Humanities Faculty was founded slightly later, in 1962, at the initiative of A.P. Okladnikov, A.G. Aganbegian and others.

The General Linguistics Section is the center for philological studies at the faculty, which offers undergraduate specialization in Russian language and literature. The section, however, is itself divided into subsections. One of these offers courses in English, German, and French for economics and humanities students; it also offers courses in some Siberian languages (Sel'kup, Ket, Nanai) and in Latin and Greek. Another section devotes itself to literary studies.

As of 1970 several major projects were in progress at the Humanities Faculty: Russian-English and German-Russian dictionaries of economic terminology; German and English archaeological dictionaries; a Russian-Sel'kup dictionary; and a Sel'kup grammar. In addition, scholars attached to the Academy of Sciences' Siberian Division have continued their work on Academy of Sciences projects they had begun elsewhere, contributing to the 17-volume Slovar' sovremennogo russkogo iazyka and a Frazeologicheskii slovar'. They also published textbooks on Russian lexicology, phraseology, and word-formation. Other faculty scholars prepared several textbooks for the teaching of foreign languages.

Faculty research and course offerings already cover a wide range of fields. In addition to the Siberian languages already mentioned, members of the General Linguistics Section also offer courses in Tungus-Manchurian languages and in Yakut. Individual research topics include comparative Indo-European linguistics; German dialectology; French lexicography; English syntax and lexicology; unwritten Samoyed languages of Siberia (Sel'kup, Ket); and Altaic linguistics.

In the field of literature, the faculty profits greatly from its yearly student expeditions, which have brought it a rich collection of ancient Russian manuscripts and books, as well as considerable folk materials. As of 1970 faculty members were at work on a two-volume History of the Russian Literature of Siberia, being prepared in cooperation with the Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy of the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Humanities Faculty publishes faculty articles in its serial, Voprosy iazyka i literatury.

In addition to a library of 370,000 volumes, Novosibirsk State University has a computer center.

Omsk

LIT074 Omsk State University

Omskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

Omsk 77

prosp. Mira, 55a

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Omsk State University was founded in 1974. The university's Humanities Faculty has sections of Russian language and Russian and Soviet literature.

Orel

LIT075 Orel State Pedagogical Institute

Orlovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

302015 Orel

Komsomol'skaia ul., 95

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Orel State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1931 and offers course specialization in Russian, English, German and French. Institute scholars regularly participate in scholarly conferences held at the Turgenev Museum in Orel and publish in the institute's Uchenye zapiski.

Ordzhonikidze

LIT076 North Ossetian State University

Severo-Osetinskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. K.L. Khetagurova
362000 Ordzhonikidze
ul. Vatutina, 46
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: GALAZOV, A. Kh.

North Ossetian State University was founded in 1969 on the basis of a pedagogical institute that had existed since 1920. The Philological Faculty offers course specialization in Osetin and Russian languages and literatures while the Faculty of Foreign Languages of North Ossetian State University offers course specialization in English, German and French languages and literatures. In 1977 North Ossetian State University was host to an all-union conference on Caucasian onomastics, sponsored jointly by the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences (ANT004).

Orsk

LIT077 Orsk State Pedagogical Institute

Orskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. T.G. Shevchenko
462403 Orsk (Orenburgskaia obl.)
prosp. Mira, 13
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Founded in 1952, the Orsk State Pedagogical Institute offers course specializations in Russian, English, French and German. Jointly with Perm' State Pedagogical Institute (see LIT078), the institute publishes a philological series as part of its Uchenye zapiski.

Perm'

LIT078 Perm' State Pedagogical Institute

Permskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
6146 Perm' GSP-372
ul. Karla Marksa, 24
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Perm' State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1921 and offers course specialization in Russian and Komi-Perm' languages and literatures., as well as English, German and French. In 1972, jointly with Orsk State Pedagogical Institute (LIT077), the institute published a philological issue of its Uchenye zapiski.

LIT079 Perm' State University

Permskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo
614022 Perm'
ul. Bukireva, 15
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ZHIVOPISTSEV, V.P.

Perm' State University was founded in 1916 as a division of Petrograd University. At that time it had a faculty of history and philology. Since 1917 it has been an independent university, except for a brief period in the early 1930's when it was broken up into a series of pedagogical institutes.

The Philological Faculty offers course specializations in Russian, English, German and French languages and literatures. In 1970 the faculty was host to the Ninth Zonal Conference of Ural linguists, which was devoted to problems of lexicology and lexicography. Faculty members regularly attend conferences of university philology teachers. Since 1929 they have contributed to the university's serial Uchenye zapiski. They have also published monographs on Soviet literature.

The library of Perm' State University contains 1,000,000 volumes.

Petrozavodsk

LIT080 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR
185610 Petrozavodsk
Pushkinskaia ul., 11
Telephone Number: 7-44-96
Agency: Karelian Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: VLASOVA, M.N.

Philologists at this institute study the languages, literatures and folklore of Karelia. The Coordinating Council on Karelian History and Culture supervises the selection of research topics, as does the Literature and Language Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Recent institute publications have examined the history of Soviet Karelian literature, the history of Finnish literature, the Saam language, and various aspects of Karelian folklore. In 1974 the institute, in cooperation with the Academy's Institute of Linguistics, hosted a conference on Finno-Ugric themes.

LIT081 Petrozavodsk State University

Petrozavodskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. O.V. Kuusinena
185018 Petrozavodsk
prosp. Lenina, 33
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: STEFANIKIN, V.V.

Petrozavodsk State University opened in 1940 as the Karelo-Finnish State University, formed on the basis of the Karelian Pedagogical Institute. The Faculty of History and Philology dates from that time. Shortly after its founding the university was forced to evacuate to Syktyvkar in the Komi ASSR. There, under the leadership of V.G. Bazanov faculty philologists carried on their research, collecting folklore and dialect samples in the northern regions of the Komi republic and the lower Pechora basin, holding conferences, and publishing, among other things, a Finnish language textbook, a dictionary of the Vepp language, and works on Komi phonetics and grammar.

Returning from exile in 1944, the university worked in makeshift quarters until its destroyed buildings could be replaced. In 1950 it began publication of its Uchenye zapiski, including some volumes on philological subjects.

As of 1965 the Faculty of History and Philology had sections of literature; Finnish language and literature; and Russian language. It offered graduate programs both on site and by correspondence.

The chief subject of current faculty research is the history of Karelian literature, which faculty members study in cooperation with colleagues at the Institute of Language, Literature and History of the Karelian Branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (LIT080). Faculty members also work on joint projects and exchange lecturers with the Philological Faculty of Leningrad State University (LIT063).

The Foreign Languages Section of Petrozavodsk State University functions independently of any faculty, offering course specialization in German, English and French. During the 1950s faculty members conducted research on the influence of the Kalevala epic on Longfellow and the influence of Maiakovskii on various German poets. One faculty member compiled a dictionary of German biological terminology. More recently, faculty members have written articles and delivered conference papers on various aspects of grammar, lexicology, stylistics, and foreign language teaching methodology.

Some recent subjects of individual faculty research have included: realism in Russian and Soviet literature; Ukrainian classical and Soviet literature; the history of Russian literature in Karelia; Finnish and other Finno-Ugric languages; Russian dialects spoken in Karelia; the lexical interrelationship between Russian and Finnish; Karelian toponymy; contemporary Russian grammar; and the language and style of Russian writers. Faculty members have published a dictionary of Russian accents of the Onega region and have contributed to a grammar of the Finnish language.

The university, which has a library of 500,000 volumes, has had a computer center since 1961.

Rostov-on-Don

LIT082 Rostov State University

Rostovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
344711 Rostov-na-Donu, GSP-11
ul. Fridrikha Engel'sa, 105
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ZHDANOV, Iu.A.

Rostov State University was founded in 1869 as the Russian University of Warsaw. Evacuated to Rostov-on-Don in 1915, it changed its name two years later to Donskoi University, in 1925 to Severo-Kavkazskii, in 1931 to Rostovskii-na-Donu, and in 1957 to its present name.

The Philological Faculty offers course specializations in Russian language and literature and in journalism. Faculty members conduct research in these fields and participate in conferences on related themes. In 1974 the faculty was host to an all-union linguists' seminar sponsored jointly by the Northern Caucasian Scientific Center of the Higher School. The faculty publishes the series Filologicheskie etudy, with articles pertaining to Russian and Soviet literature and journalism.

The Rostov University library contains 1,300,000 volumes.

Saransk

LIT083 Mordovian State University

Mordovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. N.P. Ogareva
430000 Saransk (Mordovskaia ASSR)
Bol'shevistskaia ul., 68
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: SUKHAREV, A.I.

Mordovian State University was founded in 1957 on the basis of the former Mordovian Pedagogical Institute (founded 1931). The Philological Faculty offers course specializations in Mordovian and Russian languages and literatures while the Faculty of Foreign Languages of Mordovian State University offers course specializations in English, German and French languages and literatures. In 1973, at the initiative of the N.N. Miklukho-Maklai Institute of Ethnography (ANT004), the university was host to a conference of onomastics of the Volga region. Mordovian State University has a library of 700,000 volumes and a computer center.

LIT084 Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature, History and Economics

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury, istorii i ekonomiki pri Sovete Ministrov Mordovskoi ASSR
Saransk (Mordovskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Mordovian ASSR Council of Ministers
Director:

The Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature, History and Economics supports research on contemporary Mordovian literature.

Saratov

LIT085 Saratov State University

Saratovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im N.G. Chernyshevskogo
410601 Saratov
Astrakhanskaia ul., 83
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: SHEVCHIK, V.N.

Saratov University opened in 1909 with seven natural sciences faculties. During World War I Kiev University was evacuated to Saratov and the two universities temporarily joined forces. Philological studies at Saratov University date from 1917, when a Faculty of History and Philology opened with a Russian language and literature section, a Romano-Germanic philosophy section and a classical philology section. In 1931, a new pedagogical institute broke off from the university, taking with it all the philology sections. This institute functioned until 1944, when philology returned to the university with an independent faculty. During the war itself, from 1942 to 1944, Leningrad State University was evacuated to Saratov; during that period the two universities functioned as one.

During the postwar years the following subjects were at the center of philological research at the university: Russian writers of the nineteenth century, especially the revolutionary democrats; Russian folk poetry; Soviet literature; Russian folk dialects; and the American nineteenth-century novella. Today the Philological Faculty offers graduate and undergraduate course specializations in Russian, English, German and French languages and literatures.

Some subjects of recent faculty research include literary theory, the novels of Feuchtwanger, the dramas of Gor'kii and the history of Russian Soviet literary criticism. In 1974 the faculty was host to a conference on Russian accents spoken in territories of later settlement. Recent faculty publications include a collection of articles entitled Methodological Problems in Literary Science and A.V. Lunacharskii and Soviet Literary Criticism.

Saratov State University has its own publishing house. The university library contains 2,500,000 volumes.

Sverdlovsk

LIT086 Urals' State University

Ural'skii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. A.M. Gor'kogo
T620083 Sverdlovsk K-83
prosp. Lenina, 51
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KUZNETSOV, V.A.

Ural State University was founded in 1920, disbanded in 1924-1925, and reopened in 1931. Its Philological Faculty offers graduate and undergraduate course specialization in Russian language and literature. In 1970 the university was host to a conference of foreign language teachers. Faculty staff also participate in conferences at other institutions. The faculty has published several collections of articles on literary style and genres.

Ural State University has a library of 950,000 volumes and a computer center.

Sykt'yvkar

LIT087 Institute of Language, Literature and History

Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii Komi filiala AN SSSR
167610 Sykt'yvkar GSP, (Komi ASSR)
Kommunisticheskaia ul., 26
Telephone Number: 2-55-64
Agency: Komi Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ROCHEV, N.N.

This institute supports research on the language, literature and folklore of the Komi. The Literature and Language Division takes an active role in the planning of the institute's research themes. Between 1969 and 1975 the institute published 30 monographs, including a Komi etymological dictionary. A three-volume history of Komi literature is currently in preparation.

Also see the discussion in ANT147 and HIS112.

LIT088 Syktyvkar State University

Syktyvkarskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 50-letia SSSR

167001 Syktyvkar (Komi ASSR)

Oktiabr'skii prosp., 55

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Founded in 1972, Syktyvkar State University offers course specialization in Komi and Russian languages and literatures through its Faculty of History and Philology. Folklorists at the faculty have worked with colleagues from Moscow State University on the collection of folk materials in the Pinega, Vychegda, Mezen' and Vashka river basins. The faculty also maintains close contacts with the Philology Faculty of Leningrad State University, which supervises some of its work.

Syktyvkar State University has a computer center.

Tiumen'

LIT089 Tiumen' State University

Tiumenskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

625610 Tiumen', 3

ul. Semakova, 10

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Tiumen' State University was founded in 1973 on the basis of a former pedagogical institute. The university's Faculty of History and Philology offers course specialization in Russian language and literature while its Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specialization in English, German and French. The university, which publishes the serial Trudy, has a library of 350,000 volumes and a computer center.

Tomsk

LIT090 Tomsk State Pedagogical Institute

Tomskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Leninskogo Komsomola
634044 Tomsk 44
Komsomol'skii prosp., 75
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Tomsk State Pedagogical Institute and offers course specializations in Russian, English, German and French. As a result of the work Professor A. P. Dul'zon, Tomsk State Pedagogical Institute is said to lead the Soviet Union in studies of the aboriginal peoples of Siberia. For more than half a century Prof. Dul'zon has amassed a wealth of materials on the grammars, histories and lexicons of the aboriginal languages of Siberia and compared them to various Caucasian, Tibeto-Burman, Uralo-Altaic, Indo-European, Ugric, North American Indian, and other languages including Basque, leading to extremely detailed and original conclusions about the migrations of Siberian ethnic groups and the history of their linguistic development. Detailed analysis of Siberian place names has proved a particularly fruitful line of inquiry in Professor Dul'zon's work, in which he is assisted by the Linguistics Section, the Siberian Toponymy Laboratory and the Linguistics Office of the Tomsk Pedagogical Institute. The Toponymy Laboratory has a file of 342,000 Siberian, Far Eastern and Central Asian place names; the Linguistics Office has 334,000 lexicological reference cards, mostly pertaining to the Ket, Sel'kup, Nganasan and ChulymTurkic languages. Professor Dul'zon has prepared a Ket dictionary and a Sel'kup dictionary. Institute scholars have studied the languages of the Enisei group (Ket, Assan, Arin, Kott, and Pumpokol), as well as numerous other Samoed and Turkic languages. They publish their findings extensively in the institute's Uchenye zapiski. In 1973 the institute was host to a national conference on Siberian aboriginal languages.

LIT091 Tomsk State University

Tomskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni universitet im. V.V. Kuibysheva
634010 Tomsk
prosp. Lenina, 36
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BYCHKOV, A.P.

Founded in 1880, Tomsk State University is the oldest university in Siberia and the Far East. It actually began functioning in 1888, at which time it had only a single faculty for the study of medicine.

The university is one of the more active in the Soviet Union in the area of philological research. The Faculty of History and Philology, which offers course specialization in Russian language and literature and in journalism, has been host to two conferences in recent years on the subject of literary genres. Recently a faculty member delivered a paper on the development of Soviet comedy during the early 1920s. Since 1888 the university has published the serial Trudy. It has a library of 3,000,000 volumes and a computer center.

Tula

LIT092 Tula State Pedagogical Institute

Tul'skii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. L.N. Tolstogo
300026 Tula
prosp. Lenina, 125
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Tula State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1938 and offers course specialization in Russian, English, German and French. The institute has its own scholarly serial publication. In 1976 it held a conference devoted to the work of L.N. Tolstoy.

Ufa

LIT093 Bashkir State Pedagogical Institute

Bashkirskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
450025 Ufa
ul. Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii, 3a
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Bashkir State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1967 and offers course specialization in Russian language and literature, Russian for non-Russians, and English, French and German. In 1975 the institute hosted the seventh annual conference of the Kazan' Regional Union of Russian Language Sections. That conference was devoted to the morphological structure of Russian and to methods of teaching Russian morphology.

LIT094 Bashkir State University

Bashkirskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 40-letia Oktiabria
450074 Ufa
ul. Frunze, 32
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: CHANBARISOV, Sh. Kh.

Bashkir State University was founded in 1957 on the base of the former K.A. Timiriazev Pedagogical Institute. Its Philological Faculty offers graduate and undergraduate course specialization in Bashkir, Russian and Tatar languages and literatures. Faculty members frequently engage in joint research projects and exchange lecturers with colleagues at the Philological Faculty of Leningrad State University. In recent years the faculty has published three collections of articles: The People and the Revolution in Literature and Folklore, Epic Genres of Oral Folk Literature and Problems of Genre and Style. In addition, the university's Faculty of Foreign Languages offers course specialization in English, French and German. The Bashkir State University library contains 550,000 volumes.

LIT095 Institute of History, Language and Literature

Institut istorii, iazyka i literatury Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR
450054 Ufa, 54
prosp. Oktiabria, 71
Telephone Number: 4-22-43
Agency: Bashkir Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: USMANOV, Kh.F.

This institute plans its research under the supervision of the Literature and Language Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Recent publications have included an anthology of Bashkir poetry and monographs on the Bashkir novel and novella. Other subjects of study include the history of Bashkir Soviet literature, imagery in oral and written Bashkir poetry, contemporary Bashkir philosophical lyric poetry, Bashkir phraseology and dialectology, and the mutual influences of Bashkir and other Soviet literature upon one another. As of 1970 institute linguists were compiling materials for a dictionary of the contemporary Bashkir literary language.

The institute has offered assistance in the past to scholars from Moscow University collecting samples of Russian folklore in the Ufa area.

Also see discussion in HIS060.

Ulan-Ude

LIT096 Institute of Social Sciences

Institut obshchestvennykh nauk Buriatskogo filiala SO AN SSSR
670000 Ulan-Ude
Fabrichnaia, 6
Telephone Number:
Agency: Buriat Branch, Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: LUBSANOV, D.D.

Philologists at this institute are engaged in establishing norms for the Buriat literary language: choosing the dialect on which it is to be based, creating terminology, writing textbooks and handbooks, and compiling dictionaries. Institute scholars study all the Buriat dialects and accents; a recent institute monograph examined the phonetic and lexical structure of the Tofalar language.

Vladivostok

LIT097 Far Eastern State University

Dal'nevostochnyi gosudarstvennyi universitet
690652 Vladivostok (Primorskii krai)
ul. Sukhanova, 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: UNTELEV, G.A.

Far Eastern State University opened in 1920, closed in 1939 and reopened again in 1956. The university's Philological Faculty offers course specializations in Russian and English languages and literatures and in journalism. In 1972 the faculty was host to a conference honoring A. Fadeev. Faculty members publish articles in the university's serial Uchenye zapiski. In addition, the university's Oriental Faculty offers course specialization in Chinese and Japanese languages and literatures and in foreign oriental area studies. The library at Far Eastern State University contains 400,000 volumes.

Vologda

LIT098 Vologda State Pedagogical Institute

Vologodskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
160600 Vologda
ul. Maiakovskogo, 6
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector: .

Vologda State Pedagogical Institute, founded in 1930, offers course specialization in Russian, English, German and French. In 1969 and 1976 the institute held conferences on realism in Russian and foreign literatures.

Voronezh

LIT099 Voronezh State University

Voronezhskii ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyi universitet im. Leninskogo
Komsomola
394693 Voronezh
Universitetskaia pl., 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: MELESHKO, V.P.

Voronezh State University was founded in 1918 when a group of professors from Iur'ev (now Tartu) University was evacuated to Voronezh. At that time it had a joint Historical and Philological Faculty. During 1930-1931 the university became the basis for a series of independent pedagogical institutes. However, upon its return from evacuation after World War II, it was restored once again as a university.

The Philological Faculty has seven sections: (a) Theory of Literature and Folklore, (b) Russian Literature, (c) Soviet Literature, (d) Russian Language, (e) Russian and Slavic Linguistics, (f) General Linguistics and Stylistics, and (g) Journalism. Of a staff of 74, nine hold doctoral degrees; 35 hold candidate degrees.

The Philological Faculty at Voronezh State University is considered by many Soviet observers to be one of the most active university faculties in the Soviet Union in philological research. Its chief interests lie in the areas of literary style and genres and Russian folk songs. In the latter area, faculty members have published numerous monographs, among them: Sketches on the History of the Russian Folksong; The Russian Chastushka: Genesis and Formation of the Genre; Chastushki of the Black Earth Region; and Folk Songs of the Voronezh Area. In addition faculty folklorists collect contemporary folklore and write textbooks and articles on folksongs and Soviet folklore in general. At present they are preparing an index of themes in Russian folksongs. Some staff members have traced the influence of folk songs on the work of various Russian poets, among them A. Kol'tsov and I. Nikitin. In 1974 the faculty organized a conference dedicated to the work of Nikitin.

Studies of Russian literature at the Philological Faculty have centered on such themes as a writer's individuality in the social/literary process, nineteenth-century Russian provincial literature, the history of Russian literary criticism, and the literary life of the Voronezh region. Faculty scholars have written on Lermontov, Nekrasov, Saltykov-Shchedrin, and others; in the field of Soviet literature, such writers as Maiakovskii, Tvardovskii, Neverov, Troepol'skii, Veselyi, A.N. Tolstoi, Sholokhov, Platonov, Gor'kii, Esenin, Akhmatova and others have been the subjects of individual faculty research. Studies of foreign literature have concerned, for the most part, twentieth-century French, German and English novels, with some studies of international literary ties.

Russian linguists at the faculty have written on grammatical structure, fictional style, sentence structure and syntax. As of 1977 a group of faculty members was preparing a new, experimental Russian grammar based on rules of word formation and phrase formation. Some faculty members have worked in the field of historical dialectology, comparing Russian to Ukrainian, Polish, Czech, Macedonian and Old Slavonic, with most comparisons focused on matters of syntax and lexicology. In cooperation with the Russian Language Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Philological Faculty is collecting materials for inclusion in an all-Slavic linguistic atlas.

Studies in the area of general linguistics focus on language systems and linguistic semantics, using the methods of structural linguistics. This work has led to some comparative studies which have found application in the creation of new textbooks for the teaching of Russian as a second language. One faculty member, in collaboration with a colleague at the Alma-Ata Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages (LIT007), has published a book on general phraseology.

Journalism studies at the faculty focus on the development of mass information methods. Faculty monographs in this area have examined publicist poetics, the Soviet feuilleton, and the history of the Voronezh press. The Philological Faculty publishes the serial Filologicheskie zapiski and a yearly collection of research papers entitled Voprosy poetiki, literatury i fol'klora.

Finally, the university's Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specializations in English, German, French and Spanish languages and literatures. Faculty members publish numerous articles on questions of contemporary French grammar; semantic ties among English, French, German and Spanish; comparative linguistics (Russian-English, Russian-Spanish, etc.); and phonetics. In addition faculty members have published articles on German and Spanish literature. The faculty issues two serials: Voprosy struktury i semantiki germanskikh i romanskikh iazykov and Voprosy filologii i metodiki prepodavaniia germanskikh i romanskikh iazykov.

Voronezh State University has its own publishing house, a computer center, and a library of over 1,200,000 volumes. The university is host to an ongoing program of Russian studies for students from western countries.

ARMENIAN SSR

Erevan

LIT100 Armenian State Pedagogical Institute

Armianskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Kh. Aboviana
375200 Erevan
ul. Khandzhiana, 5
Telephone Number:
Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Founded in 1922, the Armenian State Pedagogical Institute has the right to award candidate degrees and offers course specialization in Armenian language and literature (formerly it also offered specialization in Azeri). In 1977 institute scholars participated in a conference on the teaching of Russian at schools that do not specialize in language teaching.

LIT101 Erevan State Pedagogical Institute of Russian and Foreign Languages

Erevanskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut russkogo i inostrannykh iazykov im. V.Ia. Briusova
375251 Erevan 51
per. Pravdy, 11
Telephone Number:
Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Erevan State Pedagogical Institute of Russian and Foreign Languages, founded in 1949 offers course specialization in Russian, English, German and French. The institute has a special office for the study of the works of the Russian poet V.Ia. Briusov. Office staff have prepared a bibliography of the works of Briusov and literature about him. In 1977 institute staff participated in a conference on the teaching of Russian at institutions that do not specialize in language teaching.

LIT102 Erevan State University

Erevanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
375049 Erevan
ul. Mraviana, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Armenian SSSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: AMBARTSUMIAN, S.A.

Founded in 1920 with two faculties (Natural Sciences and Social Sciences), Erevan People's University was the first institution of higher learning in Soviet Armenia. After reorganization in 1923 it became Erevan State University; the Philological Faculty was founded soon afterward. The renowned Armenian philologists R. Acharian and M. Abegian are both former university professors.

The Philology Faculty has sections for the teaching of Armenian, English, French and German languages and literatures, and for the teaching of journalism. The faculty has a correspondence division, and maintains a graduate program. Erevan State University's Philology Faculty is one of the most active in the Soviet Union in folklore, literary studies and journalism research. Recent publications by faculty scholars have concerned such topics as French realist writers of the nineteenth-twentieth centuries and the "new wave" of English postwar drama; the second volume of an all-union series discussing the literary research work of universities (Kratkie soobshcheniia) was published in Erevan.

The faculty's graduate studies program has produced a variety of dissertations in recent years: the "Narodnichestvo" movement in Armenian literature; Armenian poetry and Russian poems of the nineteenth-twentieth centuries; problems of translation and literary ties; the literary heritage of Abovian; and literary images of man.

Originally a part of Erevan State University's Philological Faculty, in the mid-1970s the Faculty of Russian Language and Literature became a separate entity. Its staff continues its research on Russian-Armenian literary ties and on the development of a new Russian language course for use at institutions of higher learning that do not specialize in language teaching.

Philologists at Erevan State University regularly contribute to the university's Nauchnye Trudy, published since 1925, and its Vestnik and Uchenye zapiski, both published since 1967. All are printed in Armenian and in Russian.

Erevan State University is no stranger to foreign scholars. Its Preparatory Faculty for foreign citizens makes the transition easier for students enrolling from abroad. The university shares computer facilities with the Armenian Academy of Sciences. It has an inter-sectional laboratory for the adaptation of technical methods and programmed learning. The university library holds 1,200,000 volumes.

LIT103 (M. K. Abegian) Institute of Literature

Institut literatury im. M.Kh. Abegiana AN ArmSSR
Erevan
ul. Karmir banaki, 15
Telephone Number: 56-32-54
Agency: Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: NATLBANDIAN, V.S.

The M.Kh. Abegian Institute of Literature became a part of the Armenian Academy of Sciences at the time of the Academy's founding in 1943. Since then, the institute has grown to become the republic's main center for the study and publication of ancient, modern and contemporary Armenian literature.

As of 1972 the Abegian Institute was divided into the following research departments: (a) Ancient Literature, (b) Modern Armenian Literature, (c) Soviet Armenian Literature, (d) Armenian Literary Ties, (e) Textology, (f) Theory of Literature. In 1973 there were 75 researchers on the institute's staff. Of these, 10 hold doctoral degrees; 55 held candidates' degrees.

Research at the institute examines Armenian literature from the fifth century to the present day--including some works by overseas Armenian authors. Foreign works translated into Armenian since the fifth century also fall within the institute's field of study. Its scholars supervise publication of the collected works of Armenian classic writers, of which at least 13 multi-volume sets have been published to date. In addition, the institute translates ancient Armenian texts into contemporary Armenian, and Armenian works into Russian and other European languages. The institute's staff also translates some academic studies into other languages.

In the field of ancient and medieval literature, institute scholars are compiling histories of the various genres: historical prose, secular and sacred lyric, fables, rhetoric, hagiography, travelogues, memoirs, and letters. Didactic and functional genres have recently been included as well, though these had previously been excluded from literary studies. Thus speeches, governmental messages, canons, and lives of saints and martyrs are now subjects for analysis.

Long-range plans for the institute include compilation of a 10-volume history of Armenian literature from ancient times to the present, which is also to come out in one-volume, and later three-volume editions in Russian and other European languages.

The institute maintains a graduate studies program. Among its serial publications are: Chronicles of Writers' Lives and Work, Writers on Literature and Writers as Remembered by their Contemporaries.

The Abegian Institute's modern literature department has been working for the past decade on compilation of a five-volume history of modern Armenian literature. In addition the department has produced monographic studies of the founder of modern Armenian literature, Khachatur Abovian, and of other leading writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Major areas of concentration also include the history of Armenian literary criticism and trends in Armenian literature. These are considered in the broader context of Russian and Western European literary development. The role of the oral tradition and of folk material in the development of Armenian literature have also been the subjects of collective works by institute scholars.

There is extensive cooperation with the A.M. Gor'kii Institute of World Literature in Moscow, and with Leningrad's Pushkin House, particularly in the study of Armenian literature of the Soviet period and in the study of Armenian literary ties with Russia and other European countries. At present the institute is compiling an annotated bibliography of Armenian literature's international literary ties, which is to form the basis for further studies in this field. Another area involving close cooperation with Moscow and Leningrad scholars is that of literary theory; categories and concepts, genres, structure and style, literary development. Scholars at the institute are from time to time awarded fellowships to conduct research at the two larger Moscow and Leningrad institutes, in order to further these cooperative ventures.

Aside from the institute's own holdings of Armenian literature, the nearby "Matenadaran" Institute of Ancient Manuscripts (see HIS137) has extensive resources for the study of the ancient and medieval periods. The Egishe Charenets Museum of Armenian Literature and Art and the O. Tumanian House-Museum may also be of interest to scholars.

LIT104 (R. Acharian) Language Institute

Institut iazyka im. R. Achariana AN ArmSSR
Erevan
ul. Aboviana, 15
Telephone Number: 56-53-37, 56-39-40
Agency: Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: DZHAUKIAN, G.B.

History.--Prior to 1917, several schools of linguistics research--each with its own methodology--were active in Armenia. No single research center had the authority to set standards for the entire discipline. Heated debates followed the Soviet takeover, with many of the younger generation of linguists seeking to make class ideology a basis for the evaluation of linguistic material.

In 1943, when the former Armenian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences became the Armenian Academy of Sciences, its Institute of Language and Literature divided into two parts. This institute's Armenian Language Sector formed the basis for an independent Institute of Language with A. Garibian as its first director, followed in 1950 by Gr. Kapantsian. The new institute had the authority to set standards and methodologies for Armenian linguistics research. Despite this, however, the institute's series of over twenty separate research projects begun in 1950, which together were to comprise a scientific grammar of the Armenian language, still used a variety of traditional methodologies, not always consistent with one another.

From 1956 to 1962 A. Garibian again served as the institute's director, to be succeeded in 1962 by the present director, G.B. Dzhaukian. In 1964 the institute was named after Armenian philologist R. Acharian, author of The Complete Grammar of the Armenian Language.

During the 1960s the Acharian Institute introduced contemporary structural methods of language description, which were to supersede the former historical approach to linguistic phenomena. But the issue of standards remains unresolved; a 1972 article institute director G.B. Dzhaukian, while recognizing the need for commonly held standards (especially in large collective research projects), cautioned against the adoption of a single unproven approach at the expense of competing alternative approaches which might prove fruitful for further linguistics research.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1969 the institute had the following sectors: (a) Contemporary Armenian Language, (b) Lexicography (with a card-file sub-sector), (c) History of the Armenian Language, (d) Terminology and Speech Culture and (e) General Linguistics (including a Dialectology Group and an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory). A separate group of researchers studies problems of comparative linguistics. In 1969 the institute employed 50 research workers, of whom six held doctoral degrees and 30 held candidate degrees. The institute also trains and employs graduate students.

Some Known Research Areas.--In the field of general linguistics, scholars at the institute attempt to develop methods of analysis based on strict correspondence to actual speech and on a three-stage analytic process: identification of the relationships among structural elements independently of content, analysis of content independently of structure, and finally, analysis of the relationship between structure and content. Institute scholars are attempting to apply modern methods and principles of linguistic analysis to Armenian material and to develop new principles based on this material. The institute produces linguistics textbooks and teaching handbooks for use at the university level. Among these, histories of linguistics and of Armenian linguistics are most worthy of mention. When the resolution of the larger problems described above requires more detailed study of specific aspects of linguistic theory, the institute undertakes these projects as well.

Recent institute studies of the structure of the contemporary Armenian literary language have focused on compilation of a three-volume scientific grammar. Pending completion of this work, the institute's series, Voprosy nauchnoi grammatiki armianskogo iazyka (founded in 1950), serves as a composite scientific grammar of the contemporary literary language. In addition, institute scholars have produced monographs on specific aspects of the Armenian language, on matters of style in works of fiction, and on speech culture. They are often called upon by other institutions to resolve questions concerning terminology, the long-term standardization of the literary language, and other practical matters.

Another specific area of study is comparative linguistics. During the 1930s and 1940s, lack of support for this field of research left it in the hands of an older generation of scholars working individually, but with no younger generation to take over. The resulting discontinuity has made it difficult for the institute to train new cadres in the field. Comparative studies now center around several themes: the ultimate kinship of Indo-European languages within the framework of the so-called Nostratic theory, ties of Armenian to other Indo-European languages, morphology and semantics of words of Indo-European origin, identification of dialectal archaisms, and the publication of the works of leading Armenian comparative linguists.

Research on the history of the Armenian language covers the following topics: ties of Armenian with other ancient languages of the area with reference to ethnic history (institute scholars have studied Urart; they are now being trained in other Caucasian languages), periodization of pre- and post-literate eras, separate histories of the eastern and western Armenian literary languages, and a historical grammar of the Armenian language. These separate studies are to culminate in the publication of a complete history of the Armenian literary language.

Dialect studies at the institute involve the preparation of monographs on individual Armenian dialects, including those dialects which were once spoken on Turkish territory. These studies will lead to the preparation of an Armenian dialectological atlas and a comprehensive dictionary of Armenian dialects. Institute scholars are attempting to develop principles for the classification of Armenian dialects. In its study of dialects the institute has been experimenting with various methods of analyzing the sound components of the dialects.

Lexicographers at the Acharian Institute have completed a four-volume Russian-Armenian dictionary; a dictionary of synonyms; a two-volume Armenian-Russian dictionary; dictionaries of the songs of Saiat-Nova and the works of Ovanes Tumanian; and a dictionary of linguistic terms. Work is presently in progress on a five-volume dictionary of contemporary Armenian, which is to include both the official Eastern Armenian literary language and the Western Armenian variant. An Armenian frequency dictionary and a trilingual (Ancient Armenian-Modern Armenian-Russian) dictionary, as well as a monograph on the history of Armenian lexicography, are now in preparation.

As part of the institute's graduate training program, scholars study general and comparative linguistics, experimental phonetics and classical philology at institutes in Moscow and Leningrad; Tbilisi institutes offer them training in Caucasian studies; and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences hosts Acharian Institute scholars working on Finno-Ugric studies. Finally, the Computer Center of the Armenian Academy conducts mathematical linguistics and machine translation research.

AZERBAIDZHANI SSR

Baku

LIT105 Azerbaidzhani Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature

Azerbaidzhanskii pedagogicheskii institut russkogo iazyka i literatury
im. Mirzy Fatali Akhundova
370055 Baku

ul. Leitenanta Shmidta, 58

Telephone Number:

Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: MAMEDOV, A.N.

The Azerbaidzhani Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1952. In 1973 its faculties of English, French and German broke off to form the Azerbaidzhani State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, which is still located at the same address. The older institute offers course specialization in Russian language and literature. Faculty members conduct research on comparative Russian and Azerbaidzhani linguistics. In 1976 the institute hosted a conference on lexicology and phraseology.

LIT106 Azerbaidzhani State Pedagogical Institute

Azerbaidzhanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina
370000 Baku

ul. Uz. Gadzhibekova, 34

Telephone Number:

Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

The oldest of Baku's pedagogical institutes, the Azerbaidzhani State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1921. The institute has the right to award candidate degrees, and offers course specialization in Azerbaidzhan language and literature (formerly it also offered specialization in Armenian). Institute scholars conduct research on the comparative grammars of Russian and Azerbaidzhani. In 1977 two faculty members spoke at a conference on the teaching of Russian at institutions not specializing in language teaching.

LIT107 Azerbaidzhani State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages

Azerbaidzhanskii pedagogicheskii institut inostrannykh iazykov

370055 Baku

ul. Leitenanta Shmidta, 58

Telephone Number:

Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Until 1973, the Azerbaidzhani State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages was part of the Azerbaidzhani Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature. Still sharing facilities with the parent institution, the foreign language institute offers course specialization in English, French and German.

LIT108 Azerbaidzhani State University

Azerbaidzhanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi

universitet im. S.M. Kirova

370122 Baku

ul. Patrisa Lumumby, 23

Telephone Number:

Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BAGIRZADE, F.M.O.

The Historical-Philological Faculty was one of two faculties at Baku University at the time of its founding in 1919. The university assumed its present name in 1924. Dismantled in 1930 to form several independent institutions, the university was reinstated in 1934 and named after S.M. Kirov.

From the time of its founding until the creation of the Azerbaidzhani Academy of Sciences linguistics research institute in 1945, the university was the republic's chief center for philological studies. It was at the center of the reforms of Azerbaidzhani orthography, first to a Latin script, later to a Cyrillic-based one. University scholars produced some of the first textbooks for use in Azerbaidzhani high schools and institutions of higher learning. The prominent Russian linguists N.Ia. Marr and his student I.I. Meshchaninov both taught at Azerbaidzhani University, helping to establish its linguistics research program.

The university's Philosophical Faculty has sections teaching Azerbaidzhani and Russian language and literature. It maintains a graduate studies program, as well as evening and correspondence divisions. The Philological Faculty, like the republic's other institutions which teach Russian and Azeri at the college level, conducts comparative research on the grammars of the two languages. Recent dissertations defended at the faculty have concerned themes of classical and contemporary poetry, drama and literature of Azerbaidzhan and other Soviet nationalities. Faculty scholars contribute to the Uchenye zapiski of Azerbaidzhan University.

Meanwhile, the Faculty of Oriental Studies at the university offers course specialization in Arabic, Persian and Turkic languages and literatures. It also offers special training for Arabic and Persian translators.

The university has a library of 1,500,000 volumes. Faculty scholars also have access to the university's computer center.

LIT109 (Nasimi) Institute of Linguistics

Institut iazykoznaniiia (Dilchilik institutu) im. Nasimi AN AzSSR
Baku
pr. Narimanova, 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SHIRALIEV, M. Sh.

The original Institute of Language of the Azerbaidzhani Academy of Sciences was founded with the academy in 1945. In 1951 it merged with the academy's Institute of Literature, but in 1969 was reorganized into the autonomous Nasimi Institute of Linguistics.

Among the departments of the Nasimi Institute are: (a) History of Language, (b) Contemporary Language, (c) Dialectology, (d) Lexicography, (e) Culture of Speech, and (f) Department of Comparative Study of Turkic Languages.

The spoken language of Azerbaidzhan has always had general acceptance as a national language. However, prior to the formation of a national literary language in the mid-nineteenth century, the written language in use in Azeri borrowed heavily from Arabic and Persian. Over the past century Azerbaidzhan's linguists have been striving to perfect the written language, developing standards for orthography, pronunciation and usage.

Since its founding in 1945, the Nasimi Institute of Linguistics has been the republic's leading center for linguistics research. With the coming to power of the Soviet government, a new alphabet was devised to replace the awkward Arabic one then in use. Since that time the new alphabet has undergone many revisions and refinements; the Nasimi Institute is continuing this work, devoting extensive resources to updating the official orthographic dictionary of Azeri. In conjunction with this, institute scholars have also developed and revised pronunciation dictionaries. Another important task for Azerbaidzhani lexicologists, brought on by the scientific/technical revolution, has been the development of scientific terminology in Azeri.

Grammatical research at the institute attempts to develop rules of grammar for the Azeri literary language that would conform to spoken usage, replacing the Arabic or Persian grammar rules which were previously in use. The institute's speech culture department provides the republic's radio and television broadcasters, theater and movie scriptwriters and others with linguistic guidelines aimed at preserving the national character of the language, while striving for maximum economy and clarity of expression.

Among the many dictionaries, grammars and handbooks now being prepared at the institute, the 60,000-word Tolkovyi slovar' azerbaidzhanskogo iazyka deserves particular mention. Other large research projects include a history of the Azeri literary language, a comparative grammar of southwestern Turkic languages, and a dialectological atlas of all Turkic languages spoken in the USSR. The latter project has benefited greatly from cooperation with Belorussian scholars who have been conducting a similar project for the Slavic languages.

LIT110 (Nizami) Institute of Literature

Institut literatury im. Nizami AN AzSSR
Baku
prosp. Narimanova, 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: GULI-ZADE, M.A.

The Institute of Literature was founded in 1945 with the creation of the Azerbadzhani Academy of Sciences. During the years 1951-1969 it was part of a larger Institute of Literature and Language, but is presently autonomous. In 1972 the institute hosted a conference on realism in the literatures of the Soviet Union. In addition to the resources of the institute, literary scholars visiting Baku may be interested in the collections of the Nizami Museum of Azerbaidzhani Literature and Art and the Azerbaidzhan Academy's Republican Manuscript Repository.

BELORUSSIAN SSR

Minsk

LIT111 Belorussian State University

Belorusskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.I. Lenina
220080 Minsk

Universitetskii gorodok

Telephone Number:

Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

The first institution of higher learning in Belorussia, Belorussian State University was founded in 1921. Evacuated to Moscow during World War II, the university resumed full operation in 1946, two years after its return to Minsk. In 1949 it was named after V.I. Lenin.

The university offers graduate and undergraduate specialization in Belorussian and Russian language and literature. Evening and correspondence programs are also available. As of 1976 Belorussian State was said to be one of the most active universities in the Soviet Union in folklore and literary research. Some recent dissertation themes have concerned the spiritual image of man in the works of Ianka Kupala and Iakub Kolas; Belorussian drama of 1917-1932; and the role of Maksim Bogdanovich in the development of Belorussian literature in the early twentieth century.

Since 1969 the university has published the serial Vestnik Belorusskogo universiteta. The university has a library and computer facilities.

LIT112 Institute of Art History, Ethnography and Folklore

Institut iskusstvovedeniia, etnografii i fol'klora AN BelSSR
220072 Minsk

ul. Tipografaskaia, 1, korp. 2

Telephone Number: 39-53-81

Agency: Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: BONDARCHIK, V. K.

Founded in 1957, this institute has sectors for the study of ethnography; music; fine arts; folklore; and drama and cinema. As of 1969 the institute employed a staff of 76, including four doctors and 27 candidates of science. The institute maintains an active graduate studies program.

Institute scholars publish monographs, articles, albums, brochures, and newspaper and magazine articles on the history and various contemporary aspects of its subject areas. As of 1977 the institute was gathering materials for a 30-volume compendium of Belorussian folklore.

LIT113 (Iakub Kolas) Institute of Linguistics

Institut iazykoznaniiia im. Ia. Kolasa AN BelSSR
220072 Minsk
ul. Akademicheskaiia, 25
Telephone Number: 39-57-18
Agency: Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SUDNIK, M.R.

The Belorussian Academy of Sciences was founded in 1929 on the basis of the former Institute of Belorussian Culture, which had existed since 1922. In 1931 the older institute's linguistics research section became an autonomous research institute, precursor of the Kolas Institute. World War II halted its activities, however, with many of the academy's books, manuscripts and other research materials either burned or removed to Germany. After a period of exile in Kazan', academy scholars were able to return in 1944 to Minsk.

As of 1949 the Institute of Literature, Language and Art was the center for Belorussian linguistics studies. In 1952, this institute was divided, with the newly restored Iakub Kolas Institute resuming independent activities. Since that time, the Kolas Institute has risen to a position of respect among Soviet linguists, particularly for its work in the study of dialects.

The institute employed a staff of 52 specialists in 1969 and was organized into sectors examining: (a) History of the Belorussian Language, (b) Dialectology, (c) Modern Belorussian Language, (d) General and Slavic Linguistics, and (e) Lexicology and Lexicography. The institute is the Belorussian republic's leading center for the study of the Belorussian language. Its reputation rests in part on several major research projects of the 1950s and 1960s, among them an 80,000-word Russian-Belorussian dictionary and a 90,000-word Belorussian-Russian dictionary. Two recent institute projects are a three-part Course in Contemporary Belorussian and a two-volume Belorussian Grammar. In addition, a group of scholars led by A.I. Zhuravskii has produced a dictionary of old Belorussian (Starobeloruskii slovar').

The institute is best known for its research on international linguistic influences, the formation of language and, most importantly, the study of dialects and linguistic geography. In 1971, a group of institute scholars headed by Academician K.K. Atrakhovich was awarded a prize for its Dialectological Atlas of the Belorussian Language. Members of this group are now aiding scholars from other Soviet republics who wish to conduct similar research. The group is preparing the Belorussian portion of the international Pan-Slavic Linguistic Atlas, which is to include the origins, development and international interaction of Slavic languages. Other fields of study at the Kolas Institute include general linguistics and the development of automated systems languages. The institute maintains a graduate studies program.

LIT114 (Ianka Kupala) Institute of Literature

Institut literatury im. Ianki Kupaly AN BelSSR
220072 Minsk
ul. Tipograficheskaya, 1, korp. 2
Telephone Number: 39-57-20
Agency: Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: NAIMENKO, I.I.

History.--In the early years of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, literary research was the responsibility of the Institute of Belorussian Culture, founded in 1922 on the basis of the older Committee for Scientific Terminology. In 1929 the institute became the Belorussian Academy of Sciences. Its literary research section was the basis for the Ianka Kupala Institute of Literature, founded in 1931.

The Belorussian Academy ceased to function in 1941 following the German invasion. In 1943 it held meetings in Kazan', and by 1944 was able to return to Minsk. As of 1949 the Academy's literary research was conducted at an Institute of Literature, Language and Art, one of four in its revived Social Sciences Division. Soon thereafter, however, the Kupala Institute was restored as an independent institute. It has since grown to become the republic's leading center for the study of Belorussian literature.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1974 the institute had sectors of: (a) Belorussian Prerevolutionary Literature, (b) Belorussian Soviet Literature, (c) Interrelationship among Various Literary Circles, and (d) Theoretical Studies.

Some Known Research Areas.--Research at the institute falls into three categories: historical studies, criticism, and preparation of Belorussian classics for publication.

Institute scholars are presently condensing a four-volume History of Belorussian Literature, translating it into Russian in order to reach a broader Soviet audience. The institute produces a large number of textbooks and teaching manuals concerning the history of Belorussian literature. Moreover, it has sponsored critical studies on such subjects as the psychology of the creative process, the combination of national consciousness with socialist internationalism in Belorussian literature, theoretical methods of literary analysis, and V.I. Lenin's attitude toward literature. In addition to the publication of rare Belorussian texts, the Kupala Institute has produced fully annotated editions of the collected works of Ianka Kupala, Iakub Kolas, Maksim Bogdanovich and Kuz'ma Chernyi. Finally, The Kupala Institute maintains a graduate studies program.

The institute has only limited manuscript and book collections, as most of the Belorussian Academy's holdings were destroyed during World War II. The Ianka Kupala and Iakub Kolas literary museums, located in Minsk, may be of some interest to students of Belorussian literature.

LIT115 Minsk State Pedagogical Institute

Minskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii
institut im. A.M. Gor'kogo
220809 Minsk
Sovetskaia ul., 18
Telephone Number:
Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Minsk State Pedagogical Institute, which was founded in 1931, has the right to award candidate degrees. In 1976 institute scholars participated in a conference on ancient Russian literature.

LIT116 Minsk State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages

Minskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut inostrannykh iazykov
220662 Minsk
ul. Zakharova, 21
Telephone Number:
Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Minsk State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages was founded in 1948. The institute, which has the right to award candidate degrees, has faculties of English, German, French and Spanish and is part of a nation-wide research effort aimed at developing languages for automated management systems. In 1976, it was host to a conference on the translation of scientific and technical literature.

Gomel'

LIT117 Gomel' State University

Gomel'skii gosudarstvennyi universitet
246699 Gomel'
Sovetskaia ul., 104
Telephone Number:
Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BELY, V.I.

Gomel' State University was founded in 1969 on the basis of the former Gomel' Pedagogical Institute. Its Faculty of History and Philology maintains a graduate program and offers course specialization in Belorussian and Russian languages and literatures. At a recent conference of chiefs of linguistics sections of Soviet universities, faculty member Prof. V.V. Anichenko presented a paper on the importance of historical grammar in Russian language studies.

ESTONIAN SSR

Tallinn

LIT118 Institute of Language and Literature

Institut iazyka i literatury AN EstSSR
200105 Tallinn
ul. Sakala, 3
Telephone Number:
Agency: Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SOGEL, E. Ia.

History.--In 1947, at the time of its founding, the Estonian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Language and Literature was located in the city of Tartu. At that time its staff of 15 operated four research sectors under the directorship of Daniel Palgi. Henrich Tobias succeeded Palgi as director in 1950. During his tenure the institute moved to its present quarters in Tallinn. Eduard Pall took over the directorship in 1955, serving until Endel Sogel's appointment in 1968.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1970 the institute had six research sectors: Language Research (eight researchers, nine technical assistants and two graduate students); Dictionaries (16 researchers, 10 technical assistants, two graduate students); Finno-Ugric Languages (six researchers, three technical workers); History of Literature (nine researchers, five technicians); Theory of Literature (eight researchers, three technical assistants); and Folklore (nine researchers, three technical assistants). In 1977 the institute added a mathematical linguistics sector, based on its Experimental Phonetics Laboratory. Separate research groups operating under the sectors study problems of syntax (four researchers); terminology and sociolinguistics (one researcher, one bibliographer). In addition to the Experimental Phonetics Laboratory (founded 1965; four researchers, two engineers, one technical assistant), there is a sound recording and reproduction laboratory. As of 1970 the institute employed a total staff of 103, plus several graduate students.

Some Known Research Areas.--The Estonian language, other Finno-Ugric languages, and Estonian literature and folklore are the subjects of research at the Institute of Language and Literature.

The Language Sector devotes extensive effort to the maintenance and study of the institute's voluminous dialect archives, which are described below. These archives are to form the basis of a planned dictionary of Estonian dialects. Moreover, the institute has already published works concerning the Malgi, Central, Tartu and Eastern dialects. Individual scholars in the Language Sector have published articles and monographs discussing specific aspects of various other dialects.

The Estonian literary language is also an object of the sector's research. It has compiled several general works on Estonian grammar. Its syntax group has published a two-volume work, *Estonian Syntax*, based on the study of extensive fictional and scholarly texts collected and analyzed by the group.

The institute's Dictionaries Sector has published a 100,000-word dictionary of correct usage, which is to form the basis for a 250,000-entry "comprehensive" dictionary of correct usage. Specialized Russian-Estonian and Estonian-Russian dictionaries in the fields of politics and economics geology, chemistry, mining, electrical engineering and soil science are already in print; others are planned. Members of the sector advise the editorial board of the *Soviet Estonian Encyclopedia* on matters of terminology; in addition they write articles and books and give lectures on matters of usage and terminology. Since 1955 the sector has been collecting materials for a planned five-volume dictionary of literary Estonian. Its card catalogues for this project number over three million. The sector's sociolinguistics group deals mainly with Russian-Estonian bilingualism; its research aims ultimately to improve second-language proficiency levels by identifying key areas of second-language use and by developing teaching materials and techniques designed to serve those areas.

The Finno-Ugric Sector at the Institute of Language and Literature has conducted extensive research toward publication of a Votic language dictionary. Spoken in the Leningrad region, Votic is the nearest language to Estonian. The institute's Finno-Ugric scholars also study other Balto-Finnic and Ugric languages: Mordvin; Mari; Komi; Estonian; and the Izhorian, Heva Onega-Veps, Yokanga, and those Finnish dialects spoken in the Leningrad region, among them Rosona. Many of these studies formed a part of the 1966 USSR Academy Institute of Linguistics publication, *Languages of the Peoples of the USSR*. At present the sector is preparing materials for an Estonian etymological dictionary. Since 1965 the sector has edited the national quarterly journal *Sovetskoe finno-ugrovedenie*. It also issues annual bibliographies of Finno-Ugric and Samoyed linguistics.

After the institute's founding in 1947, its research on the history of Estonian literature began with the preparation of new texts for Estonian schools and colleges. A five-volume *History of Estonian Literature*, edited by E. Sogel, is nearly complete; as of 1970 three volumes, covering the period up to 1917, were in print. Also at that time a shorter English-language version was ready for publication. Individual studies by institute scholars, in cooperation with philologists at Tartu University, have formed the basis for this work, for all-union collective research projects on the history of world literature and of Soviet literature, and for various encyclopedias.

Other major literary research projects at the institute include a biographical lexicon of Estonian literature; and a bibliography of fiction, literary criticism and folklore compiled annually since 1957. The institute's History of Literature Sector publishes the works of Estonian classic writers such as Fr. R. Kreutzwald, Lydia Koidula and others. Institute scholars frequently contribute articles to the joint Academy of Sciences/Union of Writers journal, *Keel ja Kirjandus* (*Language and Literature*).

In 1969 the institute's newly created Literary Theory Sector began work on a manual of literary theory. This sector also studies international literary contacts, stressing Estonian ties with Finnish, German and Latvian literatures. Literary genres and the sociology of literature are subjects for planned future research by this sector.

Since its founding in 1947, the institute's Folklore Sector has published several surveys of Estonian folklore. At present a Russian language version is in preparation. In 1961-1963, the sector published an annotated academic edition of the Estonian epic Kalevipoeg, expanding on the research of classic writer F.R. Kreutzwald (1803-1882), one of Estonia's first folklore scholars. The sector has also published anthologies of Estonian folk tales and folk songs. Work on an anthology of Estonian proverbs, with 200,000 entries, is now in progress. It is to form a part of a larger work, Proverbs Common to the Balto-Finnic Peoples, being prepared jointly with the Finnish Literary Society. In support of these collective projects, individual sector scholars have produced numerous studies of individual aspects of Estonian folklore; some of these have been published separately. Since its founding the sector has supervised collecting expeditions to supplement its holdings of folk materials.

The institute's Experimental Phonetics Laboratory, in actuality a research unit, has put its highly specialized equipment at the disposal of the Russian Language Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences (LIT007), the Armenian Academy (LIT104), and the universities of Leningrad (LIT063), Kiev (LIT154) and Vil'nius (LIT142). The laboratory's own research staff studies the phonetic structure of the Estonian language. Since 1973 it has published the highly regarded Estonian Papers in Phonetics (in English).

The newly founded Mathematical Linguistics Sector has taken over certain functions of the laboratory. Its work includes, in addition to the areas cited above, the study of folk music. Recently the sector has cooperated with Japanese scholars on joint research projects.

Research Facilities.--The Institute of Language and Literature is the Estonian republic's central repository for materials pertaining to the Estonian language and related dialects. All such materials collected by scholars and by the numerous amateur correspondents of the academy's "Mother Tongue Society" since 1922 are housed at the institute. Its card catalogues of dialect words, place names, and other materials hold 3,800,000 cards; its vertical files contain 120,000 pages of sample dialect texts, surveys, and other miscellaneous materials. These holdings are on microfilm. In addition the institute has 255 reels of microfilm it acquired on exchange from Finland. Sound recordings of Estonian number 772 hours; these are supplemented by 370 hours of recorded samples of the Votic, Lapp, Izhorian, Mordvin, Veps, Finnish, Mari, Komi, Karelian, Liv and other languages collected by the institute's Finno-Ugric Sector. That sector has its own card catalogues of Finno-Ugric languages, with 230,000 cards.

The institute's folklore holdings contain 25,000 pages of text supplemented by 140 hours of recorded folk material. Folklore card catalogues cover the following subjects: folklore terms; printed Estonian songbooks (arranged both by song title and by book title); songs of recent origin; and Estonian folktales.

The Experimental Phonetics Laboratory, actually itself a research unit, has equipment for research on the acoustics, physiology and perception of speech by means of static roentgenography, palatography, filming of labial articulation, kymography, static and dynamic spectography, oscillography, auditory analysis (using gating circuits), and other auditory tests. Laboratory workers have constructed their own special equipment, including a high-speed 52-channel sound spectograph, an intonograph, a graphic information input device for digital computers, and other devices. The institute also has its own computer.

In addition to the institute's own holdings of Estonian literature, researchers may find useful materials at the E. Vilde Museum, also located in Tallinn.

Tartu

LIT119 F.R. Kreutzwald Literary Museum

Literaturnyi muzei im. F.R. Kreitzval'da AN EstSSR

Tartu

ul. Vanemuine, 42

Telephone Number:

Agency: Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: ERTIS, E. I.

Founded in 1940, the F.R. Kreutzwald Literary Museum conducts research on Estonian folklore, the history of Estonian literature and the history of publishing in Estonia. It publishes its own annuals and compiles bibliographies based on its extensive collection of original materials on Estonian folklore and manuscripts by Estonian writers and scholars, as well as its library of Estonian books, the republic's largest. As of 1970 the archival library contained 350,000 items; the bibliographic department had over 1,500,000 cards on file; the folklore department had 950,000 pages of text and over 11,000 sound recordings; the manuscript department over 60,000 manuscripts and an equal number of photographs. The museum maintains an extensive network of correspondents all over the republic who continually supplement its collections, which are used as a research base by literary historians, linguists, ethnographers, historians and art historians.

LIT120 Tartu State University

Tartuskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
202400 Tartu

ul. Ulikooli, 18

Telephone Number: 341-21-241

Agency: Estonian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: KOOP, A.V.

Tartu University traces its roots to the Swedish Academia Gustaviana, which operated from 1672 to 1710. Its activities disrupted by the northern wars, that institution was closed until 1802, when it reopened as Dorpat University. German was the language of instruction until 1893, when Russian replaced it and the university took the city's new name, becoming Iur'iev University. During World War I part of the university staff, evacuated to Voronezh, founded a new university there. At that time Estonian became the language of instruction at the newly renamed Tartu University.

As of 1975 the Philological Faculty had the following sections:

(a) Estonian Language (teaching staff 16, including four doctors and nine candidates of sciences), (b) Estonian Literature (teaching staff nine, including two doctors and two candidates of sciences), (c) Finno-Ugric Languages (teaching staff six, including two doctors and four candidates of sciences), (d) English Philology (teaching staff 15, with four candidates of sciences), (e) German Philology (teaching staff 10, with four candidates of sciences), (f) Russian Language (teaching staff eight, with two doctors and five candidates of sciences), (g) Russian Teaching Methodology (teaching staff 13, with four candidates of sciences), (h) Russian Literature (teaching staff nine, with two doctors and four candidates of sciences), and (i) General Linguistics (teaching staff 27, with two candidates of sciences).

Tartu University is highly respected throughout the Soviet Union for its philological research, especially in the field of structural linguistics. In 1974 the university hosted a national symposium on secondary modeling systems. Studies of Russian literature, conducted under Prof. Iu. Lotman, include all periods, from ancient to modern. In 1975 the Philological Faculty held a conference on Alexander Blok and twentieth-century Russian culture. Scholars at the faculty are contributing actively, along with colleagues at the Estonian Academy of Sciences, to the preparation of a five-volume history of Estonian literature. A recent dissertation defended at the faculty explored Estonian lyric poetry of the years 1917-1929. Since 1893 the university has published the serial Uchenye zapiski.

Tartu University Library is the largest in the Baltic. Founded in 1802, it contains over 3,0,000 volumes, including incunabula, first editions, manuscripts, and a rare collection of 350,000 dissertations. The university has its own computer center.

GEORGIAN SSR

Tbilisi

LIT121 (Shota Rustaveli) Institute of the History of Georgian Literature

Institut istorii gruzinskoi literatury im. Sh. Rustaveli AN GrSSR

Tbilisi

ul. Lenina, 5

Telephone Number:

Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: BARAMIDZE, A.G.

Prior to the 1941 creation of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, the leading center for Georgian literary studies was the Shota Rustaveli Institute, founded in 1935 as one of four research institutes then operating under the aegis of Tbilisi University. At that time its fields of study encompassed the history of Georgian literature, folklore, social thought, literary criticism, language (standardization, dictionaries), and art history. In 1942 the Rustaveli Institute, with a staff of 13 headed by K.S. Kekelidze, joined the new Academy. Prior to creation of the Georgian Academy's Institute of Oriental Studies in 1960, the Rustaveli Institute conducted research on oriental literatures as well.

Since 1960 the institute has been working on a six-volume course on the history of Georgian literature. As of 1975 the first four volumes were in print; two others were at the publisher's. A shorter Russian-language version of this work is in use throughout the Soviet Union as a basic text on Georgian literature. Rustaveli Institute scholars have been cooperating closely with the A.M. Gor'kii Institute of World Literature (LIT010) toward publication of a six-volume history of Soviet literature and a 10-volume history of world literature.

The institute is charged with the study of Georgian literature from its fifth century beginnings to the present, and with the publication of major Georgian literary texts. Its literary scholars examine such topics as the periodization, genesis and development of Georgian literature, and the international ties of Georgian literature. In this latter area the institute's first director, K.S. Kekelidze, carried out extensive work on Byzantine influences.

The institute also conducts bibliographic surveys central to the further study of Georgian literature; in 1970 a bibliography of ancient Georgian literature appeared, along with annotated bibliographies of Georgian folk literature and of literature concerning Georgian classic poet Shota Rustaveli (1712-1756). (Rustaveli studies alone occupy an entire department at the institute. Its scholars have already published an authoritative text of Rustaveli's classic work, The Knight in the Panther's Skin. A special commission is now at work to compile a thoroughly annotated edition of the epic.) Institute scholars have also produced historical surveys of Georgian journalism, Georgian theater, and Georgian aesthetic thought. Theoretical studies, a part of the institute's program since 1954, have led to the first Georgian publication of a course on literary theory. Other publishing activities include collected works of Georgian writers as well as anthologies of Georgian literature. Future plans call for a stronger emphasis on the Soviet period in Georgian literature.

LIT122 Institute of Linguistics

Institut iazykoznaniiia AN GrSSR
Tbilisi
ul. Dzerzhinskogo, 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: CHIKOBAVA, A. S.

N.Ia. Marr was instrumental in the development of scientific centers in Georgia. In 1918 Tbilisi University became the republic's first center of linguistics research. However, with the founding in 1936 of the Georgian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the N.Ia. Marr Institute of Language, History and Material Culture became a new focal point for linguistic studies. This institute was the organizational predecessor of today's Institute of Linguistics, which became an independent establishment with the founding of the Georgian Academy of Sciences in 1941. Since that time the institute has established a reputation as a leading center for the study of Caucasian languages.

Among the departments of the Institute of Linguistics are:
(a) Ibero-Caucasian Highland Languages; (b) Georgian Languages; (c) Lexicology; (d) Terminology; (e) Culture of Languages; and (f) General Linguistics.

The Institute of Linguistics has done extensive research on the Georgian languages. In addition to its Dictionary of the Georgian Language, its list of monographic studies is impressive. Institute scholars have produced Georgian-Russian and Russian-Georgian dictionaries for most specialized technical disciplines.

Many linguists consider Caucasian languages a crucial link between the Indo-European and Semitic language groups and between the Indo-European and Uralo-Altaic groups. For this reason the institute's position as the leading center for the study of Caucasian languages makes it a vital resource for investigations in this area. Of the highland Ibero-Caucasian languages alone, the institute studies 11 written and 14 unwritten ones. The Department of Ibero-Caucasian languages studies the Abkhaz, Abazin, Adygei and Kabardin, Chechen and Ingush, Batsbi, Avar, Laks, Dargin and Kubachin, Lezgin, Tabasaran, Agul, Udin, Tsakhur and Rutul, Archib, Andi, Botlikh, Akhvakh, Karatin, Chamalal, Bagvalal and Tindi, Dido, Khvarshi, Kapuch, Ginukh, Budukh and Krytz languages, along with their various dialects. Since 1946 the Institute of Linguistics has published the series Iberiisko-kavkazskoe iazykoznanie.

LIT123 (K. S. Kekelidze) Institute of Manuscripts

Institut rukopisei im. K.S. Kekelidze AN GrSSR
Tbilisi
ul. Rukhadze, 5
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: METREVELI, E. P.

Of great interest to students of the history of the Georgian language is the K.S. Kekelidze Institute, with 10,000 Georgian manuscripts dating back to the fifth century, 3,000 ancient manuscripts in other languages (Greek, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Armenian, Russian and others), and 37,000 historical documents of the tenth-nineteenth centuries.

Institute scholars concentrate on preparing the most important Georgian texts for publication, in the original and in translation. In cooperation with the Archaeological Commission of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, the institute is compiling a catalogue of all ancient manuscripts located in Georgia, to form a part of an all-union catalogue. As of 1974 the portion of the catalogue covering Georgian manuscripts of the ninth-fifteenth centuries was complete, with a brief description, in Russian, of each item.

Also see discussion in HIS153.

LIT124 Tbilisi State Pedagogical Institute

Tbilisskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.S. Pushkina
380079 Tbilisi
prosp. Chavchavadze, 32
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Tbilisi State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1935. It offers graduate and undergraduate specialization in Georgian, Russian, Azerbaidzhani, Armenian and library sciences. The institute supports research in Caucasian studies.

Tbilisskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
380028 Tbilisi

prosp. I. Chavchavadze, 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: OKUDZHAHA, V.M.

History.--Georgian philological studies date back to the Academy of Ancient Colchis at Fazis (now Poti), which housed a school of philosophy and rhetoric in the third and fourth centuries. Throughout the ancient period Georgians maintained contact with the leading academic centers of the Catholic world, concentrating their literary ties, however, chiefly in the Persian-Arabic sphere. With the formation of a Georgian feudal state in the early twelfth century, two academies emerged on Georgian soil, again conducting philosophical and literary studies, but with the addition of other disciplines as well. It was at this time that the Georgian epic poet Shota Rustaveli composed his much revered Knight in the Panther's Skin, the study of which occupies an entire research group at today's Tbilisi University.

Foreign invasions beginning in the thirteenth century interfered with the progress of Georgian philology, which resumed independently of academic institutions late in the seventeenth century. Since the fall of Byzantium, Georgians had turned increasingly to Russia for cultural and intellectual stimulation, and later for higher education. A favored center for Georgian students was Petersburg University, which trained many of the scholars who were later to found Georgia's first institution of higher learning since the middle ages, Tbilisi University. The university was founded on January 26, 1918 and functioned as a private establishment for its first semester, finally coming under government control in September of that year.

Among the university's first graduating class in 1921 were three literary scholars and two linguists. During these early years the university had no textbooks, so initial research efforts were devoted to their preparation.

When many Soviet universities were dismantled in 1930, Tbilisi was no exception; its faculties became independent institutes. When the university reassembled in 1933, it included a Historical-Philological Faculty, which was subdivided in 1935 into separate faculties of history and philology. Philological research at this time was the function of the Shota Rustaveli Institute, one of four research institutes then operating under university auspices. Although the Shota Rustaveli Institute transferred to the Georgian Academy of Sciences in 1941, the university's Philological Faculty has continued to be a major center of philological research. In 1945, its sections of semitology, Persian philology, Turkic studies, Armenian studies, Indian/Iranian philology and international relations broke off to form a new Oriental Studies Faculty; in 1947 its sections of English, French and German languages and literatures followed suit. The Philological Faculty retained studies of Georgian, Russian, Caucasian and Classical philology along with journalism and linguistics.

Further changes added, rather than subtracted from the Philological Faculty's functions: in 1961 it acquired a Laboratory of Experimental Phonetics; in 1963, a Laboratory of Oral Speech.

As a leading center for the study of Georgian language and literature, the Philological Faculty was at the hub of the recent language controversy, during which Tbilisi University students demonstrated against a government proposal to give Russian equal status with Georgian as the republic's official language.

Meanwhile, Oriental Studies have also been an important part of Tbilisi University's research since its founding in 1918; however, its oriental studies sections functioned under the Philological Faculty until 1945. The Faculty of Oriental Studies, which has separate sections for Turkic, Iranian, Semitic and Armenian studies, conducts broad research on the structures and histories of Near Eastern languages, on Near Eastern literatures, and on the history of Georgia's ties with neighboring cultures to the south and east.

Organization and Staff.--The university's Philological Faculty has sections of: (a) General Linguistics, with an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory, (b) Modern Georgian Language, (c) Ancient Georgian Language, (d) Ancient Georgian Literature, (e) Caucasian Languages, (f) Classic Philology and Byzantine Studies, (g) Russian Language and Literature, and (h) Journalism, including a printing laboratory. The faculty also operates a Toponymy Laboratory and a Rustaveli Office. In addition, the university operates a Faculty of Oriental Studies and a Faculty of Western European Languages.

Some Known Research Areas.--Classes at Tbilisi University's Philological Faculty are conducted either in Georgian or in Russian. Offering daytime, evening and correspondence programs, the faculty trains graduate and undergraduate students in each of its principal areas of research: general linguistics; Georgian language and literature; other Caucasian languages; Russian language and literature; Classic and Byzantine philology; journalism; toponymy; and folklore.

University professors G.S. Akhvlediani and A.S. Chikobava wrote Georgia's first general theoretical works on linguistics shortly after the founding of the university. Since then faculty scholars in this area have studied problems of general linguistics, general and experimental phonetics (particularly of Georgian and mountain Ibero-Caucasian languages and dialects), principles of language classification, descriptive and historical linguistics, grammar and logopedics, particularly, though not exclusively, as these pertain to the Georgian language. Faculty scholars have directed considerable effort toward reconstructing a prototypical Georgian parent language, in a manner similar to the construction of Indo-European models. Faculty scholars have produced numerous textbooks and other works in these fields. The faculty's toponymists are attempting to compile a 500,000-item file of all place names and microplace names in the Georgian republic. This is to be followed by classification and analysis of place-name components.

University linguists are active, along with colleagues at the Georgian Academy's Institute of Linguistics, in standardization of the Georgian literary language. Under the editorship of Prof. Chikobava the university has produced an eight-volume Georgian dictionary; it is also the source for high school textbooks on the Georgian language. Research in this area covers grammar, phonetics, morphology, historical grammar, genesis and comparative grammar of Georgian and other Caucasian languages, contemporary speech patterns, style, dialects (especially the Svan and Megrel), and analysis of the language used by particular Georgian writers. The faculty's Ancient Georgian Language Section has its own serial publication, Trudy Kafedry drevnegruzinskogo iazyka.

Tbilisi University has offered courses in Georgian folklore since 1927; it is now one of the Soviet Union's more active universities in the area of folklore research. Subjects of study include textology; the genesis and history of mythology, folk genres, artistic forms, devices of folk verse and folk literature in general, comparative folklore studies, the relationship of folk material to literature in general, the historiography of folklore, and epic studies. The university publishes folk materials and textbooks on folklore.

Faculty research on ancient Georgian literature involves the study and publication of ancient Georgian texts and also of ancient non-Georgian (especially Russian, Persian, Arabic and Turkish) texts pertaining to Georgia. Faculty scholars have pioneered the use of paleographic dating techniques for ancient Georgian texts. They have translated some of these into Russian.

In 1966, for the 750-year Rustaveli jubilee, faculty members published a new academic text of The Knight in the Panther's Skin, updating the previous 1937 version. A collection of essays and other Rustaveli publications also came out in connection with the jubilee. In studying the history of Georgian literature, faculty members explore Georgian literary ties with Armenian, Persian, Tadzhik, Azerbaidzhani, Uzbek and Russian literatures. Contemporary literary studies cover Georgian Soviet literature and literary theory. Faculty scholars also publish textbooks in Russian on Georgian literature.

The Philology Faculty's Caucasian Languages Section studies the contemporary and historical aspects of 11 written and 17 unwritten languages of all four Ibero-Caucasian language groups. These are mountain languages of the Abkhaz-Adygei group, the Nakh and Dagestan languages, spoken by a total of 1,700,000 people. The section offers courses in Abkhaz, Adygei, Kabardin, Batsbi, Avar, Lak, Dargin and Udin. In addition its scholars study the Osetin language, fielding expeditions to collect materials. The serial Iberiisko-kavkazskoe iazykoznanie is the work of the Caucasian Languages Section, which also produces extensive monographs on various aspects of the languages and dialects it studies. Since 1946 the section has had a Highlands Sector, offering courses taught in Russian, primarily for Abkhaz, Adygei, Kabardin, Chechen, Avar and Iak students.

Subjects of faculty research in Russian linguistics include etymology, phonetics, syntax, word formation, phraseology, lexicology, toponymy, the dialects spoken by Russian settlers on Georgian territory, the history of the Russian language, and the language of Russian fiction. In addition, faculty members explore various methods for teaching Russian to non-Russians; their Russian textbook for non-Russians is in use throughout the Soviet Union. Faculty scholars have produced texts for Georgian students on Russian grammar and on the history of Russian literature, in addition to a Russian-Georgian dictionary. Literary studies in this area cover Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian literature from ancient to modern times, as well as the history of Georgia's literary contacts with these areas.

Classical and Byzantine studies are particularly stressed at Tbilisi University due to Georgia's close ties with ancient Greece. Immensely aided by Prof. G.F. Tsereteli's 1925-1935 five-volume publication of ancient papyrus texts from Georgian collections, university research today covers paleography; the study of Greek inscriptions located in Georgia; Roman literature; translation and commentary of works by Greek and Roman authors; Georgian-Greek cultural interrelationships; the collection, translation and interpretation of Greek and Roman texts pertaining to Georgia; and the history of the Greek and Latin languages. Faculty members have written textbooks for both these languages. In addition, it was Tbilisi University's S. Kaukhchishvili who produced the Soviet Union's first university text on the history of Byzantine literature. The faculty holds annual conferences on classical subjects jointly with colleagues at Moscow State University.

Journalism remains another area of research in which Tbilisi University is one of the Soviet Union's more active institutions. The Philology Faculty publishes its own newspaper, Akhalgazdra zhurnalist, and faculty members conduct research on the works of outstanding Georgian publicists; the history of socialism in Georgia; the Georgian nineteenth century intelligentsia; the history of Georgian journalism and criticism; the Russian press in Georgia; the history, theory and practice of Soviet journalism; telejournalism; and photojournalism. The faculty publishes collections of the works of leading journalists. Since 1936 Philology Faculty members have contributed extensively to the university's serial, Trudy.

In addition to the university's Philological Faculty, its Faculty of Oriental Studies has also been active in linguistic scholarship. Turkic studies by Oriental Studies Faculty scholars encompass the history and structure of the Turkish and Azerbaidzhani languages and their relationship to the Georgian language; the history of Turkish and Azerbaidzhani literature; the history of Georgia's cultural ties with Turkey; and Turkic dialects spoken by Greeks and Georgians on Georgian territory. Faculty scholars have examined satire in Turkish literature, the place of Ashug poetry in Georgian literature, the "Ker-Orla" epic, and the works of Rukhi Bagdadi, Mekhmed Emin, Iakub Kadri, and others.

Iranian studies at the Faculty of Oriental Studies concern chiefly the classical and renaissance periods, focusing on comparisons between Georgian versions of Persian classics and the Persian originals. In studying the history of Persian literature, faculty scholars have examined the works of such individual Persian writers as Rudaki, Nizami, Saadi, Khafez, Dzhami, Omar Khayam, Dzemal-zade, Sadek Khedaiat, Said Nafisi, Vozorg Alavi and others; they have translated many of these works into Georgian. The faculty has published a Persian grammar text and a Persian reader for use in the teaching of Persian; it conducts research on various aspects of Persian linguistics.

Semitic studies at Tbilisi University, begun under the late G.V. Tsereteli, include Arabic, Hebraic, Aramaic and Assyrian studies, with some work on Ethiopian linguistics and Georgian-Ethiopian relations, Urart studies, and Babylonian studies. In addition to the study of Arabic language and literature, faculty members study Arabic dialects spoken in Central Asia, particularly Bukhar and Kashkadar. The Faculty of Oriental Studies has published ancient Arabic texts, Arabic texts pertaining to Georgia, and an Arabic language textbook. Faculty scholars have collected Arabic coins and Arabic inscriptions on Georgian territory

and have published studies based on these materials. They have examined the works of such Arabic writers as Shanfar, Mutannabi and Abu-Nuvas. In addition, faculty members have written on Arabic philosophy and musicology based on their study of Arabic sources located in Tbilisi.

Hebraic studies at the Oriental Faculty concentrate on the study and publication of ancient biblical texts, particularly the tenth-century "Lailash Codex," thought to be the oldest existing Hebrew biblical text. Faculty scholars compare these Hebrew texts to Georgian texts. Another research project has involved the collection and study of Hebrew inscriptions and epitaphs on Georgian territory. Some of these date back as far as the fourth century. The faculty has published a textbook of ancient Hebrew.

A breakthrough occurred in Aramaic studies when a Tbilisi University professor was able to decipher an Aramaic inscription found at Arzamas. This led to new findings regarding the genesis of the Georgian script.

In the field of Syrian studies, the work of scholars at the Faculty of Oriental Studies focuses upon the early medieval period. They have published ancient Assyrian texts and studied the structure of Aramaic/Assyrian dialects. However, the faculty has also published a textbook on contemporary Syrian. Combining their resources, scholars at the Faculty of Oriental Studies have conducted general comparative studies of the Semitic languages.

The Armenian Office at the Faculty of Oriental Studies, founded in 1964, studies Armenian literature and folklore, the Armenian language and its dialects, and the history of Georgian-Armenian cultural and linguistic ties. The office staff has published and translated numerous Armenian texts and has published textbooks for the study of both ancient and modern Armenian.

Finally, Tbilisi University's Faculty of Western European Languages and Literature offers course specialization in German, French and English. Faculty members have published numerous works on the history of Western European literature, on the ties of Georgian literature to Western European literature, on portrayals of Georgia in Western European literature, and on general questions of experimental and theoretical phonetics, fictional style, the history and theory of fiction translation, and methods of teaching foreign languages. Grammarians at the Faculty of Western European languages prepare textbooks in those languages for use in Georgian schools. Recently they completed a programmed text for the study of English.

Research Facilities.-- Tbilisi University's Philology, Oriental Studies and Western European Languages Faculties each have their own library collections supplementing the university's general collection of 2,800,000 volumes. The Philological Faculty's Experimental Phonetics Research Laboratory has x-ray equipment, a spectograph and an oscillograph. Computer facilities at the university consist of a Ural-1 and a BESM-4 computer.

Toponomers may find the Philological Faculty's file of 125,000 place names of interest; faculty scholars intend to expand it to 500,000. Tbilisi's Greek and Latin papyrus collections, many of which were published by G.F. Tsereteli, include works of Homer and Herodotus, personal letters of the third century A.D., and temple inventories for the ancient period. These and other materials of interest to philologists are housed at Tbilisi's various museums and at the K.S. Kekelidze Manuscripts Institute.

Maikop

LIT126 Adygei Scientific Research Institute of Economics, Language,
Literature and History

Adygeiskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki, iazyka, literatury
i istorii pri Sovete Ministrov AdSSR
Maikop (Adygeiskaia ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Adygei ASSR Council of Ministers
Director: NAPSO, F.A.

1975 this institute hosted a conference on historical-comparative aspects of the Ibero-Caucasian languages. Institute scholars have produced a 17,000-word Adygei Dictionary. They have also authored a study of Adygei grammar.

Sukhumi

LIT127 Abkhazian Institute of Language, Literature and History

Abkhazskii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii im. D.I. Gulia AN GrSSR
Sukhumi (Abkhazskaia ASSR)
ul. Rustaveli, 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: DZIDZARIIA, G.A.

In 1971 this institute hosted a conference on the development of the old and new literary languages of the Caucasus. The institute publishes a serial, Trudy.

Also see discussion in HIS161.

KAZAKH SSR

Alma-Ata

LIT128 Alma-Ata Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages

Alma-Atinskii pedagogicheskii institut inostrannykh iazhkov
480072 Alma-Ata
ul. Muratbaeva, 200
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: NURYMBEK, D.

The Alma-Ata Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages was founded in 1940 and offers course specialization in English, French and German. Members of the institute's Russian and Slavic Linguistic Section have been cooperating with colleagues at the General Linguistics Section of Voronezh State University (LIT099) in phraseology studies.

Institut iazykoznaniiia AN KazSSR
Alma-Ata
ul. Shevchenko, 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KENESBAEV, S. K.

History.--During the second half of the nineteenth century, Russian scholars began to study the Kazakh language. However, it wasn't until the twentieth century that Kazakh linguistics emerged as an independent discipline. It has evolved in stages, beginning with the laying of the groundwork in the 1920s, when the small and inexperienced cadre of native Kazakh language specialists took the first steps necessary to combat illiteracy beginning with the basic description and standardization of the spoken and written languages. The new government had very practical requirements: the writing of textbooks; the creation of standards for Kazakh spelling, punctuation and grammar; and the training of cadres of linguistics specialists.

In 1932, the Kazakh Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences opened, providing a new organizational basis for linguistics research. In 1936, the branch absorbed the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of National Culture and it opened a Language and Literature Section, which in 1940 would become the basis for a new Institute of Language, Literature and History. During the 1930s Kazakh linguistics research shifted its focus from strictly practical matters to the more complicated theoretical areas of grammar, phonetics, terminology and syntax.

The wartime evacuation to Kazakhstan of a number of leading Russian linguists led to a further broadening of the field of research. Studies of neighboring Turkic, Mongolian and Sinic languages made new research in comparative linguistics possible.

Just before the formation of an autonomous Kazakh Academy of Sciences in 1946, the Institute of Language, Literature and History divided in two, forming an Institute of History, Ethnography and Archaeology and an Institute of Language and Literature. In 1947 the latter institute's Joint Council received the right to award candidate and doctoral degrees. A final split in 1961 produced the M.O. Auezov Institute of Literature and Art (LIT130) and the present-day Institute of Linguistics.

Organization and Staff.--The majority of the Kazakh republic's senior linguistics researchers (15 doctors and 150 candidates of philological sciences) are based at the Academy's Institute of Linguistics. The institute has eight regular departments: (a) Contemporary Kazakh Language Theory, (b) Turkology and the History of the Kazakh Language, (c) Dialectology, (d) Speech and Culture, (e) Onomastics, (f) Comparative Study of the Kazakh and Russian Languages, (g) Explanatory Dictionary, and (h) Bilingual Dictionaries. There also exist an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory and a Foreign Languages Section. In addition, small groups of scholars have been working on statistical linguistics and sociolinguistics. In 1964, the institute opened a special interdisciplinary department for the study of the Soviet Uigurs.

Some Known Research Areas.--As in the past, the publication of Kazakh language textbooks and teaching guides for schools and institutions of higher learning continues to be one of the functions of the Institute of Linguistics. The institute's research activities today cover the fields of Kazakh morphology and syntax, phonetics, alphabet and orthography, onomastics and ethnic names, dialectology and the historical development of the Kazakh language. This last category encompasses the location and study of ancient inscriptions, cliff paintings, and other artifacts which might offer clues to the early development of the language; it also covers the study of Kazakh dialects and sub-groups within and without the Kazakh republic, including the Altaic languages; and it involves extensive study of the contemporary literary language.

The institute's lexicologists and lexicographers have produced a 2-volume explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language; presently a more extensive multi-volume version is in preparation. In addition to terminological dictionaries in several fields, the institute has produced English-, German-, Russian- and Arabic-Kazakh dictionaries. Studies of speech culture and translation are by-products of these basic projects.

The institute also examines general linguistics theory and contacts between various language groups. Its new sociolinguistics group is studying the effects of social phenomena on linguistic development.

The Institute of Linguistics has stated as its goal for the future a thorough historical and theoretical conceptualization of the development of the Kazakh language, in all its diachronic and synchronic aspects.

Research Facilities.--As mentioned above, the Institute of Linguistics has an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory, recently equipped with the latest phono-acoustical apparatus. Statistical linguists at the institute have been using computer facilities in their work.

LIT130 Institute of Literature and Art

Institut literatury i iskusstva im. M.O. Auezova AN KazSSR
Alma-Ata
ul. Shevchenko, 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SHARIPOV, A. S.

The Institute of Literature and Art of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences was founded in 1961. It is the Kazakh republic's leading center for research and for the training of graduate specialists in Kazakh literature. Some recent institute research projects have concerned socialist realism and the mutual influence of national literatures; the rise and development of Kirgiz drama; and the collection and translation into Russian of Kazakh folk literature.

LIT131 Kazakh Pedagogical Institute

Kazakhskii pedagogicheskii institut im. Abaia
480091 Alma-Ata
Sovetskaia ul., 28
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kazakh Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1928. It offers course specialization in Kazakh and Russian philology and in the teaching of Russian in Kazakh schools, and has the right to award doctoral and candidate degrees in Kazakh language and literature. A recent doctoral dissertation defended at the institute concerned the work of Gabit Musrepov.

LIT132 Kazakh State University

Kazakhskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. S.M. Kirova
480091 Alma-Ata
ul. Kirova, 136
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: DZHOLDASBEKOV, U.A.

History.--Kazakh State University was created in 1934 from of the former Kazakh Higher Pedagogical Institute. Philological studies at the university began in 1940, with the establishment of Kazakh language and Russian language sections. In 1962 the latter split to form a Russian Philology section and a Russian Language section.

The early research work of Kazakh State University philologists concerned the development of the Kazakh alphabet, orthography, terminology and dialectology. In the 1950s, studies focused on Kazakh grammar and the preparation of textbooks and Russian-Kazakh dictionaries for use in Kazakh schools. With these basic tasks accomplished, faculty scholars have turned in recent years to a much broader range of research topics.

Organization and Staff.--The faculty has three sections: (a) Kazakh Language, (b) Russian Language, and (c) Russian Philology.

Some Known Research Areas.--At present the faculty's research on the Kazakh language focuses on its history, its grammar, and on Kazakh fictional style. Historical studies have compared the contemporary language to ancient Turkic texts as well as to other contemporary Turkic languages in an attempt to establish developmental patterns. Studies of Kazakh fictional style are based on the works of Sabit Mukanov, Kh. Karimov, Beimbai Mailin and other Kazakh writers. In the area of Kazakh grammar, faculty scholars have produced numerous monographs and textbooks for Kazakh schools of all levels.

The faculty's Russian language specialists examine such topics as morphology, syntax (especially of the Soviet period), lexicology, the development of national languages under socialism, and Russian dialectology. Studies in these areas were greatly aided initially by cooperation with Moscow State University, where many faculty members received their training.

Recent dissertations defended at the Philological Faculty have concerned such subjects as the history of Kazakh prose, Russian-Kazakh literary contacts from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century and during the Soviet period, the portrayal of the "new man" in Kazakh prose, and the development of Kazakh literature prior to the twentieth century.

In 1969 the Philological Faculty held a conference on the theme of Marxism-Leninism and problems of literary theory. Faculty members participated in a 1972 conference on romanticism in Polish literature and its ties with Eastern Slavic literatures.

Since 1962 the Philology Faculty has issued its own semiannual series of collected essays entitled Filologicheskii sbornik. Each issue contains approximately 40 articles by philologists from all over the Kazakh republic on subjects pertaining to literary studies, the history of the Russian language, literary style, comparative studies, and the Russian and Kazakh languages.

Research Facilities.--The university library of 850,000 volumes contains rare publications of the seventeenth to eighteenth centuries as well as manuscripts dating from the fifteenth century.

LIT133 Kazakh State Women's Pedagogical Institute

Kazakhskii gosudarstvennyi zhenskii pedagogicheskii institut
480086 Alma-Ata

ul. Gogolia, 114

Telephone Number:

Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Kazakh State Women's Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1944. It has faculties of Kazakh philology, Russian philology, and library science. A recent institute research project examined the current state of translation of Kazakh prose.

Karaganda

LIT134 Karaganda State University

Karagandinskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

470055 Karaganda

ul. Gogolia, 38

Telephone Number:

Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Karaganda State University was founded in 1972 on the basis of a pedagogical institute which had existed since 1952. The Faculty of History and Philology offers course specializations in Kazakh and Russian languages and literatures.

Pavlodar

LIT135 Pavlodar Pedagogical Institute

Pavlodarskii pedagogicheskii institut

637002 Pavlodar

ul. Kuibysheva, 58

Telephone Number:

Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Pavlodar Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in Russian and English. In 1975 the institute hosted a conference on Vsevolod Ivanov, in honor of the 80th anniversary of the writer's birth.

KIRGIZ SSR

Frunze

LIT136 Institute of Language and Literature

Institut iazyka i literatury AN KirSSR
Frunze
ul. Parts"ezda, 265
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: TURSUNOV, A. T.

The Institute of Language and Literature is one of thirteen research institutes in the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences, which was founded in 1954 out of the older Kirgiz Branch of the USSR Academy. Institute scholars conduct research on Soviet Kirgiz literature and folklore, focusing on such contemporary Kirgiz writers as Tokombaev, Tursbekov, Sydykbekov and Aitmatov. In addition they have recently turned their attention to underlying ideological aspects of Kirgiz literature.

LIT137 Kirgiz State University

Kirgizskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 50-letia SSSR
720024 Frunze
ul. Belinskogo, 101
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of People's Education
Rector: OTORBAEV, K.O.

In 1917, there were virtually no Kirgiz nationals with higher education. During the 1920s special courses were set up for the training of Kirgiz teachers; large numbers of young people went to other centers for training. By 1932 the Council of People's Commissars opened the first Kirgiz institution of higher learning--the Kirgiz Pedagogical Institute--which, in 1951, would become the Kirgiz State University. The Philological Faculty was one of the original five at the time the university opened; it was also the largest, with 421 of the 1,415 students specializing in Kirgiz language and literature, as compared to 445 out of 6,609 in 1974. The Philological Faculty, staffed largely by its own alumni, has 6 sections: (a) Kirgiz Language, (b) Kirgiz Literature, (c) Russian Language, (d) Methods of Teaching the Russian Language, (e) Russian Literature, and (f) Library Science and Bibliography. The faculty also offers specialization in journalism. Graduate, evening and correspondence programs are available. Moreover, the university's Faculty of Foreign Languages offers course specializations in English, German and French languages and literatures.

Early university research involved the development of grammatical, orthographical and pronunciation norms for the Kirgiz language, as well as the production of Russian-Kirgiz and Kirgi Russian dictionaries and an orthographic dictionary. Since its founding the faculty has been extremely active in the production of textbooks for Kirgiz schools of all levels.

Current research on the Kirgiz language covers phonetics, syntax, lexicology, word formation, parts of speech, and the history of the Kirgiz literary language. University linguists also study the comparative grammar of Turkic languages. Studies of Kirgiz literature have examined Central Asian drama, the international ties of Kirgiz literature, and the history of Kirgiz Soviet literature and epics.

Russian language research at the faculty is chiefly geared toward improvement of the teaching of Russian in Kirgiz schools. To this end Russian-Turkic comparative studies receive great emphasis, as do certain aspects of Russian typology, word formation and lexicology. Faculty members who study Russian literature have written on socialist realism and on Russian-Kirgiz literary ties. In 1973 the faculty sponsored a symposium on V.V. Maiakovskii.

In addition to numerous monographs, faculty members publish articles in the faculty's serial, Trudy filologicheskogo fakul'teta.

Kirgiz State University has a library of 800,000 volumes and a computer center.

LATVIAN SSR

Riga

LIT138 (Andrei Upit) Institute of Language and Literature

Institut iazyka i literatury im. Andreia Upita AN LatSSR

Riga

ul. Turgeneva, 19

Telephone Number:

Agency: Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: KALNYN', Ia. Ia.

History.--Organization of a Latvian Academy of Sciences began in 1940. However, World War II delayed the academy's formal opening until 1946. At that time the Institute of Language and Literature was one of four in the new academy's Division of Social Sciences. Recently the Institute of Language and Literature took the name of prominent Latvian writer and literary scholar Andrei Upit (1877-1970).

Organization and Staff.--The institute is known to have the following sectors: Latvian Language Patterns, Origin and Development of the Latvian Literary Language, Acoustical Structure and Grammatical Construction of the Latvian Language, Compilation of Latvian Language Dictionaries, Mathematical Linguistics, Collection of Folk Literature, and Theory and History of Latvian Literature and Art. In addition the institute has a Speech Culture Group which deals with practical questions relating to everyday usage.

Some Known Research Areas.--In the field of linguistics, the institute has been devoting considerable resources to the compilation of a history of the Latvian language. The Speech Culture Group, founded in the late 1950s under T. Porite, began its work by conducting basic research on codification, orthography, and transliteration of foreign names. In 1957 the academy's newly established Orthographic Commission took over the group's work on orthography. Since 1965 the Speech Culture Group has published the series Voprosy kul'tury latyshskogo iazyka (Latviesu valodas kulturas jautajumi) jointly with the Latvian Union of Journalists. At present scholars in the group are engaged in evaluation and analysis of existing Latvian speech patterns and in the establishment of norms for correct speech.

A major literary research project in recent years has been a six-volume history of Latvian literature (in Latvian), followed by a two-volume Russian language edition. In a 1970 report on this project, institute director Kalnyn' noted the complexity of arriving at a Marxist evaluation of pre-1940 Latvian literature. The authors attempted, said Kalnyn', to draw attention to the work of revolutionary Latvian writers who had previously been ignored by critics. In the same report Kalnyn' indicated some future topics or literary research at the institute: the interaction of romanticism and realism in Latvian literature; and myth as a part of the system of images in the work of Latvian classic dramatist Jan Rainis and other writers.

In recent years the institute has produced monographs on Rainis and Upita and on the interrelationships of Latvian literature with Russian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Ukrainian and other western literatures. Institute scholars are presently preparing a 30-volume academic edition of the works of Ian Rainis.

LIT139 Latvian State University

Latviiskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. Petra Stuchki
226098 Riga
bul. Rainisa, 19
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: MILLER, V.O.

In 1919, simultaneously with the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia, Latvian State University was founded by a decree signed by Peter Stuchka. Today the university serves over 10,000 students, nearly 65 percent of whom are women.

Latvian State University's Philological Faculty offers course specialization in Latvian language and literature, Russian language and literature, journalism, and library sciences. Latvian is the language of instruction; however, some courses are taught in Russian. Moreover, the Faculty of Foreign Languages offers course specialization in English language and literature, including some American literature; German, French, Swedish and Spanish languages and literatures; and psychology.

The university is active in literary research. Recent faculty studies have examined such subjects as Latvian children's literature, 1940-1970; Latvian themes in Russian literature; Latvian lyric poetry, 1900-1919; and relations between the Balts and the Baltic Finns. In addition to research examining questions of Latvian and Russian languages and literatures, journalism and library sciences, the Philology Faculty has also conducted studies in psychology. Since 1949 the university has published the serial Uchenye zapiski in Latvian and in Russian.

The Latvian University's library of 1,500,000 volumes is extremely well indexed, which compensates somewhat for the fact that books are shelved by size and date of acquisition rather than by subject; access to the stacks is prohibited. The university's computer center is among the largest of its type in the Soviet Union.

LITHUANIAN SSR

Vil'nius

LIT140 Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature

Institut litovskogo iazyka i literatury AN LitSSR

Vil'nius

Antakalnio, 3

Telephone Number:

Agency: Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: KORSAKA, K. P.

History.--Lithuanian linguistics date back to the first Lithuanian printed book, Martynas Mazvydas' Catechisms of 1547, which contained the first Lithuanian language textbook, "A Cheap and Brief Learning of Reading and Writing." Since that time, Lithuanian and foreign scholars have extensively studied the language and its literature, especially since nineteenth century research established its importance as a link to older Indo-European languages. Nineteenth and early twentieth-century Lithuanian linguistics scholars provided a groundwork for much of the research now carried out at the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature.

The Lithuanian Academy of Sciences was founded in 1941. At that time the Academy had two separate philological institutes: one for the study of the Lithuanian language and one for the study of its literature. The former institute was able to publish the first volume of a Large Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language before the German invasion halted Academy activities. These resumed in 1946, with the same two institutes separately conducting philological research until they merged in 1952 to become the presentday Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature.

Some Known Research Areas.--Linguistics: By far the most significant and long-term language project at the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature is its work on the projected 15-volume Academic Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language, scanning contemporary speech, folklore, ancient manuscripts, periodicals, and fictional, scientific, educational and technical literature for new entries, adding 50,000 cards annually to the three million on file. Some of this material went into the institute's 1973 Dictionary of Contemporary Lithuanian (60,000 words).

Studies of contemporary Lithuanian also cover questions of grammar; of a planned three-volume Prescriptive Grammar of the Lithuanian Language, two volumes of which are already in print. Other dictionaries produced by the institute include Dictionary of River and Lake Names in the Lithuanian SSR (with 25,000 place names); Dictionary of Lithuanian Synonyms; 20 bilingual dictionaries produced jointly with philologists at other Lithuanian institutions. Since 1971 the Lithuanian Academy's Terminological Council has coordinated work on the compilation of terminological dictionaries by philologists throughout the republic.

Since 1950 the Institute of Language and Literature has been supervising students and teachers at 700 locations throughout the republic in the collection of dialect samples for its forthcoming Lithuanian Linguistic Atlas. Based on these materials the institute recently published a one-volume reader, Lithuanian Accents, with speech samples from 550 localities. Linguistic monographs by institute scholars include studies of the Prussian language; Lithuanian dialectology; Lithuanian grammar of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; Lithuanian hydronyms; Lithuanian stylistics; and linguistic interrelationships among Baltic and other Indo-European languages. Indo-European studies receive special emphasis at the institute, since the Lithuanian language contains more archaisms than any other Baltic language.

Literature: The institute's largest literary research project in recent years is the recently completed four-volume academic History of Lithuanian Literature. As of 1974 a one-volume condensation of this work in Lithuanian and Russian language editions was in preparation. Other large descriptive works published by the institute include a two-volume survey Lithuanian Literary Criticism (1547-1917, 1918-1940); Outline of Lithuanian Folklore; Characteristics of Contemporary Lithuanian Literature; and Chronicle of Literary Life (1945-1965). Institute scholars have also published numerous monographs on leading writers, literary trends and genres, and on the ties of Lithuanian literature with Russian, Polish, German and other literatures.

In addition to collecting and studying Lithuanian and other Baltic folklore and manuscripts of leading Lithuanian writers, the institute publishes many of these materials. From 1961 to 1968 it produced a five-volume anthology entitled Lithuanian Folklore. Smaller publications have included Collection of Lithuanian Folklore; Lithuanian Folksongs; Lithuanian Folk-Tales with Inserted Ditties; Proverbs and Sayings; and three volumes of Sutartines (the oldest Lithuanian polyphonic songs).

The Institute of Language and Literature participates in the publication of the Lithuanian republic's philology journals. It publishes Linguistics and Problems of Lithuanian Linguistics jointly with Vil'nius University. Since 1947 it has taken prime responsibility for the philology series of the Lithuanian Academy's Trudy. It publishes a series of thematic collections Language and Literature and the series Speech Culture. Since 1965 it has taken an active part in the international journal Baltistika. Since its founding the institute has published a total of 700,000 volumes.

Research Facilities.--In addition to the card files it has compiled toward publication of the dictionaries mentioned above, the institute has an 80,000-card file of Lithuanian surnames for a forthcoming dictionary. The Academy's 830,000-item folklore collections are housed at the institute, along with 25,000 folksong recordings. The institute's catalogue of folksong texts numbers 400,000; of these 55,000 have melodies as well, classified in 1500 categories developed by institute scholars. Catalogue entries indicate the number of recordings of the given song, number of recorded versions, geographical area, publications, and other pertinent facts. The folklore collections also include 60,000 fairy tales, legends and jokes and 200,000 proverbs, sayings, riddles, etc. The institute adds 20,000 new recordings annually to its archives.

In the area of Lithuanian classical literature, the institute possesses considerable manuscript holdings, which it continues to build in systematic search expeditions. The materials at the A. Mitskevich Literary Museum, located in Vil'nius, may also be of interest to students of Lithuanian literature.

LIT141 Vil'nius State Pedagogical Institute

Vil'niusskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

23 034 Vil'nius

u Studenty, 39

Telephone Number:

Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Along with the Lithuanian Academy Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature (LIT140) and Vil'nius State University (LIT142), the Vil'nius State Pedagogical Institute is one of the republic's three chief centers of literary and linguistic studies. Scholars at the institute have published works on phonetics and on phraseology. The institute offers course specializations in Lithuanian, Russian, Polish, English, German and French philology. It has its own experimental phonetics laboratory.

LIT142 Vil'nius State University

Vil'niusskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi

universitet im. V. Kapsukasa

232734 Vil'nius

ul. Universiteto, 3

Telephone Number:

Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KUBILIUS, I.P.

History.--Vil'nius State University dates back to the founding, by the Order of Jesuits, of the Vil'nius Academy, with university rights and privileges, in 1579. When the order was banned from Lithuania in 1773, the academy was renamed the Main School of the Grand Lithuanian Principality. In 1796 this became the Main Vilens School; in 1803, Vilens University. The Faculty of Literature and Art was one of five operating at that time. In 1832 the Russian government closed the university, dispersing its professors to Kiev and St. Petersburg. The university remained closed until 1919, when it reopened as part of the Polish university system. Shortly before the outbreak of World War II the university absorbed some faculties of Kaunas University. The war caused considerable destruction and loss of materials. When it was over, philological studies continued jointly with historical studies under one faculty; however, they have since separated.

Organization and Staff.--The Philological Faculty offers course specializations in Lithuanian, Russian, English, German and French languages and literatures. Courses are taught in Lithuanian and in Russian. Graduate, evening and correspondence programs are available.

Some Known Research Areas.--The Philological Faculty, along with the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature (see LIT140) and Vil'nius State Pedagogical Institute (LIT141), is one of the republic's three main philological research centers. It is most active in the areas of Lithuanian language and literature. Faculty members are presently assisting academy scholars in the preparation of the three-volume Grammar of the Lithuanian Language. Other topics of recent research include: the lexicon of K. Donelaitis (1714-1780, a writer whose East Prussian dialect, now defunct, played an important role in the formation of the Lithuanian literary language); contemporary Lithuanian syntax, stylistics and phonetics; history of the Lithuanian language; and Lithuanianisms in the Belorussian language.

Literary studies at the university's Philology Faculty have examined the evolution of Lithuanian drama and novel, particularly during the Soviet period. Individual research projects have concerned the works of the Lithuanian poet Maironis and the influence of Pushkin and of Tolstoy on Lithuanian literature.

More politically oriented themes have included the role of the Lithuanian Communist Party in the development of Lithuanian Soviet literature and the image of Lenin in literature and art. The faculty offers courses on the methodological foundations of Marxist literary criticism.

Since 1949 Vil'nius State University has published the serial Uchenye zapiski. The Philology Faculty publishes the journals Problems of Lithuanian Linguistics and Linguistics jointly with the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature, and the serial Materials of the Colloquium on Experimental Phonetics and the Psychology of Language jointly with Vil'nius State Pedagogical Institute.

Research Facilities.--The Vil'nius State University library, founded in 1570, has 2,500,000 items including 110,000 manuscript documents totalling 8,000,000 pages. The latter include the papers of the renowned Lithuanian linguist and professor of Lithuanian, Greek, Latin and Hebrew, K. Jaunius (1849-1908). The A. Mitskevich Memorial Museum is a part of the university. In addition, the Philological Faculty has an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory.

MOLDAVIAN SSR

Kishinev

LIT143 Institute of Language and Literature

Institut iazyka i literatury AN MolSSR
Kishinev
prosp. Lenina
Telephone Number:
Agency: Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: CHIBOTARU, S. S.

Soviet scholars claim that Moldavian, the only romance language officially spoken on the territory of the USSR, became an identifiable national literary language in the mid-nineteenth century. Some western scholars dispute this, noting that spoken Moldavian is identical to spoken Rumanian. The claim undoubtedly stems from the change in 1860 by Rumania to a Latin alphabet, with that part of Moldavia which was under Russian rule retaining the Cyrillic script. Formal study of the Moldavian language and its literature by Moldavian scholars began with the 1926 creation in the then Moldavian ASSR of the Moldavian Scientific Committee, predecessor of the Moldavian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1932 an interdisciplinary Scientific Research Institute of History, Language, Literature and Economics grew out of this body. Later it divided, and in 1946 the Institute of Language and Literature emerged, becoming a part of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences with the founding of that body in 1946. During this period, scholars of the USSR Academy's Institute of Linguistics joined Moldavian philologists for a series of meetings in Kishinev. The Moldavian scholars credit this exchange with great advances in the study of the Moldavian literary language.

In the area of linguistics, the institute is active in the fields of: Moldavian folk dialects, Moldavian literary language, lexicography and lexicology, and the interrelationship of Moldavian and other languages. The institute has collected extensive materials and is completing work on the multi-volume Moldavian Linguistics Atlas. It has published some of the dialectological materials separately, in anthologies. Jointly with other academic research institutions across the USSR, the institute has been contributing to collective works on the languages of the peoples of the USSR and on the history of Rumania, and to a dialectological atlas of Turkic languages spoken in the U.S.S.R. and a Carpathian dialectological atlas.

Studies of the Moldavian literary language aim for standardization and establishment of stable linguistic norms. The institute is the source for Moldavian language textbooks and teaching guides, from elementary up to advanced university-level courses. Dictionary publication is also impressive. Institute scholars have nearly completed the two-volume Dictionary of the Moldavian Literary Language while over 20 Russian-Moldavian terminological dictionaries in various subjects have been published, as well as a three-way Gagauz-Russian-Moldavian dictionary, a Moldavian etymological dictionary, and a dictionary of Moldavian folk speech. More general linguistics research has explored the international influences of one language upon another. The institute hosted a conference on the national versus the international in language and literature in 1970. More recently, institute scholars have participated in interdisciplinary studies of language as a social phenomenon, emphasizing the sociological aspects of linguistic development.

The institute's literary studies divide into four research groups: the prerevolutionary period, the post-revolutionary period, the international ties of Moldavian literature, and general questions of style, genres, etc. In addition to monographs on individual Moldavian writers, the institute has published a history of Moldavian literature prior to the October revolution. Work is now in progress on a multivolume academic history going back to the eighteenth century precursors of Moldavian literature and forward up to the present time. Institute scholars have contributed to the general reference works on Soviet literature being prepared by the A.M. Gor'kii Institute of World Literature in Moscow. In connection with this project the institute has produced a collection of sketches from the history of Moldavian Soviet literature and separate histories of the contemporary Moldavian novel and of Moldavian Soviet drama. Institute scholars also contribute extensively to various Soviet encyclopedias.

The institute has published annotated academy editions of the works of several Moldavian writers of the nineteenth century. It also publishes works by Russian writers who have had ties with Moldavia or written about it, notably Pushkin. International studies have thus far concentrated on ties with Russian and Ukrainian literature; at present institute scholars are preparing a history of these relationships.

Since 1958 the institute has published the quarterly Limba shi literatura moldoveniaske (in Moldavian), with approximately 6,000 subscribers.

LIT144 Kishinev State University

Kishinevskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. V.I. Lenina
277003 Kishinev
Sadovaia ul., 60
Telephone Number:
Agency: Moldavian SSR Ministry of People's Education
Rector: LAZAREV, A.M.

Kishinev State University opened its doors in 1945. The Philology Faculty, joined to the History Faculty as late as 1953, is now a separate unit operating a journalism sector in addition to other sub-disciplinary divisions.

The university's Philology Faculty offers graduate and undergraduate programs in Moldavian and Russian language and literature and in journalism. Courses are taught either in Moldavian or in Russian. Moreover, the school's Faculty of Foreign Languages offers course specializations in English and Spanish languages and literatures. In recent years French has also been offered. Faculty scholars conduct research on Western European literature of the eighteenth to twentieth centuries.

In cooperation with colleagues at the Moldavian Academy's Institute of Language and Literature, university linguists conduct research on various aspects of Moldavian grammar. Literary studies at the university examine various aspects of Moldavian and Russian literature, as well as the mutual influences of the two literatures upon one another. Research is based chiefly on the works of Kantemir, Dostoevskii, Bunin, Donich, Nagrutsi, Akaki and others. Moldavian-Ukrainian literary ties are another subject of faculty research.

Since 1949 the university has published the serial Uchenye zapiski. The university has a library of 1,500,000 volumes. University scholars have the use of computer facilities.

Bel'tsy

LIT145 Bel'tsy State Pedagogical Institute

Bel'tsy gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A. Russo
279200 Bel'tsy
ul. Pushkina, 38
Telephone Number:
Agency: Moldavian SSR Ministry of People's Education
Rector:

Bel'tsy State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1953 and offers course specialization in Moldavian, Russian, English, French and German philology. In 1974 the institute was host to a conference on the history of Marxist literary criticism in Russia.

TADZHIK SSR

Dushanbe

LIT146 Institute of Language and Literature

Institut iazyka i literatury im. A. Rudaki AN TadSSR
Dushanbe
prosp. Lenina, 21
Telephone Number:
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MANIIAZOV, A. M.

History.--Although studies of Tadzhik philology by Russian scholars had begun in the nineteenth century, by 1917 there were virtually no native Tadzhik specialists available to write Tadzhik language textbooks for use in the region's schools. The first such text, by S. Alizoda, appeared in 1926. Writer Sadriddin Aini was particularly active at this time in encouraging the development of Tadzhik cadres of philologists. In 1930, under his leadership, a group of Soviet scholars began work on the first Russian-Tadzhik dictionary. Also during this period, Russian Professor A.A. Semenov published his study of Tadzhik grammar, which was of great use in the training of indigenous linguists.

By 1932, when the Tadzhik Base of the USSR Academy of Sciences was founded, the republic had a sufficient number of trained philologists to staff the base's small Historico-Linguistic Sector, precursor of today's Rudaki Institute. With the upgrading of the base to a branch in 1941, the former sector became an independent Institute of History, Language and Literature. When the branch became the Tadzhik Academy of Sciences in 1951, the institute divided into an Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography (later the Institute of History) and an Institute of Language and Literature, which was named after the medieval Tadzhik writer A. Rudaki in 1958. Since its founding the latter institute has served as the central coordinating body for philological research in the Tadzhik republic.

Organization and Staff.--The institute operates several sectors including: (a) Dialectology, (b) Dictionaries, (c) Pamir Languages (the only official center in the world for the training of specialists and the study of the Pamir language group), and (d) Tadzhik classic literature.

Some Known Research Areas.--Linguistics: During the thirty years following 1917, linguistics specialists had to be trained before research in the field could proceed. Changes in the Tadzhik orthography in 1930, from an Arabic-based script to a Latin-based one, and late in 1940, to a Cyrillic-based writing system, further complicated the progress of linguistics study in Tadzhikistan. Much debate and revisions of the language textbooks used in Tadzhik schools, not to mention other institutions, accompanied each change. By the 1950s, Tadzhik scholars had produced language texts and teaching guides from elementary to high school level; the quality of the texts had improved, and the subject matter of linguistics research had begun to shift from general to more specific areas of Tadzhik linguistics, such as phonetics, syntax, etc.

Work by Tadjik linguists at the institute and other Soviet linguists produced college-level Tadjik textbooks during the 1950s and early 1960s. With this preparatory stage complete, the institute is now at work on a scientific grammar of the contemporary Tadjik literary language. The increased need since the revolution to provide Tadjik texts for non-Tadjiks has led to the development of Tadjik-Russian comparative studies. Institute scholars also study the history of the Tadjik language.

Another important area of endeavor has been the production of dictionaries. Although Tadjik-Farsi dictionaries had existed since the eleventh century, the first Russian-Tadjik dictionary did not appear until 1935. Subsequent dictionaries published by the institute have included a two-volume explanatory dictionary based on the lexicon of classical Tadjik literature of the tenth-to-twentieth centuries, with Arabic keys provided to allow easy use by foreign oriental scholars; Russian-Tadjik terminological dictionaries in various specialized fields; and a 2-volume phraseological dictionary of contemporary Tadjik. Now in preparation are a Tadjik phraseological dictionary covering the tenth-twentieth centuries; a Shungan-Russian dictionary; lexicons of various Tadjik authors; and a 90,000-word Russian-Tadjik dictionary.

Dialectology is a third major activity at the institute. The institute conducted systematic studies of the Tadjik dialects during the 1930s-1950s, but institute scholars now feel these studies were incomplete. The Dialectology Sector is presently covering the territory again, this time armed with a more comprehensive set of descriptive categories. In 1968 the institute organized a separate sector for study of the Pamir languages.

Literature: Tadjik folklore is a major subject of literary studies at the institute. Systematic collection and publication of folk materials began in the 1930's, concentrating chiefly on the Tadjik-Persian heritage. Iranian, Afghan and Uzbek folklore are also subjects of institute studies. The institute has published collections of folk material, arranged both by locale and by genre (proverbs, etc.). It has also produced editions of the Tadjik variant of the Al'pamysh epic, as well as the works of Tadjik folk poets. Institute scholars are now preparing a multi-volume compendium of Tadjik folklore, organized by genres, to be published in Tadjik and in Russian. In connection with this project, the institute has already compiled dictionaries of poetic synonyms and lexical variants, archaisms, neologisms and both standard and non-standard (local, specific) folk lexicons. These studies involve some computer analysis. Aside from preparing folk materials for publication, institute scholars have also done analytical studies of folklore, and of the history of Tadjik folklore research.

The institute shares studies of Tadzhik classical literature of the tenth to early twentieth centuries with the Tadzhik Institute of Oriental Studies (formerly the academy's Department of Oriental Studies and the Literary Heritage). Institute scholars have written monographs on leading classical writers, both Tadzhik (Rudaki, Dzhami, Vasifi, Donish and others) and non-Tadzhik (Navoi, Nizami). Studies of Soviet Tadzhik literature, begun in the 1950s, have concentrated heavily on the work of S. Aini and on the role of Lenin in Tadzhik folklore, poetry, etc. Aini himself pioneered this field as well, giving impetus to the study of modern Tadzhik literature. Today institute scholars prepare contemporary literary manuscripts for publication; in addition they have written sketches and monographs on the history and development of Soviet Tadzhik literature, as well as theoretical works on literary criticism and on genres in Soviet literature.

Research Facilities.--The Rudaki Institute possesses extensive holdings of Tadzhik, Uzbek and Iranian folk materials. Its Pamir Languages Sector has card files and recordings documenting the dozen or so languages in this group. Institute scholars make extensive use of the rich collection of oriental manuscripts housed at the nearby Institute of Oriental Studies. A nine-volume catalogue of these holdings is now in preparation, with the first five volumes already in print. The S. Aini Museum, located in Dushanbe, may be of interest to students of recent Tadzhik literature.

LIT147 Tadzhik State University

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734016 Dushanbe
prosp. Lenina, 17
Telephone Number:
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Ministry of People's Education,
Rector: BABADZHANOV, P.B.

Tadzhik State University, founded in 1948, was named after V.I. Lenin in 1957. The university maintains evening, correspondence and graduate programs. The Faculty of Tadzhik Philology offers course specialization in Tadzhik language, Tadzhik literature and journalism. The Faculty of Russian Language and Literature offers course specialization in Russian language and Russian literature. Recent dissertations defended at the faculty have examined Soviet Tadzhik poetry of the 1920s and the role of folklore in the works of S. Aini and A. Iakhuti. Since 1952 faculty scholars have contributed articles to the university's serial Uchenye zapiski.

TURKMEN SSR

Ashkhabad

LIT148 (Makhtumkuli) Institute of Language and Literature

Institut iazyka i literatury im. Makhtumkuli AN TurkSSR
Ashkhabad
ul. Gogolia, 15
Telephone Number:
Agency: Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: CHARYIAROV, B.

The Institute of Language and Literature of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences is one of ten research institutes in that academy, which was founded in 1951 from the Turkmen Branch of the USSR Academy. The institute plays a leading role in Soviet research on Turkic languages. Its 1959 coordination meeting of Turkologists, hosted jointly with the USSR Academy's Institute of Linguistics, led to the application of historical methodology to Turkic studies throughout the Soviet Union. Institute scholars claim the study of southwestern Turkic languages as a particular specialty. At present they are at work on a Turkmen phraseological dictionary. In the field of literature, a multi-volume history of Turkmen literature is currently in preparation. The second volume came out in 1976. Literary studies at the institute tend to focus on contemporary Soviet Turkmen literature.

LIT149 Turkmen State University

Turkmenskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo
744014 Ashkhabad
prosp. Lenina, 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: Turkmen SSR Ministry of People's Education
Rector: MALIKGULYEV, G.

Turkmen State University was founded in 1950 on the basis of the former Ashkhabad Pedagogical Institute, in operation since 1931. The Faculty of Turkmen Philology was among the original faculties. P.A. Azimov, first rector of the university, also headed the Turkmen Language Section. The faculty has two sections: (a) Turkmen Language, and (b) Turkmen Literature. The faculty maintains a graduate studies program.

The Faculty of Russian Philology at Turkmen State University is considered one of the more active Soviet research faculties of its type. As of 1974 the faculty had sections of Russian Language, Russian Literature, and Library Science. The faculty has maintained a graduate studies program since 1952. Russian language studies at the faculty concern Russian grammar, Russian-Turkmen comparative grammar, and methods of teaching Russian. Faculty members prepare Russian language textbooks for use in all levels of Turkmen schools. The history of Russian literature and Russian-Turkmen literary ties are both subjects of faculty research. Several recent dissertations have concerned methods of teaching Russian literature. Faculty scholars have also studied the Turkmen writer Khydyr Deriaev.

The Foreign Language Faculty is one of the university's oldest. and offers course specialization in English and German languages and literatures. The faculty supports research on German philology, teaching methodology for foreign languages, and English-Turkmen comparative grammar. Faculty members prepare English and German language textbooks for use in Turkmen schools. The Foreign Language Faculty publish the serial Questions of Linguistics and Methods of Teaching Foreign Languages.

Library studies began at the Russian Philology Faculty in 1968. Faculty members are presently preparing textbooks in library science for use in Turkmen schools. In addition to preparing bibliographies on various subjects, faculty scholars are also compiling a history of library work in Turkmenistan. The university's library houses over 500,000 volumes.

As of 1976 Turkmen State University was said to be one of the Soviet Union's most active in the field of literary research. Faculty linguists concentrate their research in three areas: history of the Turkmen language; contemporary Turkmen (phonetics, morphology, syntax, lexicology) and dialectology; and general Turkic studies, focusing on the comparative grammar of Turkic languages. Considerable faculty effort goes into the preparation of textbooks, handbooks, and course programs for high school and university-level language studies. These include a two-part Turkmen text for use by Russian-language groups at Turkmen schools.

Literary studies at the university are divided between pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary Turkmen literature. In this area as in language, textbook preparation is a major interest. Recent faculty research has explored such themes as the lives and works of Turkmen writers Kemine, Kerbabaev and Makhtumkuli; images of farmers and workers in postwar Turkmen literature; and the general historical development of Turkmen literature. Since 1954 faculty members have contributed to the university's Uchenye zapiski.

UKRAINIAN SSR

Kiev

LIT150 Institute of Art History, Folklore and Ethnography

Institut iskusstvovedeniia, fol'klora i etnografii im. Ryl'skogo AN UkSSR
Kiev

ul. Kirova, 4

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: ZUBKOV, S.D.

The Ukrainian Academy's Institute of Art History, Folklore and Ethnography is divided into sections for the study of folklore, theater, music, motion pictures, graphic arts, and manuscripts. Founded in 1936 under A.A. Khvyliia, the institute was headed by Academician M.F. Ryl'skii from 1942 to 1964.

Recent research projects at the institute have examined the artistic characteristics of Ukrainian Soviet folklore; folk literature during the period of socialist construction; and the image of Lenin in the literature and art of the Ukrainian people. Two recent dissertations at the institute explored the fate of traditional genres and the development of new ones in Ukrainian folk literature of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the role of folk traditions in the development of Ukrainian Soviet poetry. Since 1957, jointly with the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture, the institute has published the Ukrainian bimonthly journal Narodna tvorchist' ta etnografiia.

Also see discussion in ANT246.

LIT151 (A. A. Potebnia) Institute of Linguistics

Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut iazykovedeniia im. A.A.

Potebni AN UkSSR

Kiev, 29

ul. Kirova, 4

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: BELODED, I.K.

The Ukrainian Academy's Institute of Linguistics is one of 47 research institutes in that academy. In 1921, two years after the founding of the Academy itself, an Institute of the Ukrainian Scientific Society's dictionary-terminological groups. The director of the new institute was Academician A.E. Krymskii. In 1930 the institute absorbed all the Academy's linguistic commissions and was renamed the Institute of Linguistics. During World War II the Ukrainian Academy relocated to the city of Ufa. Nonetheless, large numbers of irreplaceable books and manuscripts vital to the study of Ukrainian linguistics were lost or destroyed. In mid-1944 the Academy returned to Kiev. Since that time the institute has played a leading role in Ukrainian linguistics research.

As of 1974 the institute operated departments of: (a) Theory of the Ukrainian Language, (b) History of the Ukrainian Language, (c) Lexicology and Lexicography, (d) General and Slavic Linguistics, (e) Dialectology, (f) Structural and Mathematical Linguistics, and (g) Experimental Phonetics. The institute added a Russian Language Department in 1976.

Following the Second World War the preparation of Russian-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Russian dictionaries was among the first tasks of Ukrainian linguists. Work also began on a dialectological atlas of the Ukraine. More recently the institute has conducted research examining: general linguistics theory, questions of linguistic culture, lexicology and lexicography, etymology, onomastics, linguistic geography, experimental phonetics, translation theory, history and stylistics of the literary language, history of the constancy of phonemes and the grammatical structures of Ukrainian, Russian and other Slavic languages, and patterns of development of national languages in connection with the development of socialist nations.

LIT152 (T. G. Shevchenko) Institute of Literature

Institut literatury im. T.G. Shevchenko AN UkSSR
Kiev
ul. Kirova, 4
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: DZEVERIN, I.A.

The original Taras Shevchenko Research Institute was founded in 1925 under the Ukrainian People's Commissariat of Education. In 1936 this institute merged with the Literary Commission of the All-Ukrainian Association of Marxist-Leninist Scientific Research Institutes to form the Institute of Ukrainian Literature under the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. During World War II the Academy was evacuated to the city of Ufa, returning to Kiev in 1944. In 1952 the institute changed its name to reflect its expanded field of study and became the Institute of Literature. Since that time it has taken a leading role in literary research in the Ukrainian republic.

As of 1969 the institute had the following departments:
(a) Shevchenko Research, (b) History of Prerevolutionary Ukrainian Literature, (c) History of Ukrainian and Soviet Literature; (d) Theory of Socialist Realism and Modern Literary Development, (e) Russian Literature, (f) Foreign Slavic Literature, (g) Western European and American Literature, (h) Bibliology and Bibliography, and (i) Manuscripts and Textology.

Research at the institute focuses on contemporary patterns of world literature development and a large proportion of dissertations defended at the institute since 1970 concerning Russian and Ukrainian-Soviet themes reflect an emphasis in this area. Recently, with the help of scholars at various other Ukrainian institutions of higher learning, the institute completed a five-volume history of Ukrainian literature (a project begun just after World War II). Institute scholars have attended international conferences on those aspects of world literature which influence Ukrainian literary development. Since 1957 the institute has published the monthly journal Radians'ke literaturoznavstvo jointly with the Ukrainian Union of Writers.

LIT153 Kiev State Pedagogical Institute

Kievskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A.M. Gor'kogo
252030 Kiev
ul. Pirogova, 9
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kiev State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1920 and offers graduate and undergraduate specialization in Ukrainian and Russian philology, as well as training in foreign languages.

LIT154 Kiev State University

Kievskii ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyi universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko
252056 Kiev 17
Vladimirskaia ul., 64
Telephone Number: 24-02-54
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BELYI, M.U.

History.--Kiev State University's Philological Faculty began its existence as part of the Historical-Philological Division of the Philosophy Faculty when the university opened in 1834. During the upheavals that followed the revolution of 1917, Kiev University was disbanded to form several independent teaching institutes. Restored in 1933, the university operated until World War II forced it to evacuate to Kzyl-Orda, where it merged temporarily with Khar'kov University to form the United Ukrainian University. Since reopening in Kiev in 1944, the university has become one of the largest in the Soviet Union and its Philological Faculty one of the most active both in teaching and in research.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1977 the Philological Faculty had the following sections: (a) History of Russian Literature, (b) History of Ukrainian Literature, (c) Ukrainian Language, (d) Russian Language, (e) Theory of Literature, (f) General Linguistics, and (g) Slavic Philology. In addition the faculty has an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory and several independent student research groups. Out of a staff of approximately 70, 85 percent hold graduate degrees.

Some Known Research Areas.--The Philology Faculty provides instruction in Russian, Ukrainian, and Slavic (Czech, Polish, Bulgarian, Serbian and Croatian) languages and literatures, as well as in modern Greek and Rumanian. The faculty staff is productive in all its areas of research and, since 1970, faculty scholars have published 30 monographs, three textbooks, 23 handbooks, five university course programs, and over 400 articles. During the same period six doctoral and 11 candidate dissertations have been defended at the faculty.

Recent research subjects in literature have included the international ties of Russian and Ukrainian literature; Lenin's literary style and his portrayal in Soviet literature; Marxist-Leninist themes such as the struggle of "progressive" writers against reactionary tendencies in literature, including the "hostile" ideas of bourgeois nationalism; the history of literary criticism; the classical tradition in literature and its role in the development of Soviet and other Slavic literatures; Shevchenko studies; and such broad topics as style and structure in fictional writing.

University linguists study the influence of one language upon another, Slavic lexicology, phonetics and syntax. A group of faculty members collects information on contemporary Ukrainian dialects for inclusion in a forthcoming atlas of the Ukrainian language and an all Slavic linguistic atlas. In this and other endeavors the faculty cooperates closely with colleagues at the Ukrainian Academy's institutes of linguistics, literature, and art and ethnography.

Classicists at the Philological Faculty, many of whom have received training at Moscow State University, conduct research on the development of the Greek, Latin and Rumanian languages in Mediterranean countries from ancient to modern times. They have researched the history, classification and description of those modern Greek languages spoken by Crimean settlers in the Ukraine.

In all of the above research subjects faculty members contribute widely to the university's three serial publications, Nauchnye zapiski (since 1935); Nauchnyi Ezhegodnik (since 1957); and Vestnik Kievskogo universiteta (since 1958). All are published in Ukrainian.

Members of the Philology Faculty work jointly with colleagues at other Soviet universities on various research projects, developing course offerings and exchanging lecturers. Ties with Leningrad University are particularly strong. The faculty is frequently host to visiting foreign scholars; its staff maintains contacts in the international scholarly community by attending numerous conferences abroad.

Meanwhile, scholars at the university's Cybernetics Faculty conduct research on structural and applied linguistics and the Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specialization in English, German, French and Spanish languages and literatures. Faculty scholars publish articles in the Seriia inozemnoi filologii of the university's Vestnik, which is published in Ukrainian.

Research Facilities.--The Kiev University library has 1,500,000 volumes, including 10,000 unique editions. The university's computer center is available for faculty use. There is also a film studio, primarily for the production of educational films.

Chernovtsy

LIT155 Chernovtsy State University

Chernovitskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

274012 Chernovtsy

ul. Kotsiubinskogo, 2

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: CHERVINSKII, K.A.

The Philological Faculty at Chernovtsy State University offers course specializations in Ukrainian, Russian and Moldavian languages and literatures. In 1970 the faculty was host to an all republican conference on the subject of "The Image of V.I. Lenin in Literature and Art." The following year a conference of the Soviet Commission on the All-Slavic Linguistic Atlas was held at Chernovtsy State University. The university's Faculty of Foreign Languages offers course specialization in English, German and French.

Dnepropetrovsk

LIT156 Dnepropetrovsk State University

Dnepropetrovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. 300-letia vossoedinenia Ukrainy s Rossiei
320625 Dnepropetrovsk 10, GSP-211
prosp. Gagarina, 72

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: MOSSAKOVSKII, V.I.

Dnepropetrovsk State University was founded in 1918. The university's Philological Faculty offers graduate and undergraduate course specializations in Ukrainian, Russian, English, German and French languages and literatures. Members of the faculty have conducted research on the image of Lenin in literature and art, on the history of Ukrainian literary criticism, and on the ties between Ukrainian and Georgian literatures from the seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries. In 1975 the faculty was host to the first national conference on the historical lexicology of eastern Slavic languages. Since 1937 the university has published the serial Nauchnye zapiski. The university library has 1,000,000 volumes.

Donetsk

LIT157 Donetsk State University

Donetskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

340055 Donetsk

Universitetskaia ul., 24

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: TIMOSHENKO, G.M.

Donetsk State University, founded in 1965 on the basis of a former pedagogical institute which had existed since 1937, offers course specialization in Ukrainian and Russian languages and literatures through its Philology Faculty. The Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology of Donetsk State University offers course specializations in English, French and German.

The university, which maintains a graduate program, has a library of 500,000 volumes.

Khar'kov

LIT158 Khar'kov State University

Khar'kovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. A.M. Gor'kogo
310078 Khar'kov
pl. Dzerzhinskogo, 4
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: TARAPOV, I.E.

Founded in 1805 at the initiative of V.N. Karazin, Khar'kov State University soon became a center for the study of ancient Sanskritic, Persian, Germanic and Slavic languages. Prior to the October Revolution the university's historical and philological studies were combined under one faculty. Closed in 1920, the university reopened in 1933 with seven faculties including a now separate Philological Faculty. The faculty offers course specializations in Ukrainian and Russian languages and literatures and in linguistics. Graduate, evening and correspondence programs are available. Moreover, the Faculty of Foreign Languages trains specialists and translators in English, German and French languages and literatures.

Some recent subjects of university research have concerned such Ukrainian writers as I. Franko, T.G. Shevchenko, Lesia Ukrainka, Maksim Ryl'skii, Pavlo Tychina, and others. University scholars have also conducted research on the ties between Russian and Ukrainian literature. Since 1874 the university has published the serial Uchenye zapiski.

Research facilities at the university include a library of 3,000,000 volumes and a computer center. The university maintains a special Preparatory Faculty to assist the more than 300 foreign students who study there each year.

L'vov

LIT159 L'vov State University

L'vovskii ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyi universitet im. Ivana Franko

290602 L'vov

Universitetskaia ul., 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: MAKSIMOVICH, N.G.

One of the oldest universities in the USSR, L'vov State University opened as an Academy with university rights and privileges in 1661. From that time until 1772 L'vov was part of Poland. After 1772 the university continued to operate under Austro-Hungarian sovereignty, returning to Polish jurisdiction in 1918. The university then came under Soviet administration in 1939. Its Philological Faculty existed at that time. Today the faculty specializes in Slavic languages and literatures, offering course specializations in Russian, Ukrainian, Polish and Czech. Graduate, evening and correspondence programs are available.

Some recent subjects of faculty research have included Ukrainian literature and international ties among the Slavic literatures. Faculty scholars have contributed since 1946 to the university's serial, Uchenye zapiski. In addition to the Philology Faculty, the Foreign Languages Faculty offers course specializations in English, French and German languages and literatures, as well as in the Classics.

The L'vov University library contains 2,500,000 volumes. Another research resource for students of Ukrainian literature is the Ivan Franko Museum, also located in L'vov.

Odessa

LIT160 Odessa State University

Odesskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. I.I. Mechnikova
270605 Odessa
ul. Petra Velikogo, 2
Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BOGATSKIY, A.V.

Odessa State University was founded in 1865 as Novorossia University. Through much of the nineteenth century it was a center of oriental studies, with Sanskrit one subject of research. With the October Revolution the university disbanded, its various faculties forming separate pedagogical institutes. Restored in 1933, the university continued to conduct philological research, primarily on Ukrainian literature. Studies by scholars at the Philology Faculty have concerned the works of various Ukrainian writers, Ukrainian-Russian literary ties, literary theory, and the image of Lenin in literature. In 1973 the university was host to a conference dedicated to Ukrainian writer M.M. Kotsiubinskii. Meanwhile, the Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specializations in English, German, French and Spanish languages and literatures. Since 1974 the university has published the serial Voprosy literatury narodov SSSR. In addition to a library of 2,800,000 volumes, the university has its own computer center.

Simferopol'

LIT161 Simferopol' State University

Simferopol'skii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M.V. Frunze
333036 Simferopol'
Ialtinskaia ul., 4
Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Simferopol' State University was founded in 1918 as the Crimean (Tavricheskii) University. It disbanded in 1925 to form the Crimean Pedagogical Institute, which in 1972 became Simferopol' State University. In 1974, the Philological Faculty, which offers course specializations in Ukrainian and Russian languages and literature held a conference on the ties of Russian to Ukrainian and other Slavic languages. The Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specializations in English, German and French languages and literatures. Simferopol' State University has a library collection with 700,000 volumes and a computer center.

Uzhgorod

LIT162 Uzhgorod State University

Uzhgorodskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

294000 Uzhgorod

ul. M. Gor'kogo, 46

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: CHEPUR, D.V.

Founded in 1945, Uzhgorod State University was the first Soviet institution of higher learning in the Soviet Carpathians, founded in 1945. The university's Philological Faculty offers course specializations in Ukrainian, Hungarian and Russian languages and literatures. Faculty members are presently compiling materials for an All-Carpathian dialectological atlas, in cooperation with colleagues at the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The faculty has also prepared a course on contemporary Ukrainian literary criticism. In addition, the Faculty of Foreign Languages offers course specializations in English, German and French languages and literatures. The university, which maintains a graduate studies program, operates a library of 1,000,000 volumes and a computer center.

Voroshilovgrad

LIT163 Voroshilovgrad State Pedagogical Institute

Voroshilovgradskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

348011 Voroshilovgrad

Oboronnaia ul., 2

Telephone Number:

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

Voroshilovgrad State Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1923. It offers course specialization in Ukrainian and Russian languages and literatures. In 1971 the institute was host to a conference devoted to the work of Fadeev.

UZBEK SSR

Tashkent

LIT164 (A. S. Pushkin) Institute of Language and Literature

Institut iazyka i literatury im. A.S. Pushkin AN UzSSR

Tashkent

ul. Gogolia, 70

Telephone Number:

Agency: Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: SHAARDURAKHMANOV, S. S.

The Institute of Language and Literature of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences opened in 1934 under the then Uzbek Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1943 it came under the newly created Uzbek Academy of Sciences. Today the institute has a reputation among Western scholars for competence, though some have found it difficult to establish working contacts with the institute. As of 1970 the Pushkin Institute employed a staff of 100, including several holders of doctoral and candidates' degrees.

Linguistics, folklore and literary studies are the chief subjects of research at the institute. The institute devotes considerable resources to the training of specialists in these areas. Its students go on to staff the institutions of higher learning in the Uzbek republic.

In the field of folklore, the institute is compiling a 35-volume compendium of selected examples of Uzbek oral folk literature. A recent monograph by institute scholars discussed the development of Soviet Uzbek folklore.

Literary scholars at the institute have produced a three-volume history of Uzbek Soviet literature in Uzbek, along with a one-volume Russian work, Sketches on the Russian Literature of Uzbekistan. The institute recently published the collected works of Alisher Navoi in 15 volumes. Recent monographs have examined the Uzbek novel, the role of Russian poetry in the development of Uzbek poetic genres. A.M. Gor'kii and Uzbek prose fiction, the Revolution and Uigur literature, and contemporary Uzbek-Tadzhik literary interrelationships.

Institute scholars are currently preparing a four-volume history of Uzbek literature of the pre-1917 period, covering almost 1000 years of literary activity.

LIT165 Tashkent State University

Tashkentskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V.I. Lenina
700095 Tashkent
95 Vuzgorodok, Universitetskaia ul.
Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: SARYMSAKOV, T.A.

Tashkent State University was founded in 1918 as the Turkestan People's University with five faculties, including one for literary and philosophical studies. Renamed Central Asian State University in 1923, it became Tashkent State University in 1960.

The Philological Faculty offers course specialization in Uzbek and Russian languages and literatures. The Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology offers course specialization in English, French and German languages and literatures. Graduate, evening and correspondence programs are available.

Known as one of the more active literary research faculties in the Soviet university system, Tashkent University's Philological Faculty concentrates on Uzbek philology, past and present. A recent faculty study examined the ties of Uzbek literature to other Central Asian literatures. Since 1945 faculty members have contributed to the university's Nauchnye trudy.

As of 1977 the university library's 2,500,000-volume collection was dispersed due to inadequate storage conditions, and was closed to general use. Reproduction facilities are not available. Some American scholars who have worked at the university report difficulty in securing cooperation and assistance in their research.

Nukus

LIT166 Institute of History, Language and Literature

Institut istorii, iazyka i literatury im. N. Davkareva Karakalpakskogo
filiala AN UzSSR
Nukus (Karakalpakskaja ASSR)
Telephone Number:
Agency: Karakalpak Branch, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MAKSETOV, K.M.

The Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Karakalpak Branch of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, located in northern Uzbekistan, supports research on the languages and literature of the Karakalpak ASSR.

Also see discussion in HIS236.

LIT167 Nukus State University

Nukusskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko

742005 Nukus 5

ul. Kalinina, 36

Telephone Number:

Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

Founded in the mid-1970s, the Nukus State University offers course specialization in Karakalpak, Uzbek, Russian, English and German languages and literatures. In addition the university's evening division offers courses in Kazakh philology.

Samarkand

LIT168 Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute

Samarkandskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. S. Aini

7006 Samarkand

Krasnoarmeiskoe shosse, 166

Telephone Number:

Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute offers course specialization in Uzbek, Russian, Tadzhik, English and French. Jointly with Samarkand State University and Tashkent State University, the institute held republic-wide conferences in 1972 and 1975 on Russian word-formation.

LIT169 Samarkand State University

Samarkandskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. Alishera Navoi

703004 Samarkand

bul. Gor'kogo, 15

Telephone Number:

Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: ATAKHODZHAEV, A.K.

Founded in 1927, Samarkand State University has been variously known as the Uzbek Pedagogical Academy (since 1930) and the Uzbek University (since 1933). It was renamed Samarkand State University in 1960. One of the largest institutions of higher learning in the Uzbek republic, the university offers graduate programs in a number of fields. Faculty members are entitled to use the university's computer center as well as its library of 1,500,000 volumes. The Romano-Germanic Philology Faculty offers course specializations in English, German and French.

Members of the university's Russian Philology Faculty study contemporary problems of esthetics and literary criticism. Since the early 1950s the faculty has offered courses on the history of Russian criticism. In 1968, jointly with the Academy of Sciences Commission for the Complex Study of Artistic Creativity, faculty members organized a conference on the subject of the artistic perception of readers, viewers and listeners. Faculty members have contributed several articles to the Trudy of Samarkand University on Russian, Slovak and Ukrainian phraseology. Finally, the Faculty of Uzbek and Tadzhik Philology examines questions of Uzbek and Tadzhik language and literature, particularly Uzbek linguistics.

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P H I L O S O P H Y

By

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Philosophy as a term and concept remains elusive.¹ While it is widely recognized that the word itself has long since outgrown its etymological ancestry-- the ancient Greek philosophia is commonly rendered "love of wisdom"-- no broad consensus has been reached (or is likely to be) as to the form and function of philosophy tout court.

One aspect of the continuing disagreement over the nature of the discipline may be amply illustrated by two citations. Describing philosophy in 1977 for The Harper Dictionary of Modern Thought, Anthony Quinton, president of Trinity College, Oxford, called it

A term that cannot be uncontroversially defined in a single formula, used to cover a wide variety of intellectual undertakings all of which combine a high degree of generality with more or less exclusive reliance on reasoning rather than observation and experience to justify their claims.

...If a single short formula is insisted on, the least objectionable is that philosophy is thought about thought.²

A recent discussion of the nature of philosophy in its Soviet incarnation provides a distinct contrast. Describing plans for forthcoming philosophical endeavors in the USSR, P. N. Fedoseev-- academician, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, holder of a doctoral degree in philosophy and one of the foremost official philosophers in the Soviet Union-- noted in 1977 that

In the field of philosophy, research will be directed toward the resolution of a number of tasks connected with the study of the Leninist philosophical heritage, the elaboration and further development of the materialist dialectic as the epistemology, methodology and logic of contemporary science [nauka] and with the development of the reflection theory in connection with the discoveries and data of contemporary science.

We must also take into account the growing role of philosophy in the ideological struggle [and] in ideo-political and moral education [vospitaniye]. The history of social thought testifies that philosophy has great significance in the formation of a world view. . . .

In the formation of the communist world view, the philosophy of dialectical and historical materialism serves as the ideo-methodological [ideino-metodologicheskaiia] foundation.³

Whatever else is unclear about philosophy, one thing is certain: Soviet philosophy represents itself as fundamentally different from philosophy as perceived and practiced in much of the rest of the world. In authoritative descriptions, Soviet philosophy emerges as teleological, task-oriented, intimately related to ideology (indeed, in the service of a political movement) and based in science. It is both Weltanschauung (mirovozzrenie) and the science of sciences (vseobshchaia nauka), an entity attaining such all-inclusive proportions as to render a perception of philosophy as mere "thought about thought" utterly provincial by comparison.

Though there is, in fact, considerable overlap among various Soviet and western philosophical pursuits (the areas of mutual interest and the similarities of approach are, if anything, increasing), an essential contrast remains. Western philosophy-- neo-Thomism, existentialism, neo-positivism and so on--entails inquiry; Soviet philosophy directs it. Thus while philosophy in the USSR is not the centralized, monolithic "industry" it was thirty years ago, it remains a uniquely Soviet phenomenon, with all the merits and demerits that derive from official Soviet sponsorship. This should be borne in mind continuously when referring to the entries in the present chapter, the task of which is less to evaluate the state of the discipline than to describe it.

The history of philosophy in the Soviet Union may be divided into periods which, as might be expected, roughly parallel the course of national political developments. The Civil War, the NEP, the Stalin years, de-Stalinization and the era of "peaceful co-existence" have each left a particular stamp on the various spheres of social and cultural life in the Soviet Union, philosophy no less than others.

In the period immediately following the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, academic philosophy-- which had only begun to flourish in Russia in the preceding quarter-century-- was left largely to its own devices. Non-Bolshevik and apolitical scholars, comprising the overwhelming majority of Russia's professional philosophers, continued teaching in the universities, conducting seminars and circulating manuscripts.⁴ As the Civil War ended, however, the nascent Soviet state turned its attention to matters of ideological orthodoxy. In philosophy, this meant that scholars "hostile" to dialectical materialism were no longer to be tolerated. In the fall of 1921, most of the senior university philosophy professors were removed from their posts; a year later, over a hundred leading intellectuals were arrested and exiled, among them virtually all the outstanding figures of the Russian community of academic philosophy (S.N. Bulgakov, N.A. Berdiaev, S.L. Frank, I.A. Il'in, L.P. Karsavin, N.O. Losskii, and I.I. Lapshin).⁵

Filling the vacuum thus created was not a simple matter. Indeed, there were those who felt that there was no vacuum to be filled, that philosophy per se should logically be excluded from the new socialist society (as a "bourgeois remnant") in favor of the natural sciences. The most vociferous among this group was S.K. Minin, a "vulgar materialist" who, in 1922, attracted considerable attention with an article in the leading Soviet theoretical journal, Pod znamenem marksizma (Under the Banner of Marxism). Minin boldly asserted that

Both V.I. Lenin and Plekhanov...employ old-fashioned terms such as 'the philosophy of Marxism,' 'the philosophical implications of the natural sciences' and so forth.... In fitting out and trimming the ship of Science we must take care to throw, not only religion, but also the whole of philosophy overboard.⁶

This brand of fiery anti-philosophical radicalism shortly gave way to a more temperate approach, as Minin was joined by I.I. Skvortsov-Stepanov, L.I. Akselrod (Ortodoks), A.I. Var'iash, A.K. Timiriazev (son of the celebrated physiologist K.A. Timiriazev) and others in a movement which came to be known as "mechanism." The mechanists, natural scientists in the main, emphasized the materialist aspect of dialectical materialism. The dialectic in their view was not present in nature and thus warranted no special interest. The task of the "materialist philosopher" (granting that there was a need for philosophers at all) was simply to elucidate "the latest and most general findings of modern science"⁷ by studying the essential properties of matter. All motion in nature proceeded from without; quality could be deduced from and reduced to quantity; all change was explicable in terms of pure mechanics.⁸

The mechanists dominated the scene until the mid-1920s, when a strong challenge was mounted by a group of dialecticians led by A.M. Deborin. The Deborinites, who included I.K. Luppel, S.I. Hessen and other prominent theoreticians, argued that philosophy deserved independent status. Indeed, science had to be based on philosophical principles rather than the reverse. The dialectic--the explanation and, through qualitative "leaps," resolution of contradictions in nature--not only described all natural phenomena but guided empirical research as well.⁹ Marshalling favorable evidence from Engels' Dialectics of Nature and Lenin's Philosophical Notebooks (which became available in 1925 and 1929, respectively), the Deborinites succeeded in demonstrating the critical importance of the dialectic--and thus the importance of a special role for philosophy in a Soviet state.¹⁰

The victory of the Deborinites in the debate with the mechanists, secured by late 1929, proved short-lived. As the nation was submerged in mass regulation with the advent of the first Five Year Plan, philosophy became the province of a new breed of state-approved practitioners. Stalin successively denounced the mechanists for "rightist deviationism" and the Deborinites for "Menshevizing idealism." By 1931, philosophical leadership was firmly in the grasp of a group of "pro-party centrists" led by M. B. Mitin and P. F. Iudin. The centrists quickly elevated Stalin to the status of ultimate arbiter and guiding light of all Soviet philosophical endeavor. Mitin wrote in 1933 that

The further advancement of Marxist-Leninist theory in every department, including that of the philosophy of Marxism, is associated with the name of Comrade Stalin. In all Comrade Stalin's practical achievements, and in all his writings, there is set forth the whole experience of the world-wide struggle of the proletariat, the whole rich storehouse of Marxist-Leninist theory.¹¹

Thus while a place for philosophy has been assured within the Soviet system, it was a place in which little that was recognized elsewhere as philosophy could be practiced. Though the theoretical debate had been won by Deborin, whose position had been essentially adopted, dogmatism had been substituted for the spirit of inquiry that had characterized Soviet philosophy in the 1920s.¹²

The importance of this substitution can hardly be overemphasized, as Soviet philosophy continues to display its consequences today. The situation in the 1930s and its implications were vividly described a generation later by the independent Soviet (Marxist) historian Roi Medvedev:

In philosophy, Stalin's little pamphlet On Dialectical and Historical Materialism was proclaimed the ultimate classic of Marxism-Leninism. In fact it held back the development of real philosophical inquiry for many years. Problems in the theory of knowledge, logic, and the methodology of science were hardly studied by Soviet philosophers. Not progress but regress was the rule in many areas of the history of philosophy, particularly in the study of German idealism. The richness of Lenin's Philosophical Notebooks was ignored; indeed they were excluded from his collected works.

In the field of historical materialism, concrete sociological investigations were halted in favor of expounding general theoretical schemes. Philosophers did not analyze the data of science; they usually limited themselves to the rehearsal of examples and illustrations chosen to fit predetermined stereotypes. Thus philosophy was transformed into scholasticism. In much the same way many philosophers violated Lenin's program for a union of dialectical materialism with natural science. Theories that they found inconvenient or simply incomprehensible were declared idealistic or metaphysical. This pasting of derogatory labels on concrete scientific trends did great harm not only to philosophy but also to natural science. Many scientists were automatically classified as proponents of reactionary ideology. Major scientists were driven out of science and even physically destroyed. Some of the leading philosophers pasted the label of idealistic philosophy on the theory of resonance, cybernetics, and mathematical logic. All this created a gulf between the philosophy of dialectical materialism and natural science, with effects that can be felt to this day.¹³

Whatever Medvedev's own idiosyncracies, his basic point is surely valid: independent Soviet philosophical inquiry essentially came to a halt.

Only after the Second World War did the discipline receive a new impetus. Here, indeed, Soviet philosophy departs somewhat from the more general pattern of Soviet culture: the new wave of "purification" that began in the arts and sciences with the onset of Minister of Culture A. A. Zhdanov's campaign against "bourgeois tendencies" brought more freedom rather than less to a number of Soviet philosophers. Though Zhdanov began by attacking philosopher F.V. Konstantinov for "bourgeois objectivism" and proceeded to chastise severely the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy in toto for myriad shortcomings, the first visible result of

the zhdanovshchina in philosophy was the establishment of a new philosophical journal-- which from the outset injected a breath of fresh air into the long-stale atmosphere of Soviet philosophy. Voprosy filosofii (Questions of Philosophy) published a number of articles on controversial topics in its first four issues.¹⁴ Such in fact, was the stir created by studies from M.A. Markov (on the philosophy of physics--without reference to Lenin), Z.A. Kamenskii (a novel examination of 18th and 19th century Russian materialist philosophy), and I.I. Shmal'gauzen (on modern biology--contradicting Michurin and Lysenko) that the journal's editor, B.M. Kedrov, was quickly removed from his post and the journal itself was reorganized.¹⁵

These minor yet significant breakthroughs were followed by other signs of movement, the most important of which was Stalin's personal reentry into the realm of philosophy via linguistics. In Marxism and Questions of Linguistics (1950), he deposed the long-dominant school of linguistic theory founded by N. Ia. Marr which held that language (as all "class" phenomena) developed by qualitative dialectical "leaps." Stalin removed language altogether from the base-superstructure equation, declaring that it transcended class divisions and was therefore ideologically neutral.¹⁶ The implications of this were, of course, enormous, not only for linguistics but for philosophy, economics and other fields as well. Once one area had been freed of class connotations, similar independence for other might well become possible. Kedrov was quick to suggest that Stalin's directives be applied to formal logic and natural science without delay.¹⁷

However promising the developments of 1947-48 and 1950, the fact remains that Soviet philosophy as a whole remained numbingly dogmatic and uninspired from the end of the war until Stalin's death. Criticism of works by "bourgeois" foreign philosophers reached new levels of crudity and vindictiveness during the period. Graduate philosophy dissertations on domestic themes bore such titles as "The Liquidation of the Exploiting Classes and the Overcoming of Class Distinctions in the USSR" and "The Stakhanovite Movement and the Flowering of the Individual [rastsvet lichnosti].¹⁸ Only Stalin's sudden demise in 1953 served finally to prepare the way for substantial modifications in attitude and approach.

Surprisingly frank admissions as to the poverty of work in the history of philosophy and other areas appeared in the Soviet philosophical press even before the 20th party congress of 1956 (at which Stalin was denounced by Khrushchev).¹⁹ Contemporaneously, relativity theory (formerly termed "Popish" and "anti-scientific") began to gain acceptance as compatible with dialectical materialism.²⁰ In 1956-58, cybernetics (hitherto a "bourgeois pseudo-science") and formal logic were in turn "declassified."²¹ Voprosy filosofii switched from quarterly to monthly publication and a second national philosophical journal (Filosofskie nauki--Philosophical Sciences) was initiated. By 1958, Soviet philosophy was sufficiently sure of itself to send a delegation--its first--to an international philosophical congress in the West.²²

This general expansion of horizons was accompanied by the literal expansion of the discipline. The number of graduate students in philosophy, dissertations defended, regional philosophy institutes and departments, local and national conferences, monographs published--all increased

substantially during the course of the later 1950s and early 60s.²³ Amid this dramatic increase in activity, work of merit began to resurface and gain attention outside the Soviet Union. In 1961, the first western scholarly journal of real stature devoted exclusively to developments in Soviet philosophy--Studies in Soviet Thought--began publication.

The course of Soviet philosophy from 1953 to the mid-1960s thus traced a steady ascent from near-total international obscurity (or derision) to broad recognition in a number of fields. The qualitative rise was perhaps most evident in philosophy of science, critique of non-Marxist philosophy, logic, Hegel studies and the history of philosophy among non-Russian Soviet peoples (a number of whom have rich cultural traditions which long predate the appearance of Russian civilization). Yet reams of totally unexceptional, trivial and dogmatic studies continued to pour forth from Soviet presses, making summary descriptions of the Soviet philosophic enterprise hazardous at best. Assessments by compatible outsiders came to differ in the extreme. In 1966, Thomas J. Blakeley, a prominent (neo-Thomist) specialist on Soviet philosophy, could offer the following analysis:

It is often assumed in Western literature on the subject that Soviet philosophers are nothing more than puppets of the Party, that they always say and write what is ordered by Party authorities. There is, as a matter of fact, overwhelming evidence in support of this interpretation--and this evidence pertains to cases not only before 1947 but also now. And yet, this view appears to be an oversimplification of a rather complex situation.²⁴

Yet what to Blakeley was simply an "oversimplification"--the notion that Soviet philosophy was nothing more or less the tool of party ideologists--could be all but ignored by another western specialist writing only months later. Ervin Lazlo, a frequent contributor to the journal Blakeley edited, maintained in his forward to a collection on Soviet thought (to

which Blakeley contributed an article) that

Soviet philosophy can no longer be ignored by any serious student of contemporary thought.... [It is] an impressive field of philosophical endeavor which, awakened from dogmatic slumbers, rapidly grows in interest and encourages hopes of becoming a valuable component in the vast complex of contemporary philosophy.²⁵

Briefly put, the Khrushchev era had left Soviet philosophy a hybrid, vastly changed yet still bearing the hallmarks (and burdens) of the "cult" years. This curious situation obtains to the present day. Great practical, if not theoretical, strides have been made: traditional dialectical materialists have on occasion produced work worthy of extravagant praise from critics as stern as Blakeley himself.²⁶ Numbers of internationally respected Soviet philosopher-scientists, moreover, have cited the positive stimulus of state-approved diamat (dialectical materialism) in their work.²⁷ And yet, accross the spectrum, inanity persists. In a recent year, for example, philosophy dissertations on Kierkegaard, Berdiaev, and Marcuse were defended in Soviet institutions--as was an opus entitled "The Esthetic Views of Feliks Dzerzhinskii and their Role in the Formation of the Moral-Political and Martial Qualities of Soviet Border Guards."²⁸ As long as a "party principle" remains in force, Soviet philosophy will continue to harbor elements of the absurd even as it comes to deal competently with both its own past and with the issues facing philosophers everywhere.

Whatever the variations in the quality of work produced, there is no disputing the fact that the Soviet philosophy "industry" has reached immense proportions. By the mid-1970s, over 500 new titles in philosophy were appearing annually from presses throughout the USSR.²⁹ In 1976, 13,745 instructors in philosophy-- of whom 531 held doctoral degrees and

6,554 candidate degrees-- were teaching in the Soviet educational system.³⁰ Every institution of higher learning in the nation, from universities to scientific institutes to military, industrial and fine arts schools, offered instruction in philosophy.³¹ By the mid-1970s, students were required to take a minimum of 90 hours (in the technical and agricultural schools) or 140 hours (in all other institutions) of course work in philosophy to graduate.³²

Such figures, of course, speak primarily to the expansion of purely political and/or rudimentary general instruction in the discipline, much of which is carried out pro forma. American specialist Eugene Kamenka, writing in 1963, maintained that any serious analysis of Soviet academic philosophy must

ignore, of course, the compulsory courses in the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism attended by virtually all tertiary students and also ignore what corresponds to the 'pass' philosophy student in the universities...[whose] contribution to philosophical life is normally small.³³

Yet while it is surely true that much of the current undergraduate work in philosophy can be dismissed out of hand, it is also true that the growth of the discipline at the higher levels of academia, where serious and substantial labor can be performed, has been remarkable. In 1947 only six institutions in the USSR (all in Moscow) were qualified to examine and approve philosophy dissertations.³⁴ Thirty years later, dissertations were defended at over 30 institutions around the nation (see tables I and II).

TABLE ONE

DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN PHILOSOPHY DEFENDED
IN THE USSR IN 1977
BY INSTITUTION AND DISCIPLINE

Host Institution	Number of Dis- sertations Defended	Disciplines						
		Dialectical and Historical Materialism	Theory of Scientific Communism	Marxist- Leninist Esthetics	Scientific Atheism	History of Philosophy	Philosophical Questions of Natural Science	Marxist- Leninist Ethics
1. Moscow State University (PHL029)	15	4	5	2	2		1	1
2. Institute of Philosophy, USSR Academy of Sciences (PHL014)	12	5	1			4	2	
3. Academy of Social Sciences, Central Committee CPSU (PHL001)	10		5	3	2			
4. Leningrad State University (PHL057)	6	2	3			1		
5. Higher Party School, Central Committee CPSU *	2	2						
6. Kiev State University (PHL126)	2			1			1	
7. Military-Political Academy (PHL023)	2	1			1			

TABLE TWO

CANDIDATE DISSERTATIONS IN PHILOSOPHY
DEFENDED IN THE USSR IN 1977
BY INSTITUTION AND DISCIPLINE

Host Institution	Number of Dis- sertations Defended	Dialectical and Historical Materialism		History of Philosophy	Philosophical Questions of Natural Science		Marxist- Leninist Esthetics		Marxist- Leninist Ethics		Logic
1. Moscow State University (PHL029)	62	24		17	5		8		4		4
2. Leningrad State University (PHL057)	39	21		5	8		3		2		
3. Institute of Philosophy, USSR Academy of Sciences (PHL014)	20	3		9	7						1
Kiev State University (PHL126)	20	7			5		8				
5. Moscow State Pedagogical Institute (PHL028)	14	10		4							
6. Academy of Social Sciences (PHL001)	11	5		4			2				
7. Institute of Philosophy, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences (PHL122)	10	6		4							
Military-Political Academy (PHL023)	10	10									
Rostov State University (PHL064)	10	9			1						
10. Tomsk State University (PHL068)	9	9									
11. Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute (PHL056)	8	8									
12. Moscow Institute of National Economy (PHL025)	7	6		1							
13. Belorussian State University (PHL081)	6	4		2							

Tbilisi State University (PHL093)	6	4	2						
15. Ural State University (PHL067)	5	5							
16. Institute of Philosophy and Law, Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences (PHL099)	4	4							
Khar'kov State University (PHL129)	4	4							
L'vov State University (PHL130)	4	4							
Saratov State University (PHL065)	4	4							
20. Erevan State University (PHL075)	3	3							
Institute of History, Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences (PHL102)	3		3						
Institute of Philosophy and Law, Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences (PHL082)	3	2		1					
Kazakh State University (PHL097)	3	2	1						
Tashkent State University (PHL135)	3	3							
25. Institute of Philosophy and Law, Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences (PHL076)	2		2						
Institute of Philosophy and Law, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences (PHL133)	2		2						
27. Institute of Philosophy and Law, Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences (PHL096)	1		1						
Military Academy of Chemical Defense*	1	1							
Moscow State Institute of Culture (PHL026)	1						1		
Tadzhik State University (PHL117)	1	1							
Vil'nius State Pedagogical Institute (PHL109)	1		1						
Vil'nius State University (PHL110)	1		1						
TOTAL	278	159	59	27	22	6	5		

* Location unknown.

In 1947, the combined total of dissertations defended at the three leading institutions (Moscow State University, the Institute of Philosophy and the Academy of Social Sciences) was 53;³⁵ in 1977, it was 130 (tables I and II). Even within the context of the general expansion of educational facilities and opportunities and with allowances made for "degree inflation" (a phenomenon by no means unique to the Soviet system), these data indicate a significant rise in the number of "serious" professional philosophers as well as considerable movement toward decentralizing the discipline.

Further evidence of the expanded Soviet commitment to philosophical education may be found in a comparison of the number and distribution of university philosophy faculties (i.e., departments) over the same thirty-year period. In 1947, only three of the 30 state universities (Moscow, Leningrad and the since-disbanded university at Kaunas) offered instruction through philosophy faculties;³⁶ in 1977, five universities maintained separate philosophy faculties, three more had combination faculties which included philosophy with economics, history or psychology and four others offered course specialization (the general equivalent of an undergraduate major) in philosophy or scientific communism through another faculty (see Table III). Thus 12 of the 63 universities in the Soviet system provided intensive undergraduate training in the discipline, with "outposts" such as Alma-Ata, Tashkent and Sverdlovsk breaking the monopoly of the major centers. While the level of undergraduate education in philosophy doubtless varies considerably from one institution to the next, the fact remains that the philosophy course offerings at Moscow State University (PHL029), whose philosophy program is the paradigm

TABLE THREE

UNIVERSITIES IN THE USSR
OFFERING UNDERGRADUATE COURSE SPECIALIZATION (SPETSIAL'NOST')
IN PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM
1977-78 ACADEMIC YEAR

University	Faculty	Specialization(s)
1. Belorussian State University (PHL081)	History	philosophy ¹
2. Erevan State University (PHL075)	History	philosophy
3. Kazan' State University (PHL045)	History-Philology	scientific communism
4. Kazakh State University (PHL097)	Philosophy-Economics	philosophy
5. Kiev State University (PHL126)	Philosophy	philosophy; scientific communism
6. Latvian State University (PHL103)	History-Philosophy	philosophy
7. Leningrad State University (PHL057)	Philosophy	philosophy; ² scientific communism
8. Moscow State University (PHL029)	Philosophy	philosophy; ³ scientific communism
9. Rostov State University (PHL064)	Philosophy	philosophy
10. Tashkent State University (PHL135)	History	philosophy
11. Tbilisi State University (PHL093)	Philosophy and Psychology	philosophy
12. Ural State University (PHL067)	Philosophy	philosophy; ² scientific communism

¹Also available by correspondence.

²Also available by correspondence and in evening curriculum.

³Also available in evening curriculum.

SOURCE: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniia SSSR, Spravochnik dlia postupaiushchikh v vysshie uchebnye zavedeniia SSSR (Moskva: Vysshaia shkola, 1977).

for the national system, span a remarkably broad range. And as the Soviet Union has produced increasing numbers of competent and respected professional philosophers over the past 30 years, it is clear that undergraduates in the field have proceeded through programs far more sophisticated than those available in the immediate post-war period.

The universities, moreover, represent only one aspect of the Soviet philosophical enterprise since their primary role is educational. Philosophical research (filosofskie issledovaniia) is in principle the province of a system of specialized institutes spread across the nation. The growth of these institutes has generally paralleled that of the university programs, as the latter have fed the former a steady supply of specialists, not all of whom can be (or wish to be) employed as instructors.

The division of labor between the schools and the institutes is by no means uniform. As academic philosophers must publish to gain tenure and promotion, research is a necessity. On the other hand, the institutes cannot limit themselves exclusively to research, as university programs alone offer insufficient resources and expertise to train all those seeking careers in the field. Thus a number of institutes function as graduate schools, acting as host institutions for dissertations and, in some cases, offering specialized courses of lectures and seminars for advanced students.

The extent of functional duplication between the two sets of institutions has in fact become such that distinguishing between them is in many instances a purely scholastic exercise. Great numbers of scholars move from one system to the other with some frequency; indeed, many philosophers are employed simultaneously in universities and institutes, pursuing teaching and research in both.³⁷ Thus Soviet as well as

western studies of philosophical developments in a given republic or region of the USSR often simply ignore the distinction altogether or cite the parallel establishments of the two systems without distinguishing the responsibilities (or output) of either.³⁸

At all events, the roster of outstanding institutions in both systems is relatively short. While work of apparent substance has been associated with such obscure establishments as Cheliabinsk State Pedagogical Institute (PHL035) and Ural Polytechnical Institute (PHL066), the vast majority of noteworthy Soviet philosophical efforts emanates from the major institutions represented on the two tables and a handful of others which are cited among the entries that follow.

ENDNOTES

- ¹See, for example, John Hospers, An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1967), pp. 1-18, and Ian Philip McGreal, Analyzing Philosophical Arguments: An Introduction to Philosophical Method (San Francisco: Chandler, 1967), pp. 1-8, for academic discussions of various meanings of philosophy.
- ²Anthony Quinton, "Philosophy," in Alan Bullock and Oliver Stollybrass, eds., The Harper Dictionary of Modern Thought (New York: Harper & Row, 1977), p. 470.
- ³P. N. Fedoseev, "XXV c"ezd KPSS i zadachi nauchnykh issledovaniy v oblasti obshchestvennykh nauk," Novaia i noveishaia istorii, 1977, No. 1, p. 3.
- ⁴Gustav A. Wetter, Dialectical Materialism: A Historical and Systematic Survey of Philosophy in the Soviet Union, translated by Peter Heath (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1958), p. 128.
- ⁵Ibid.
- ⁶O. Minin, "Filosofiiu za bort," Pod znamenem marksizma, 1922, No. 11-12. Cited in Wetter, pp. 129-130, from P. Vostokov, "La philosophie russe durant la periode post-revolutionnaire," Le Monde Slave, 1932, No. 11, p. 289. [The Filosofskaia entsiklopediia (1964, III, 446-447), under the entry "Minin, Sergei Konstantinovich," lists the article as "Filosofiiu za bort!" appearing in Pod znamenem marksizma, 1922, No. 5-6 and in "complete form" in the journal Armiia i revoliutsiia, 1922, No. 5.]
- ⁷I. I. Stepanov, Istoricheskii materializm i sovremennoe estestvoznanie, 1927, p. 57. Cited in Wetter, p. 138, with cf. to M. B. Mitin, Dialekticheskii materializm (Moskva, 1933), p. 254. [The Filosofskaia entsiklopediia (1970, V, pp. 22-23) lists the author as "Skvortsov-Stepanov, Ivan Ivanovich."]
- ⁸Richard T. DeGeorge, Patterns of Soviet Thought (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1966), pp. 180-181.
- ⁹Ibid., pp. 181-182.
- ¹⁰For a detailed account of the mechanist-Deborinite debate, see David Joravsky, Soviet Marxism and Natural Science (New York: Columbia University Press, 1961), pp. 93-214.
- ¹¹M. B. Mitin, Dialekticheskii materializm (Moskva, 1933). Cited in Eugene Kamenka, "Philosophy under Communism," in Paul Edwards, ed., The Encyclopedia of Philosophy, I (New York: Macmillan, 1967), p. 165.

- ¹²Specialized accounts of Deborin's role and fate include Rene Ahlberg, "The Forgotten Philosopher: Abram Deborin" in Leopold Lebedz, ed., Revisionism: Essays on the History of Marxist Ideas (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1962), pp. 126-141, and R. D. Rucker, "Abram Moiseevich Deborin: Weltanschauung and Role in the Development of Soviet Philosophy," Studies in Soviet Thought, 19 (1979), pp. 185-207.
- ¹³Roy A. Medvedev, Let History Judge: The Origins and Consequences of Stalinism, translated by Colleen Taylor; David Joravsky and Georges Haupt, eds. (New York: Vintage Books, 1973), pp. 502-503.
- ¹⁴Wetter, pp. 188-189.
- ¹⁵Ibid. For a discussion of Markov's work, see Loren R. Graham, Science and Philosophy in the Soviet Union (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972), pp. 75-81.
- ¹⁶Wetter, pp. 196-200.
- ¹⁷Ibid. p. 200.
- ¹⁸"Institut filosofii AN SSSR: Dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennye v 1948-1951 gg.," Voprosy filosofii, 1951, No. 6, pp. 214-216.
- ¹⁹Wetter, pp. 238-240.
- ²⁰Eugene Kamenka, "Soviet Philosophy 1917-67," in Alex Simirenko, ed., Social Thought in the Soviet Union (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1967), pp. 102-103; for a detailed discussion, see Graham, pp. 111-138.
- ²¹Graham, pp. 338-340; David Dinsmore Comey, "Philosophical Logic in the Soviet Union 1946-1966," in Ervin Laszlo, ed., Philosophy in the Soviet Union: A Survey of the Mid-Sixties (Dordrecht, Holland: D. Reidel, 1967), pp. 82-83.
- ²²B. A. Starostin, "Filosofskie kongressy," Bol'shaia Sovetskaiia entsiklopediia, tret'e izdanie, XXVII (Moskva: Sovetskaiia entsiklopediia, 1977), p. 421.
- ²³Eugene Kamenka, "Philosophy in the Soviet Union," Philosophy, 1963, No. 143, pp. 4-10.
- ²⁴Thomas J. Blakeley, "Soviet Philosophic Method: The Case of B. M. Kedrov," Studies in Soviet Thought, VI, 1 (March 1966), p. 1.
- ²⁵Ervin Laszlo, "Foreword," in Ervin Laszlo, ed., Philosophy in the Soviet Union: A Survey of the Mid-Sixties (Dordrecht, Holland: D. Reidel, 1967), p. V.

- ²⁶ See Blakeley's review of M. V. Zhelnov's Kritika gnoseologii sovremennogo neotomizma in Studies in Soviet Thought, 12 (1972), pp. 412-413, which concludes "Imagine! Mark Vasil'evich has read not only Manser and Rahner but even the professor I had for logic some fifteen years ago!... Zhelnov could surely lecture at any Catholic college in the West: SST would be glad to assist."
- ²⁷ Graham, pp. 437-440.
- ²⁸ "Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, pp. 177-185. The Dzerzhinskii opus was defended, it should be noted, at an establishment presumably occupied with chemical warfare (Voennaia akademiia khimicheskoi zashchity).
- ²⁹ Patrick McNally, "Reviews," Studies in Soviet Thought, 12 (1978), p. 286.
- ³⁰ A. P. Ogurtsov, "Filosofskoe obrazovanie," Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia, tret'e izdanie, XXVII (Moskva: Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1977), p. 426.
- ³¹ Ibid.
- ³² Ia. F. Askin, A. A. Butakov, "O rabote kafedr filosofii Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha im. N. E. Baumana i Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N. G. Chernyshevskogo po vypolneniiu postanovleniia TsK KPSS," Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly: Filosofskie nauki, 1975, No. 3, p. 32n.
- ³³ Kamenka, Soviet Union, p. 7.
- ³⁴ Ibid., p. 8.
- ³⁵ Ibid.
- ³⁶ Ibid.
- ³⁷ Moscow State University and Moscow's Institute of Philosophy; Tbilisi State University and the Georgian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy; and Kiev State University and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy are three prime examples of pairs of institutions whose staffs overlap considerably.
- ³⁸ See, for example, M. M. Khairullaev, "Osnovnye napravleniia razvitiia filosofskoi nauki v Sovetskom Uzbekistane," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 10, 29-39, and Ash Gobar, "Contemporary Philosophy in Soviet Georgia," Studies in Soviet Thought, 18 (1978), pp. 173-196.

RSFSR

Moscow

PHL001 Academy of Social Sciences

Akademiia obshchestvennykh nauk pri TsK KPSS

123286 Moskva

Sadovaia-Kudrinskaia, 9

Telephone Number: 244-86-94; 244-86-07

Agency: Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Rector: MEDVEDEV, V. A.

History.--The Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences was established in 1946 as a center for advanced training of party members in various social science disciplines (which include, in the Soviet understanding of the field, philosophy, history and "cultural studies" along with economics, sociology, etc.). Students were required to take a broad range of courses, then submit and defend a dissertation in a specified discipline to receive a Candidate of Science degree. In connection with its role as a training facility, the academy soon emerged as an active research institution and organizational center: among its instructors and students were both scholars of some standing (e.g., G. F. Aleksandrov and G. I. Naan) and great numbers of less academically-inclined party activists.

In its early years, the academy struggled to conform (as did all Soviet institutions) to the ideological trends initiated at the highest level. Typical of its organizational work was a series of conferences convened in 1950 to affirm the wisdom of Stalin's recent pronouncements in the field of linguistics (the denunciation of the Marr school). Underscoring the broad implications of dicta from the highest source, one academy professor noted that there was "no branch of science in which the directing ideas of Comrade Stalin do not play the decisive role, opening new and wide perspectives in theoretical and practical work." Dissertations in philosophy defended at the institute between 1948 and 1951 reflected this attitude: among them were studies titled "The Leninist-Stalinist Party Principle of Marxist Philosophy and the Struggle against Bourgeois Objectivism" and "Stalin's Struggle for the Party Principle in Philosophy (1901-1913)." Even Naan's dissertation, in name at least, conformed with the spirit of the times ("Contemporary Anglo-American Idealist Physics in the Service of Clericalism and Reaction").

Though de-Stalinization obviated the glaring excesses of the "cult" years, the academy remained an essentially conservative organization after 1953--its direct connection with the party hierarchy and its close association with the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy (seldom the cutting edge of developments in the discipline) have virtually dictated as much. In any case, the later 1950s and the 1960s saw the academy expand significantly as it raised its standards of scholarship. New sections and an intramural atheism institute (see

below) were added; more independent (if unexceptional) studies and dissertations began to appear under academy auspices.

The atheism institute (Institut nauchnogo ateizma) was established in 1964 with A. F. Akulov as its director. It was (and is) charged with coordinating research in its field among institutions in the Academy of Sciences' system, institutions under the USSR Ministry of Culture (e.g., museums) and higher educational establishments (universities, pedagogical and technical institutes) throughout the Soviet Union. In addition, the institute was expected to conduct significant independent research; to this end it was awarded its own journal in 1966 (Voprosy nauchnogo ateizma) and was given its own graduate course program.

The expansion of the Academy of Social Sciences culminated in 1978 with the absorption of the Central Committee's Higher Party School and Higher Party Correspondence School. The academy's important position within the Soviet educational system--among other things it is a primary source of advanced degrees for party members outside the comparatively rigorous university and specialized institute programs--was thus solidified considerably.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1980, the academy was known to maintain a Department for Research of Effectiveness of Party Propaganda and Political Information, the Institute of Scientific Atheism and 16 separate sections. Sections dealing with philosophy included those of: International Communist and Workers' Movement (chaired by Iu. A. Krasin); Marxist-Leninist Philosophy (chairman unknown); Philosophy (Kh. M. Momdzhian); and Scientific Communism (A. A. Amvrosov). The current rector of the semi-autonomous atheism institute (telephone: 244-88-06) is P. K. Kurochkin. In addition to rector Medvedev, the academy employed five prorectors, two of whom (Krasin and G. E. Glezerman) were philosophers by training. In all, the senior academy instruction and research staff consisted of approximately 50 workers.

Instruction is offered in programs of two and three years' length and by correspondence. Short-term study for purposes of "qualification-raising" (povyshenie kvalifikatsii) is also available. The academy now serves as host institution for both candidate and doctoral dissertations.

Some Known Research Areas.--Contributions from academy scholars to Voprosy filosofii have covered a broad range of topics. In the mid-1970s, for example, M. M. Rozental' wrote on Hegel's view of the dialectic of contradictions and Marxism (1974, No. 8); E. P. Sitkovskii on the problem of the appearance of new categories in dialectical logic (1975, No. 10); Krasin on the first peoples' revolution of the 20th century (1975, No. 12) and on the search for lost values in bourgeois society (1976, No. 8); M. T. Iovchuk, then academy rector--and one of the most conservative of the Soviet philosophical "old guard"--on the internationalism of socialist culture (1976, No. 12).

The earlier work of a number of philosophers currently at the academy may also serve as a rough index of present academy research interests. Glezerman (b. 1907, appointed instructor in 1955) has produced monographs on theory of social development (Bazis i nadstroika v sovetskom obshchestve, 1954; O zakonakh obshchestvennogo razvitiia, 1960). Momdzhian (b. 1909) has written on communism and Christianity (Kommunizm i khristianstvo, 1959) and introductions to Diderot and Holbach collections. Sitkovskii (b. 1900; appointed instructor in the academy in 1962) has inveighed against anti-communism (in Anti-kommunizm--vrag chelevechestva, 1962), and written on the principles of scientific systematization of the categories of dialectical logic (Printsipy nauchnoi sistematiki kategorii dialekticheskoi logiki, 1964).

In 1977, ten doctoral and 11 candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the academy (making it one of the most active Soviet establishments in the field: third in doctoral and sixth in candidate dissertations). The five doctoral dissertations in theory of scientific communism were titled "The System of Ideological Activity of the CPSU in the Conditions of Developed Socialism" (by V. G. Baikova); "The Scientific-Technical Revolution and the Development of Socialist Labor" (N. V. Markov); "Methodological Questions of the Study and Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Communist Propaganda" (P. V. Pozdniakov); "Social Aspects of the Development of the Soviet Peasantry" (P. I. Simush); and "The Principle of Democratic Centralism in Developed Socialist Society" (N. A. Feliforov). Three dissertations in Marxist-Leninist esthetics were defended: "Problems of Art in the Light of Man's Practical and Spiritual Activity" (S. D. Bezklubenko); "Art as Creativity" (G. L. Ermash); and "The Unity of Cognition and Creativity in Art" (E. I. Savost'ianov). The remaining two dissertations, in scientific atheism, were titled "Atheism and Freethinking in Contemporary Bourgeois Society" (I. M. Kichanova) and "The Social Basis of Religion and the Peculiarities of the Religious Reflection of Reality" (G. M. Lebedinets).

At the candidate level, five dissertations in dialectical and historical materialism were defended: "The Contradiction between Society and Nature and the Peculiarities of the Forms of its Resolution under Socialism" (A. G. Blinov); "Necessity and Freedom under Socialism" (A. A. Vysotskii); "The Dialectic of Social and Individual Consciousness in the Process of Formation of Communist Convictions of Personality [lichnost']" (Gerd Gofman); "The Dialectic of the Correlation of Theory and Practice under Socialism" (Danzankhorloogiin Dashpurov); and "The Character and System of Contradictions in the Basis of Socialist Society" (Manfred Fleming). Four dissertations in the history of philosophy were defended: "Questions of Historical Materialism in the Works of Rosa Luxemburg" (B. A. Kalashnikov); "A Critical Analysis of American Variants of the Theory of Social Convergence" (Imre Lakatos); "Ecological Problems of the Scientific-Technical Revolution and a Critique of Bourgeois Conceptions of the Interaction of Nature and Society" (A. A. Pavel'ev); and "P. N. Tkachev and Positivism in Russia in the 1860s and 70s" (B. M. Shakhmatov). The remaining two candidate dissertations, in Marxist-Leninist esthetics, were titled "Methodological Questions of the Socio-Esthetic Study of Movie Theaters and Television-watching Areas [auditorii kino i televideniia]" (M. V. Kotel'nikov) and "The Role of Artistic Culture in the Spiritual Life of the Working Class under Developed Socialism" (A. A. Bulygina).

Several of the names listed above, it need hardly be added, strongly suggest that the academy enrolls a number of foreign graduate students.

Research Facilities.--The Institute of Scientific Atheism maintains a library of over 4,000 units.

Selected References.

A. S. Koval'chuk, "Izuchenie novykh trudov I. V. Stalina po voprosam iazykoznanii v Akademii obshchestvennykh nauk pri TsK VKP(b)," Voprosy filosofii, 1950, No. 3, 371-379.

P. M. Lukin, V. M. Krumin', "Dissertatsii po istorii filosofii," Voprosy filosofii, 1950, No. 3, 379-382.

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zaschchishchennykh v 1977 godu," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

PHL002 All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Art Studies

Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iskusstvoznaniia
103009 Moskva
Kozitskii per., 5
Telephone Number: 229-75-38
Agency: USSR Ministry of Culture -
Rector: KOTOVSKAIA, M.

The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Art Studies (founded in 1944 as the Institute of the History of the Arts) has long supported research in various areas of esthetics. V. S. Kemenov (an editor of Voprosy filosofii in 1947) took charge of the institute's work on contemporary foreign art in 1960; he has studied tendencies in modern capitalist art and esthetics, 19th century Russian fine arts and problems of the classical heritage. M. A. Lifshits, appointed a senior researcher at the institute in 1963, has produced several studies of Marxism-Leninism and art and edited collected works in several areas of classical philosophy and esthetics. Iu. Ia. Barabash contributed articles on art as a subject of interdisciplinary study to Voprosy filosofii in the mid-1970s. In the late 1970s, A. Ia. Zis' was identified as a leading theoretician in the institute's Esthetics Sector. Zis' has written on esthetics and the sociology of artistic culture abroad (Voprosy filosofii, 1975, No. 11).

The institute has also published its own journal on esthetics (Voprosy estetiki) since 1958.

PHL003 All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Technical Esthetics

Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut tekhnicheskoi estetiki
gosudarstvennogo komiteta soveta ministrov SSR po nauke i tekhnike
Moskva

VDNKh, Korp. 115

Telephone Number: 181-97-56

Agency: USSR Council of Ministers

Director:

The All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Technical Esthetics is one of the best known and most respected Soviet research centers in the field of esthetics. The institute's leading theoretician in the late 1970s, L. I. Novikova, is an authority on the relationship of art and technology in contemporary esthetics. She defended her doctoral dissertation at the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy in 1977 ("Esthetic Activity in the System of Social Practice: Methodology of the Problem"). Institute scholars Karl Kantor and V. M. Munipov are also prominent, the former for original (and somewhat unorthodox) work in social aspects of design (dizain), the latter for writings on design and science. The institute's slick magazine, Tekhnicheskaja estetika, is the leading publication of its kind in the Soviet Union.

PHL004 All-Union Society "Znanie"

Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo "Znanie"

Moskva

proezd Serova, 4

Telephone Number:

Agency:

Chairman: ARTOBOLVSKII, I. I.

The All-Union Society "Znanie" (Knowledge) claims many of the outstanding scholars and scientists of the USSR among its 2,700,000 members. Founded in 1947, the organization is less a learned or professional society than an expanded adult education venture which publishes a popular monthly (Nauka i zhizn') and helps organize conferences and seminars. Of the latter, a 1972 conference on scientific atheism and a 1979 conference in honor of Einstein's centenary represent society-sponsored activities in which Soviet philosophers took part.

PHL005 Institute of Developmental Biology

Institut biologii razvitiia im. N. K. Kol'tsova AN SSSR
117334 Moskva
ul. Vavilova, 26
Telephone Number: 135-33-22
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Rector: TURPAEV, T. M.

The Institute of Developmental Biology of the USSR Academy of Sciences has supported work on philosophical questions of biology. In the mid-1970s particular attention was paid to the role of chance in biological evolution (see A. V. Iablokov, "Nekotorye aspekty problemy sluchainosti v biologicheskoi evoliutsii," Voprosy filosofii, 1976, No. 9).

PHL006 Institute of Ethnography

Institut etnografii im. N. N. Miklukho-Maklaia AN SSSR
117036 Moskva
ul. D. Ul'ianova, 19
Telephone Number: 126-94-85
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Rector: BROMLEI, Iu. V.

The Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences is a large, multi-disciplinary institution whose staff includes anthropologists, historicans, linguists, sociologists, folklorists and other specialists. (For a detailed description of the Institute see ANT004). Institute workers have published articles dealing with philosophical questions of religion and atheism (especially among ethnic groups of the USSR) and with theory and history of ethnic cultures in both the institute's own journal, Sovetskaia etnografiia, and Voprosy filosofii.

PHL007 Institute of the Far East

Institut Dal'nego Vostoka AN SSSR
117218 Moskva
ul. Krasikova, 27
Telephone Number: 124-01-17
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SLADKOVSKII, M.I.

The Institute of the Far East of the USSR Academy of Sciences was established in 1966. Since that time institute scholars have contributed articles on aspects of eastern philosophy (from Confucious to Mao) to their house journal, Problemy Dal'nego Vostoka, and to Voprosy filosofii.

PHL008 Institute of General Genetics

Institut obshchei genetiki AN SSSR
117809 Moskva
ul. Gubkina, 3
Telephone Number: 135-62-13
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: DUBININ, N. P.

The Academy of Sciences' Institute of General Genetics has taken part in seminars organized by the academy on philosophical questions of natural science. Director Dubinin has written in Voprosy filosofii (1975, No. 10) on population conceptions and typological thought.

PHL009 Institute of the International Workers' Movement

Institut mezhdunarodnogo rabochego dvizheniia AN SSSR
101831 Moskva, tsentr
Kolpachnyi per., 9a
Telephone Number: 227-37-03
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: TIMOFEEV, T. T.

Though the Institute of the International Workers' Movement concerns itself chiefly with questions of sociology, economics, and history (see SOC012), studies in philosophy are also produced under institute auspices. In the mid-1970s, Voprosy filosofii carried articles by a number of institute scholars on topics such as "left Freudianism" and contemporary left-radical ideology; the genesis and development of the concept of "revolution from above"; and "post-urban" lifestyles. Director Timofeev has written (also in Voprosy filosofii) on social aspects of the interdependence of man and the environment.

PHL010 Institute of Linguistics

Institut izaykoznaniia AN SSSR
121019 Moskva
ul. Marksa-Engelsa, 1/14
Telephone Number: 202-97-39
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: STEPANOV, G. V.

Scholars at the Institute of Linguistics of the USSR Academy of Sciences have studied philosophical questions of linguistic development in conjunction with specialists from various ethnic language groups in the USSR. In addition, A. A. Leont'ev, chairman of the institute's Psycholinguistics Section, has written on sign and activity (znak i deiatel'nost') in Voprosy filosofii. (Also see the discussion in LIT005.)

PHL011 Institute of Marxism-Leninism

Institut Marksizma-Leninizma pri TsK KPSS

129256 Moskva

ul. Vil'gel'ma Pika, 4

Telephone Number: 181-22-70

Agency: Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Director: EGOROV, A.G.

Established in the early 1920s, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism has long functioned as a central collection agency for and archive of original manuscripts by Marx, Engels and Lenin. Beginning with a collection of eight manuscripts by Marx, the institute has come to house some 8,000 manuscripts and documents by Marx and Engels and 34,000 by Lenin. A number of the Marx manuscripts, it should be noted, were released for publication by institute authorities only in the mid-1960s.

Several prominent philosophers have worked at the institute. M. B. Mitin, the leading official philosopher of the 1930s, served as the institute's director from 1939 to 1944. V. M. Pozner, editor and senior collaborator at the Institute from 1939 to 1957, specialized in the history of philosophy and questions of Marxism-Leninism. In recent years, Iu. E. Volkov has emerged as one of the institute's more visible scholars, publishing articles in Voprosy filosofii on the themes "The 25th Congress of the CPSU and Theoretical Problems of Social Policy" and "The Influence of Socio-Economic and Scientific-Technical Factors on a System of Power." Current director Egorov has worked in the areas of forms of social consciousness, base and superstructure, esthetics and cultural life.

The institute's library, established in 1931, contains over 2 million units.

PHL012 Institute of Mathematics

Matematicheskii institut im. V. A. Steklova AN SSSR
117966 Moskva
ul. Vavilova, 42
Telephone Number: 153-22-91
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: VINOGRADOV, I. M.

The Institute of Mathematics of the USSR Academy of Sciences has supported significant work on philosophical questions of science, mathematics and logic. A. A. Markov, long employed at both the institute and Moscow State University, has worked in the areas of celestial mechanics, theory of dynamic systems, theory of groups, problems of identity and quantity, logic of construction and constructive mathematical analysis. He formulated the ideas of abstraction of identification and of abstraction of potential practicability. Markov has been widely credited for important discoveries about algorithms and major achievements in algebraic logic and cybernetics. His work has appeared chiefly in the institute's serial, Trudy (Vol. 38, 1951; vol. 42, 1954; vol. 52, 1958; vol. 67, 1962) and in the academy's Vestnik AN SSSR.

PHL013 Institute of Molecular Biology

Institut molekuliarnoi biologii AN SSSR
117984 Moskva
ul. Vavilova, 32
Telephone Number: 135-23-11
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ENGEL'GARDT, V. A.

The Academy of Sciences' Institute of Molecular Biology has organized seminars on philosophical questions of natural science. One such seminar in the early 1970s dealt with the theme of chance and necessity. Director Engel'gardt has also written in Voprosy filosofii (1976, No. 7) on hierarchy, integration and discovery ("uznavanie").

PHL014 Institute of Philosophy

Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut filosofii AN SSSR
121019 Moskva
Volkhonka, 14
Telephone Number: 203-95-69
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: UKRAINTSEV, B. S.

History.--The origins of the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences can be traced to 1918. In that year the Socialist (later Communist) Academy of Social Sciences was created, including in its original cluster of research and teaching establishments an Institute of Scientific Methodology. By 1927 this institute had been reorganized as a Philosophy Section; two years later the section emerged as the academy's Institute of Philosophy. It is from this 1929 incarnation that the present Institute of Philosophy officially dates its birth.

The institute grew in size and importance during the brief period (1929-31) of theoretical and organizational tumult in Soviet philosophy that marked the end of post-revolutionary heterodoxy. During this time the institute absorbed two parallel institutions from other organizations--the Institute of Philosophy from the Russian Association of Scientific Research Institutes in the Social Sciences (RANION) and the Institute of Philosophy and Natural Science from the Institute of Red Professors (IKP)--and served as co-sponsor of a pivotal conference (in April, 1930) at which the opposition to the briefly-dominant Deborin school first emerged.

In 1936, when the Communist Academy was itself absorbed into the USSR Academy of Sciences, the institute was assigned de jure the role it had played de facto for several years, that of chief coordinating center and research facility for the official Soviet philosophy enterprise. The institute's position of unrivalled eminence in its field did not, however, serve to insulate it from conflict and controversy; from the late 1930s onward the institute has periodically received reprimands from various official quarters (including its own ranks) concerning real or perceived inadequacies in its performance.

In the period following affiliation with the USSR Academy, the institute's production of summary (obobshchaiushchie) works proceeded at a rather deliberate pace. Only one volume of a proposed two-volume dictionary of philosophy appeared in print; a multi-volume history of philosophy was begun but pursued only haltingly; a textbook on dialectical materialism was planned but not brought out. This apparent reluctance to lead the "struggle" on the philosophy "front" drew official criticism before and during the war. In 1938 and again in 1940 the presidium of the Academy of Sciences took the institute to task for insufficient militancy; in 1944 the Central Committee of the party accused institute scholars (despite a record of patriotic wartime contributions) of having failed to discern and denounce Hegel's "reactionary" nationalism. Even sharper criticism, however, was leveled at the institute in the immediate post-war period, during Minister of Culture A. A. Zhdanov's campaign against various "bourgeois tendencies" in Soviet arts and sciences.

Zhdanov first attacked the institute's director, G. F. Aleksandrov, for "objectivism," then proceeded to a general denunciation of institute scholars for alleged elitism, lack of militancy, isolation from the republican institutes and universities, low productivity, wilfull ignorance of contemporary problems and other shortcomings. The charges inspired much public self-criticism, including numerous avowals of rededication to the "national effort" in philosophy on the part of institute workers. One concrete result of the Zhdanov episode was the establishment in 1947 of a journal for the institute, Voprosy filosofii (Questions of Philosophy), which was to serve as both a national philosophical journal of record and as an instrument for better coordinating and expanding the philosophy enterprise nationwide.

Promises of reform and improved performance notwithstanding, the institute proved incapable of satisfying its critics. From 1948 to 1950 both the party (in Pravda) and the parent Academy of Sciences repeatedly rebuked the institute for the failings first noted by Zhdanov and for the publication in Voprosy filosofii of a number of articles containing "serious errors." In 1950, an entire session of the Academy presidium was devoted to a discussion of the Institute's organizational and theoretical shortcomings. This session inspired a set of resolutions adopted by the institute's governing council which effectively proscribed individual philosophical initiative: daily work schedules were assigned to institute scholars; exact finishing dates for chapters or sections of projects in preparation were planned in advance; an elaborate system of pre-publication criticism was arranged for all works prepared under institute auspices.

After Stalin's death in 1953, the institute enjoyed a relaxation of pressure from official sources. A number of institute scholars were voted membership in the Academy; the editor of Voprosy filosofii (D. I. Chesnokov) was promoted to the presidium of the party's Central Committee. New sectors were soon added to the institute (psychology, esthetics and atheism became separate subdisciplines by 1956), and a sociological research division was created. The strictures imposed in 1950, moreover, were virtually abandoned. The output of original monographs increased and the quality of the work produced rose significantly by all accounts. Dissertations defended at the institute--which in the period 1948-51 had included studies titled "German Existentialism--The Ideology of Finance Capital," "The Liquidation of the Exploiting Classes and the Overcoming of Class Distinctions in the USSR," and "The Development of the Marxist Dialectic in the Works of I. V. Stalin"--began to assume less stridently propagandistic tones.

The new dispensation of the mid-1950s clearly left the institute in a more stable position than it had been able to attain in the Stalin era. Nevertheless, the succeeding quarter century has not witnessed the total reconciliation of state goals and institute accomplishments in philosophy. Though the institute has continued to grow, has organized and participated in international forums and has issued works which have drawn praise and attention abroad, various inadequacies--as has been regularly acknowledged in the Soviet philosophical press--have persisted. Summarizing the institute's tasks and achievements in 1975, current director B. S. Ukraintsev noted in Voprosy filosofii that in both scale and theoretical expertise the institute's work still did not meet the requirements of "the contemporary stage of communist construction and the ideological struggle" or the "level of contemporary scientific knowledge." Specifically, research on essential and pressing questions proceeded too slowly; coordination of research between the institute and its subordinate establishments was insufficient; and most glaringly, summary works on dialectical materialism and historical materialism still had not been produced.

Perhaps most representative of the conservatism that still marked the institute in the 1960s and 70s is the case of the five-volume general study of the history of philosophy in the USSR (Istoriia filosofii v SSSR). Begun by the institute in the mid-1960s, the first four volumes appeared in print between 1968 and 1971. The final volume--which is to cover the period from 1917 to the present--had not appeared by 1980.

Despite its various and significant successes, then, the institute has not yet fully realized its assigned role or come to terms with the history of the movement at the center of which it stands. While the institute (and the Division of Philosophy and Law) remain the province of the "old guard"--Academicians M. B. Mitin (b. 1901), L. F. Il'ichev (b. 1906) and P. N. Fedoseev (b. 1908) stand out for their conservatism--this is not likely to happen.

Organization and Staff.--The Institute of Philosophy presently employs a staff of 280 scholars spread among three divisions and 24 sectors. The latter group is known to include sectors of: Dialectical Materialism; Historical Materialism; History of Soviet Philosophy; Scientific Communism; Esthetics; Ethics; Logic; History of Philosophy (including the sub-sectors German, French, Classical and Other); Philosophy of Science; Philosophy of Culture; Philosophy of Problems of Man; and Philosophy of Problems of the Scientific-Technical Revolution.

Graduate degrees have been offered since 1939; by the early 1960s the institute supported over 100 graduate students seeking candidate and doctoral degrees. In the mid-1970s, however, graduate admission became limited to students pursuing specialization in dialectical and historical materialism, theory of scientific communism, esthetics, ethics, logic and philosophy of science.

Some Known Research Areas.--The institute's work is said to proceed along the lines of ten "main perspectives of research": (1) the materialist dialectic as a general theory of development; (2) theory and history of scientific communism; (3) Marxism-Leninism as theory of the historical process; (4) the materialist dialectic as logic and methodology of contemporary natural science; (5) philosophical problems of logic; (6) social and philosophical problems of epistemology; (7) history of philosophy in the USSR; (8) history of esthetic and ethical thought; (9) history of world philosophy and history of Marxist-Leninist philosophy; and (10) study of contemporary foreign philosophical and ideological trends.

Major collective works issued by the institute in recent years include Istoriia filosofii (The History of Philosophy), in 6 volumes, 1957-1965; Filosofskaia entsiklopediia (Encyclopedia of Philosophy), in 5 volumes, 1960-1970; Istoriia filosofii v SSSR (The History of Philosophy in the USSR), vols. 1-4, 1968-1971; Bor'ba idei v sovremennom mire (The Struggle of Ideas in the Contemporary World), in 3 volumes, 1975-1977; Filosofiia i sovremennost' (Philosophy and the Present), 1976; Dukhovnyi mir razvitogo sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva (The Spiritual World of Developed Socialist Society), 1977; Kibernetika i dialektika (Cybernetics and the Dialectic), 1978; Osnovy marksistko-leninskoi filosofii (Essentials of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy, 5th edition, 1978).

Major works by individual authors published by the institute since 1970 include Kommunisticheskii ideal i нравственное развитие личности (The Communist Ideal and the Moral Development of Personality), O. P. Tselikova, 1970; Priroda i spetsifika filosofskikh kategorii (The Nature and Specifics of Philosophical Categories), A. P. Sheptulin, 1973; Samoupravliaiushchiesia sistemy i prichinnost' (Self-Regulating Systems and Causality), B. S. Ukraintsev, 1972; Dialektika v sovremennoi fizike (The Dialectic in Contemporary Physics), M. E. Omel'ianovskii, 1973; Problemy estetiki (Problems of Esthetics), A. G. Egorov, 1977; Dialektika sovremennoi epokhi (The Dialectic of the Present Epoch), P. N. Fedoseev, 1977; Kapitalizm i iskusstvo (Capitalism and Art), T. I. Ovsiannikov, 1977; Sistemyi analiz i nauchnoe znanie (Systematic Analysis and Scientific Knowledge), D. P. Gorskii, 1978; and Dialekticheskii materializm i istoriia filosofii (Dialectical Materialism and the History of Philosophy), T. I. Oizerman, 1979.

A sampling of the most recent contributions to Voprosy filosofii by institute scholars includes articles by L. B. Bazhenov on systematicity as a methodological regulative principle of scientific theory (1979, No. 6), V. A. Smirnov on problems of the development of logic (1979, No. 6), I. P. Merkulov on the scientific revolution and the hypothetical method (1979, No. 8), K. Kh. Delokarov on materialist dialectics and relativity theory (1979, No. 8), deputy director Iu. V. Sachkov on the concepts of Mario Bunge's foundations of probability (1979, No. 8), N. S. Iulina on Popper's "emergent realism" against reductionist materialism (1979, No. 8) and T. B. Liubimova on the tragic in modern bourgeois esthetics (1979, No. 8).

In 1977, 12 doctoral and 20 candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the institute. The doctoral dissertations, by discipline, were:

Dialectical and Historical Materialism

1. "The Category of Social Psychology in the System of Historical Materialism" (A. I. Goriacheva).
2. "Esthetic Activity in the System of Social Practice: Methodology of the Problem" (L. I. Novikova).
3. "The Dialectic of the Social and the Biological in Man's Labor Activity" (N. B. Okonskaia).
4. "The Materialist Dialectic and the Theory of Evolution" (I. N. Smirnov).
5. "The Theoretical and the Empirical as a Problem of the Philosophico-Methodological Analysis of Science" (V. S. Shvyrev).

History of Philosophy

1. "Methodological Problems of Research on the Development of Philosophy in an Antagonistic Society: The Sociological Aspect" (V. S. Gorskii).
2. "The Problem of Violence in Contemporary Bourgeois Socio-Philosophical Thought" (V. V. Denisov).
3. "The Problem of the Correlation of Politics and War and its Reflection in the History of the Ideological Struggle" (T. R. Kondratkov).
4. "Anthropological Positivism in Russia in the Last Half of the 19th Century" (N. F. Utkina).

Philosophical Questions of Natural Science

1. "The Unity of Natural Science Knowledge [znanie]" (I. A. Akchurin).
2. "Four Concepts of Time in Philosophy and Physics" (Iu. B. Molchanov).

Theory of Scientific Communism

"The Change in the Socio-class Structure of Slovakia in the Course of the Building of Socialism in Czechoslovakia" (Iozef Grabina).

The candidate dissertations, by discipline, were:

History of Philosophy

1. "Problems of Social Management in Lenin's Works of 1917-1918" (A. A. Agapitov).
2. "The Problem of Man and the World of Man in Contemporary Argentine Philosophy" (V. A. Anishin).
3. "The Social Ideal and Ideological Functions of the Theory of 'Technocratic Society'" (E. V. Demen'chenou).
4. "The Development of the Marxist-Leninist Theory of Truth [istina] in the Works of Polish Philosophers" (P. F. Kazin).
5. "Anaximander's Natural Philosophy" (O. N. Kessidi).
6. "Art as a Phenomenon of Culture: The Problem of the Correlation of Art and Culture in Classical German Philosophy" (V. A. Kruglikov).
7. "Marx's Conception of Dialectical Contradictions in its Historical Development: The Economic Works" (V. M. Mustafin).
8. "The Elaboration of Philosophico-Methodological Problems of the Science of Social Management in Bulgaria" (E. I. Stepanov).
9. "Critique of the Methodological Bases of the Philosophy of Linguistic Analysis" (N. A. Tsyркun).

Philosophical Questions of Natural Science

1. "Methodological Aspects of the Synthesis of Knowledge in Ecology" (L. I. Vasilenko).
2. "A Logico-Epistemological Analysis of Mathematical Theory of Experiment" (S. N. Vovk).
3. "The Conceptual Content of the Problem of Time" (A. D. Gabaraev).
4. "A Philosophical Analysis of Contemporary Conceptions in Physics and Cosmology" (N. N. Lisovoi).
5. "Modelling in the Synthesis of Knowledge" (N. M. O. Mamedov).
6. "A Logico-Methodological Analysis of the Concept of a 'Biological Object'" (V. I. Tishchenko).
7. "Theory and Reality in Astrophysics" (V. G. Torosian).

Dialectical and Historical Materialism

1. "On the Dialectical-Materialist Bases of the Conception of Structural Levels of Material Systems in Biology" (M. O. Ibodov).
2. "Consciousness of Self in Personality" (M. V. Stafetskaia).
3. "Epistemological Bases of the Mathematization of Scientific Knowledge" (V. A. Balkhanov).

Logic

"The Probability Paradox of Explicit Systems of Inductive Logic" (B. L. Likhtenfel'd).

Institute scholars regularly organize and take part in conferences, symposia and seminars on various themes in philosophy, psychology and sociology, both in the USSR and abroad. Close ties are also maintained with a number of the Academy of Sciences' Scientific Councils. Of these, three in particular have gained substantial support from institute philosophers:

1) The Scientific Council on Philosophical Questions of Contemporary Natural Science was established within the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1959 after a nationwide conference on the subject in the previous year. The council's general purpose is to bring together Soviet philosophers and scientists on a regular basis to affirm the validity of dialectical materialism as a scientific philosophy and tool of scientific research. The council's meetings in recent years have dealt with both this theme and with more specific cases; that of December, 1977, for example, focused on (a) the materialist dialectic and the resolution of methodological problems of science in light of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU, (b) philosophical questions of cosmology and (c) plans to issue a series of collective works on the theme "The Materialist Dialectic--the Logic and Methodology of Contemporary Science." In addition to its regular Moscow meetings, the council directs and participates in symposia and seminars all over the USSR, working in conjunction with academy affiliates and with university faculties of science and philosophy.

2) The Scientific Council on Problems of Foreign Ideological Trends monitors and criticizes developments in political theory and social philosophy outside the Soviet Union, both east and west. The council also organizes and participates in inter-institutional conferences on various ideological topics (e.g., "Engels and Questions of the Contemporary Ideological Struggle"). In addition, the council assists in the publication of various foreign and domestic ideological tracts.

3) Chaired by A.G. Egorov, the Scientific Council on Questions of Esthetics holds regular discussions on trends in foreign and domestic esthetics research. A. Ia. Zis', Deputy Chairman of the Council, has written on esthetics and the sociology of artistic culture abroad in Voprosy filosofii (1975, No. 11).

Research Facilities.--The institute has its own library, archive and six reading rooms. The library, established in 1934, contains over 66,000 units.

Selected References

S. N. Grigorian, L. N. Lazanin, "Vsesoiuznoe koordinatsionnoe soveshchanie po voprosam filosofii v Institute filosofii AN SSSR," Voprosy filosofii, 1959, No. 8, 149-158.

Institut filosofii AN SSSR, "K iubileiu Instituta filosofii AN SSSR," Voprosy filosofii, 1979, No. 5, 21-32.

A. Ia. Sharov, "Prezidium Akademii nauk SSSR obsuzhdaet rabotu Instituta filosofii," Voprosy filosofii, 1970, No. 3, 134-139.

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

B. S. Ukraintsev, "Ob osnovnykh napravleniakh issledovaniy v Institute filosofii AN SSSR," Voprosy filosofii, 1977, No. 1, 94-104.

N. P. Vasil'ev, "V Institute filosofii Akademii nauk SSR: O khode raboty Instituta," Voprosy filosofii, 1948, No. 2, 367-369.

G. A. Wetter, Dialectical Materialism: A Historical and Systematic Survey of Philosophy in the Soviet Union. Translated by Peter Heath (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1958).

PHL015 Institute of Physics

Fizicheskii institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR
117924 Moskva
Leninskii prosp., 53
Telephone Number: 135-21-57
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BASOV, N. G.

The Institute of Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences supports philosophical research in a number of areas. V. L. Ginzburg and E. L. Feinberg, both of the institute's Division of Theoretical Physics, contributed articles to Voprosy filosofii in the mid-1970s on relativity theory and art and cognition, respectively.

PHL016 Institute of Psychology

Institut psikhologii AN SSSR
129366 Moskva
Iaroslavskaiia, 13
Telephone Number: 283-38-09
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: LOMOV, B. F.

Since its establishment in 1971 (drawn from parts of a number of academy institutions, including the Institute of Philosophy), the Institute of Psychology of the USSR Academy of Sciences has conducted philosophical research in a number of areas, largely concentrating this work in its Department of Philosophical and Social Psychology. Director Lomov has recently written on the categories of communication and activity in psychology (Voprosy filosofii, 1979, No. 8).

PHL017 Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies

Institut slavianovedeniia i balkanistiki AN SSSR
125040 Moskva
Leningradskii prosp., 7
Telephone Number: 250-59-39
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MARKOV, D. F.

The Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies has supported research on esthetic questions of socialist realism. I. M. Sheptunov and director Markov both published articles in this field in Voprosy filosofii in the mid-1970s.

PHL018 Institute of Sociological Research

Institut sotsiologicheskikh issledovaniia AN SSSR
117259 Moskva
ul. Krzhizhanovskogo, 24/35, korp. 5
Telephone Number: 128-91-61
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: RIABUSHKIN, T. V.

Founded in 1968 as the Institute of Concrete Social Research, the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Sociological Research supports work in a number of areas of social philosophy. For a detailed discussion of the institute's research, see SOC019.

In 1977, a doctoral dissertation in philosophy titled "The Genesis and Particularities of Spiritual Fellowship [obshchenie] through Mass Media" was defended at the institute by V. S. Korobeinikov.

PHL019 Institute of State and Law

Institut gosudarstva i prava AN SSSR
119841 Moskva
ul. Frunze, 10
Telephone Number: 291-87-56
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KUDRIAVTSEV, V. N.

The Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences has supported work in the area of philosophy of law. V. S. Nersesiants, a senior researcher at the institute, has written on Hegel's dialectic of law in Voprosy filosofii (1975, No. 11).

PHL020 Institute of the USA and Canada

Institut Soedinennykh Shtatov Ameriki i Kanady AN SSSR
121069 Moskva
Khlebnyi per., 2/3
Telephone Number: 290-58-75
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ARBATOV, G. A.

Scholars at the Institute of the USA and Canada have contributed articles to Voprosy filosofii on the themes of contemporary western anti-communist doctrine and neo-liberalism vs. neo-conservatism.

PHL021 Institute of World Literature

Institut mirovoi literatury im. A. M. Gor'kogo AN SSSR
121069 Moskva
ul. Vorovskogo, 25a
Telephone Number: 290-50-30
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BERDNIKOV, G. P.

The Institute of World Literature has been associated with the work of several prominent Soviet philosophers. V. F. Asmus, long on the faculty of Moscow State University and a senior scientific collaborator at the institute, has produced notable works in the areas of history of philosophy, esthetics, logic and literature. I. K. Luppol, a Deborin supporter in the 1920s, served as director of the institute from 1935-40; Luppol edited the first Russian edition of the collected works of Diderot and Lamettrie, and was one of the first Soviet scholars to do a philosophical analysis of Lenin. Purged under Stalin, he was rehabilitated post-humously.

PHL022 Military-Air Engineering Academy

Voenno-vozdushnaia inzhenernaia akademiia im. professora
N. E. Zhikovskogo
Moskva
Leningradskii prosp.
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Commandant: FILIPPOV, V. V.

The Military-Air Engineering Academy, located almost directly across the street from Moscow's Central Airfield, has trained a number of the Soviet Union's most prominent pilots and aircraft designers (including, among the latter, S. V. Il'iushin and A. S. Iakovlev). In addition to its programs in military science and technology, the academy also supports graduate work in various social sciences up to the doctoral level. In 1977, a doctoral dissertation in philosophy--entitled "Creative Initiative as a Factor in Fortifying the Fighting Strength of a Socialist Army and in the Achievement of Victory in an Armed Conflict"--was defended at the academy of V. D. Serebriannikov.

Selected References:

Harriet Fast Scott and William F. Scott, The Armed Forces of the USSR
(Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1979).

PHL023 Military-Political Academy

Voenno-politicheskaiia akademiia im. V. I. Lenina
Moskva
Telephone Number:
Agency:
Commandant: MAL'TSEV, E. E.

Located on Moscow's inner ring road, the Military-Political Academy serves both as an advanced school for political workers and military pedagogues drawn from the Red Army officer corps and as a "center of scientific research work in the field of social sciences and military discipline." The academy began training instructors in social sciences and military jurisprudence for institutions of military education in the mid-1950s; the jurisprudence program was dropped in 1974.

Academy research and instruction encompasses work in a broad range of social science disciplines, including sociology, psychology and philosophy as well as pedagogy. Academy scholars have produced studies of the psychology of personality of the Soviet soldier (Ocherki po psikhologii lichnosti sovetskogo voina) and of problems of psychology in the military collective (Problemy psikhologii voinskogo kollektiva) as well as a volume on military pedagogics (Voennaia pedagogika). In philosophy, studies prepared by the academy's Section of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy and Section of Dialectical Materialism have served as significant indicators of current Soviet positions on theoretical questions of war and peace. Of particular importance has been an authoritative volume on Marxism-Leninism and the military (Marksizm-leninizm o voine i armii; 5th edition, 1968) in which official Soviet attitudes toward nuclear war have been elaborated. Also of note among studies produced by academy philosophers is A. S. Milovidov's volume on the Leninist philosophical heritage and problems of contemporary war (Filosofskoe nasledie V. I. Lenina i problemy sovremennoi voiny, 1972).

The academy's graduate program in philosophy is remarkably active: in 1977, 12 dissertations (two doctoral and ten candidate) were defended. The doctoral dissertations, by V. M. Bondarenko and K. A. Paiusov, were titled respectively "A Philosophico-Sociological Analysis of the Role of Science in Fortifying the Fighting Strength of the Soviet Armed Forces" and "War and Religion: An Analysis of Religious Consciousness in Questions of War and the Army." The candidate dissertations were titled "The Military-Revolutionary Views of Jose Marti" (by L. E. Gomon'kov); "Esthetic Appreciation and Problems of its Formation and Development among Soviet Soldiers" (V. A. Remizov); "The Place and Role of the Social Sciences in Fortifying the Fighting Strength of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic" (Frantishek Shkabrada); "A Philosophico-Sociological Analysis of Military Discipline in the Functioning of the System 'Man as Military Technology [tekhnika]'" (V. I. Zinevich); "Marxism-Leninism on the Social Role of Contemporary Bourgeois Armies in the Life of Society" (A. G. Kovalenko); "War and the Consciousness of the Masses" (I. M. Steblevskii); "Methodological Questions of the Analysis and Evaluation of the Moral [e] Factor [moral'nyi faktor] in War" (A. Kh. Shabaev); "The Problem of Truth [istina] in Morality [moral'] and its Methodological Significance for the Moral Upbringing of Soviet Soldiers" (V. G. Bondarenko); "Moral Relations in the Military Collective and their Regulation" (G. I. Galibin); and "Methodological Questions of the Choice of Criteria of Command Efficiency of the Troops of National Air Defense" (A. P. Sidorenko).

Selected References:

Harriet Fast Scott and William F. Scott, The Armed Forces of the USSR (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1979).

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

PHL024 Moscow Higher Technical School

Moskovskoe ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni vyshee tekhnicheskoe uchilishche im. N. E. Baumana
107005 Moskva
Vtoraia Baumanskaia ul., 5
Telephone Number: 267-03-91
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Director:

The Philosophy Section of the Moscow Higher Technical School (along with that of Saratov State University) gained national attention as the object of a highly critical appraisal by the party's Central Committee in 1974. After having its alleged inadequacies publicly exposed in a national party directive (postanovlenie TsK KPSS), the section vowed to improve its work in all dimensions, especially in regard to the overriding concern of "proper philosophical instruction of the younger generation."

PHL025 Moscow Institute of the National Economy

Moskovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut narodnogo khoziaistva im. G. V. Plekhanova
413054 Moskva
Stremiannyi per., 28
Telephone Number: 236-40-94
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BIRMAN, A. M.

Founded in 1907, the Moscow Institute of the National Economy (also called the Plekhanov Institute) is the oldest and possibly the best economics teaching institution in the Soviet Union. The institute's research and instruction interests range far afield (see EC0042), including philosophy along with a host of other social sciences. The institute was one of the first Soviet institutions of higher learning to offer sociology courses.

In 1977, seven candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the institute: "The Diversity of Forms of the Reflection of Objective Reality in Theoretical Knowledge" (V. K. Zolotarev); "An Analysis of the Category of the Ideal: A Critique of the Most Recent Idealist and Physicist Conceptions" (T. P. Mal'kova); "Methodological and Socio-Theoretical Problems of Constructing Social Service Systems" (B. V. Sazonov); "The Category of 'Community' [obshchestvennost'] in Historical Materialism and its Significance for Criticism of American Existentialism" (V. V. Tomashev); "Methodological and Theoretical Problems of the Interaction of the Objective and the Subjective in Material Production" (D. T. Tumbusova); "Prevision as an Aspect of Reflection: Biological Preconditions, Establishment, Fundamental Aspects" (B. A. Iakhontov); and "The World View of Aleksandr Khazhdeu" (D. K. Borshch).

Selected References:

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu,"
Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

PHL026 Moscow State Institute of Culture

Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi institut kul'tury
141400 Moskovskaia obl., Khimki, 6
Bibliotchnaia ul., 7
Telephone Number: 572-69-22
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Director:

Located just beyond the Moscow city limits in Khimki, the Moscow State Institute of Culture is an important research center for esthetics. A recent study published by the institute dealt with music and esthetic appreciation (G. I. Pankevich, Muzykal'noe iskusstvo i vospitanie esteticheskogo vospriiatiia, 1978). In 1977, a candidate dissertation in philosophy titled "Leninism and the Problem of Humanism in Art" was defended at the institute by L. B. Sitnikova.

PHL027 Moscow State Institute of International Relations

Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi institut mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii
Moskva
Metrostroevakaia, 53
Telephone Number: 246-09-08; 245-16-01
Agency: USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Director: LEBEDEV, N. I.

The Philosophy Section of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations concentrates on criticism of contemporary bourgeois political and social philosophy. Recent articles by institute scholars in Voprosy filosofii and in the institute's own serial (Nauchnye trudy) have dealt with topics such as elitism and pluralism in the west and the question of non-capitalist development in the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Institute professor A. F. Shishkin has also written on aetiology and ethics (Voprosy filosofii, 1974, No. 9).

PHL028 Moscow State Pedagogical Institute

Moskovskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V. I. Lenina
119882 Moskva
M. Perogovskaia ul., 1
Telephone Number: 246-82-73
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Director:

Moscow State Pedagogical Institute--one of the leading establishments of higher learning in the Soviet Union--has graduated a number of prominent philosophers from various of its 16 faculties: M. F. Ovsiannikov, V. I. Prokof'ev, V. G. Baskakov, A. G. Egorov, P. V. Kopnin and F. F. Enevits all studied at the institute and later became figures of note in different branches of the Soviet philosophical establishment.

Of its faculty members, by far the best known among the institute's philosophers has been A. F. Losev. In the 1920s, Losev tried to combine neo-Platonism with Hegelian dialectics and Husserlian phenomenology. He later made accommodations with more orthodox Soviet philosophy and began a long teaching career at the institute in 1944. Specializing in the areas of classical and Renaissance philosophy (especially Plato, Aristotle, Plotinus and Nicholas of Cusa), categories of dialectics and critique of bourgeois philosophy, Losev is arguably the most respected Soviet philosopher in the west and, although he remains undecorated by the state, is considered by many colleagues the "grand old man" of Soviet philosophy. In recent years, Losev has worked on Renaissance esthetics, producing an impressive volume (Estetika Vozrozhdeniia) in 1978 at the age of 85.

Fourteen candidate and one doctoral dissertations in philosophy were defended at the institute in 1977. The doctoral dissertation, by A. V. Margulis, was titled "The Dialectic of Occupation [deiatel'nost'] and the Needs of Society." The candidate dissertations--ten in dialectical and historical materialism and four in history of philosophy--covered a broad range of themes. In the former field the titles were: "On the Interrelationship of General-Scientific [obshchenauchnye] and Philosophical Categories" (A. D. Vasil'ev); "The Interrelationship of the Elements of Moral and Esthetic Consciousness" (L. D. Zav'ialov); "The General-Scientific Character of the Axiomatic Method" (A. A. Kas'ian); "Certain Aspects of the Category of Interaction" (V. N. Kniazev); "The Dialectico-Materialist Essence of the Growth of the Role of Abstraction in the System of Scientific Knowledge" (A. F. Kudriashev); "The Appearance of New Concepts in Contemporary Science as a Reflection of the Characteristics of Objective Activity" (P. M. Mochenov); "Epistemological Aspects of Scientific Discussion" (T. G. Tashkinova); "The Peculiarities of the Process of Understanding Extreme [ekstremal'nye] Objects: From Materials of Cosmology" (S. M. Tokhtabiev); "The Personality [lichnost'] as the Subject of Social Relations and Activity" (V. A. Khoroshilov); and "The Problem of Contradiction in the Subjective Dialectic" (B. L. Iashin).

In history of philosophy, the titles of the candidate dissertations were: "A Critique of Gaston Bachelard's 'Philosophy of Science'" (L. M. Veretennikova); "The Establishment of the Category of the Beautiful in the Philosophy of the German Enlightenment" (M. I. Korotkova); "The Problem of the Relationship of the State and the Individual [lichnost']: Certain Historico-Philosophical and Socio-ideological Aspects" (T. N. Teliuk); and "The Development of the Marxist-Leninist Theory of Social Psychology and Ideology in the Works of V. V. Vorovskii" (T. B. Stebletsova).

Selected References

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu,"
Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

N. O. Lossky, History of Russian Philosophy (New York: International Universities Press, 1951).

Moskovskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
117234 Moskva
Leninskie gory
Telephone Number: 139-19-25 (Philosophy Faculty)
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: LOGUNOV, A. A.

History.--Since its establishment in 1755, Moscow University has been one of the foremost Russian and Soviet centers of activity in the field of philosophy. Founded at the initiative of Mikhail Lomonosov, the preeminent scholar of 18th century Russia whose interests ranged from mining to metaphysics, the university originally consisted of but three faculties: law, medicine and philosophy. The Philosophy Faculty taught philosophy proper along with history, philology and other liberal arts.

Academic incorporation did not exempt philosophy at the university from outside interference. Catherine the Great, for years an ardent admirer of European philosophy and philosophers, turned against all strains of "liberal" thinking after 1789: thus a follower of Hume was turned out of the university during the later years of her reign and a dissertation on natural religion was publicly burned.

Subsequent rulers showed even less desire to permit philosophy a free hand. During the reign of Alexander I censorship of university philosophy lectures was begun in earnest. Nicholas I went a step further, removing all philosophy (save psychology and logic) from the university curriculum after the events of 1848 in Europe. Though this ban was relaxed in 1863, post-classical philosophy was not taught again at the university until 1889. Yet despite the official constraints imposed in the 18th and 19th centuries--and in some cases because of them--many of Russia's foremost speculative minds developed at Moscow University: Radishchev, Chaadaev, Herzen, Belinskii and Ogarev, to name but a few, studied philosophy at the university either formally or in student circles.

In the quarter-century preceding the Bolshevik revolution, Russian academic philosophy at length came to enjoy a real measure of freedom. Moscow University became a lively center of discussions in this period. Hegelianism, neo-Leibnizianism and neo-Kantianism were debated seriously. Moreover, the influence of contemporary Russian thinkers--notably Vladimir Solov'ev, who had resigned from the university's philosophy section in 1877--became a real force in academic circles for the first time. Among the leading philosophers at the university during this period were the "legal Marxist"-turned-Orthodox theologian S. N. Bulgakov, the "intuitivists" S. L. Frank and A. F. Losev, the "personalists" L. M. Lopatin and N. V. Bugaev and the positivist-turned-Platonist N. Ia. Grot.

Following the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 and the civil war--after which Moscow's academic philosophers of the "old school" were removed--the university found itself at the center of the debate in Soviet philosophy that continued for nearly a decade. A number of the principals of the debate were, in fact, Moscow University professors: the mechanists were represented by L. I. Aksel'rod (Ortodoks), A. I. Var'iash, and the physicist A. K. Timiriazev, while the Deborinites on the faculty included Deborin himself and I. K. Luppel. (Though both sides in the debate were discredited by 1931, it is worth noting that by the mid-1960s, official accounts of the university's role in the development of Soviet philosophy could speak of the "positive contributions" of both Aksel'rod and Deborin).

The general decline of Soviet philosophy in the 1930s and early 40s was reflected at the university in the distinct paucity of original works by university scholars in a number of areas; classical philosophy and contemporary western philosophy were the two most barren areas. Nevertheless, significant work was carried on in peripheral fields. Philosophical questions of mathematics, for instance, were pursued by university scholars such as A. N. Kolmogorov, A. A. Kurosh and S. A. Ianovskii; a collective work produced in 1936 by these three and several colleagues was one of the first substantial Soviet texts in the field. Further, a logic section was established in the university in 1943--which became the most progressive group of its kind in the Soviet Union, eventually spawning the first Soviet academic program in contemporary symbolic formal logic (distinct from dialectical logic). Philosophical questions of natural science also received some attention in the 30s and 40s, largely under the auspices of the Section of Philosophy and History of Science (established in 1926).

The post-war period--especially after the "discussions" initiated by Zhdanov in 1947--saw the level of university activity in philosophy rise both quantitatively and qualitatively. University scholars contributed significantly to a six-volume history of philosophy (the first systematic Marxist analysis of real length) and began to produce monographs covering a wide range of classical and pre-Marxian thinkers. The Philosophy Faculty itself increased steadily in size. By 1957, 41 professors and instructors were working in the Sections of Dialectical and Historical Materialism, History of Foreign Philosophy and History of Philosophy of the Soviet Peoples, while an additional 50 taught in the Logic and Psychology sections. New sections (e.g., Scientific Atheism, Scientific Communism, History of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy) were added in the late 1950s and 60s and the number and frequency of faculty-sponsored symposia grew substantially. Even field work entered the picture: in the early 1960s, the faculty began to sponsor "philosophical expeditions" to various regions (Krasnodarsk, Orenburg, etc.) to conduct research on "religious ideology and psychology" among the population. In addition, relations between the faculty and the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy became increasingly intimate: numbers of scholars began to work simultaneously in both institutions, a practice which has become even more common in the past decade. Because of this "revolving door" relationship and its extensive course offerings and publications, the faculty has assumed an extremely influential position in the management of the national philosophical enterprise. Indeed, the philosophy program at Moscow State University has become the model to which all other academic programs in philosophy throughout the Soviet Union aspire.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1978 the Philosophy Faculty contained two divisions (Philosophy and Scientific Communism) and the following 14 sections:

1. Dialectical Materialism (section chairman: S. T. Meliukhin)
2. Historical Materialism (V. A. Razin)
3. Logic (A. A. Starchenko)
4. History of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy (A. D. Kosichev)
5. History of Philosophy of the Peoples of the USSR (I. Ia. Shchipanov)
6. History of Foreign Philosophy (Iu. K. Mel'vil')
7. History and Theory of Atheism (M. P. Novikov)
8. Marxist-Leninist Esthetics (M. F. Ovsiannikov)
9. Marxist-Leninist Ethics (S. F. Anisimov)
10. Scientific Communism (A. M. Kovalev)
11. History and Theory of the International Worker and Communist Movement (E. G. Sharanova)
12. Theory and Practice of Communist Education (E. F. Sulimov)
13. Methods of Concrete Social Research (D. F. Kozlov)
14. History of Socialist Instruction (N. I. Bochkarev)

The faculty offered course specialization (through full-time and evening programs) in both philosophy and scientific communism, preparing its graduates to work as "philosophers, philosophy teachers and teachers." In the 1977-78 academic year, the program included over a hundred courses covering a broad spectrum of topics. Among those were:

- Dialectical Materialism (taught by Meliukhin, Iu. A. Petrov, S. A. Pastushnyi, V. M. Fedorov)
- Historical Materialism (Razin, N. I. Driakhlov, P. T. Belov, E. V. Bogoliubova, M. V. Demin)
- History of Foreign Philosophy (Mel'vil', V. V. Sokolov, V. N. Kuznetsov)
- Philosophical Problems of Natural Science (Iu. A. Petrov, V. G. Borzenkov, S. A. Lebedev)
- Critique of the Methodological Bases of Anti-Communism and Revisionism (A. D. Kosichev, E. G. Iakovlev, A. I. Titarenko, V. S. Molodtsov)

- Fundamentals of Higher Mathematics (A. V. Dorofeeva)
- Logic (A. A. Starchenko, V. A. Bocharov)
- History and Theory of Atheism (M. P. Novikov, D. M. Ugrinovich)
- Marxist-Leninist Esthetics (Ovsiannikov)
- Dialectical Logic (S. A. Lebedev)
- Logical Semantics (E. D. Smirnova)
- Modal Logic (A. A. Ivin)
- History of Art (G. S. Gur'ev)
- Positivist Esthetics: Critique of the Latest Trends in West
German Bourgeois Esthetics (S. A. Zavadskii)
- Sociology of Art (G. B. Luk'ianov)
- Esthetics of Kant (M. N. Afasizhev)
- Classical German Ethics (V. T. Ganzhin)
- Ethics in Psychoanalysis (E. L. Dubko)
- Critique of Contemporary Russian Orthodoxy (E. S. Varichev)
- Protestant Philosophy and Theology (V. I. Dobren'kov)
- Ideology and Activity of the Unions of Atheists and Freethinkers
in Capitalist Countries (I. M. Kichanova)
- Sociological Problems of the Family and Fertility (A. I. Antonov)
- Philosophy of Pascal and 17th Century Culture (G. Ia. Strel'tova)
- Positivism (A. F. Zotov)
- Critique of Russian Neo-Hegelianism in the Late 19th and Early 20th
Centuries (Shipanov)
- Philosophy of Ibn-Sina (Sh. F. Mamedov)
- Critique of the Philosophy of 'Legal Marxism', 'God-seeking'
[bogoiskatel'stvo], Existentialism and the Ideology of
Vekhi (Shipanov)
- Marxist-Leninist Critique of Contemporary French Bourgeois History
of Philosophy (I. A. Gobofov)
- English Utopian Socialism (L. G. Kostiuhenko)

Some Known Research Areas.--Both the volume and diversity of philosophical work produced by scholars at Moscow State University--in the Philosophy Faculty and elsewhere--have grown steadily throughout the post-war period. Among a host of prominent thinkers employed in the university at various points since 1945, at least passing mention should be made of several scholars not currently (1978) working there whose contributions have been seminal in the development of the discipline.

V. F. Asmus (b. 1894) began his lengthy career at the university in 1939. Long regarded as one of the most respected figures among the "older generation" of Soviet philosophers, Asmus produced substantial monographs on Kant (1929), logic (1947), Descartes (1956), and 18th century German esthetics (1962) as well as a 654-page study of theoretical questions in the history of esthetics (1968).

B. M. Kedrov (b. 1903), a philosopher, chemist and historian of science, long held a university chair in the history of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. In addition to his notable works on Mendeleev and philosophy (1947, 1950, 1955) and on various aspects of the relationship of philosophy and natural science, Kedrov is well-known--and justifiably respected--for his courageous decision while editor of Voprosy filosofii in 1947 to publish articles that ran against the grain of orthodox Soviet philosophy.

A. A. Markov (b. 1903), a mathematician and logician of international standing, began teaching at the university in 1959 after more than twenty years at Leningrad State University and a long association with the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Mathematics. Markov pursued studies in a number of areas, including celestial mechanics, theory of dynamic systems, theory of groups, problems of identity and quantity, logic of construction and constructive mathematical analysis. He is widely credited for important discoveries about algorithms and for major achievements in algebraic logic and cybernetics. (See also PHL012.)

A. A. Zinov'ev was for 14 years an instructor on the Philosophy Faculty (as well as a researcher in the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy) specializing in philosophical questions of logic. His work gained international attention in the early 1960s with the publication (in translation) of a monograph on many-valued logic (Philosophical Problems of Many-valued Logic, edited and translated by Guido Kung and David Comey. Dordrecht, Holland: D. Reidel Publishing Co., 1963). Though one of the most respected Soviet scholars in the field, Zinov'ev was "relieved" of his academic responsibilities and expelled from the Communist Party after the publication abroad of a satirical novel; he was permitted to emigrate from the Soviet Union in 1978.

Of the section chairmen on the Philosophy Faculty as of 1978, two stand out particularly as leaders in their fields: Meliukhin and Ovsiannikov.

Meliukhin, dean of the faculty in 1977-78 as well as chairman of the Section of Dialectical Materialism, has made important contributions in the field of philosophy of science. According to American scholar Loren Graham (see Selected References), Meliukhin's 1958 monograph on problems of the finite and the infinite (Problemy konechnogo i bes-konechnogo) represented an important transition point, a bridge linking traditional orthodox Soviet views of relativity with a new, post-Stalinist desire among Soviet scholars "to combine dialectical materialism, factual discussions of recent astronomical evidence, and conditional tolerance of relativistic models of the universe." Meliukhin's interpretation of relativity, which emerged through analyses of the Olbers and Seeliger paradoxes, was especially remarkable in the Soviet context, being "not a simple recognition of viewpoints previously considered inadmissible, but something of an independent statement." Meliukhin did much to "legitimize" Einstein in the Soviet Union, making the case that relativity theory supported (rather than negated) dialectical materialism.

Ovsiannikov, appointed chairman of the faculty's Section of Marxist-Leninist Esthetics in 1961, has emerged as the Soviet Union's foremost "establishment" esthetician. A former student of George Lukacs, the Hungarian Marxist theoretician, Ovsiannikov has co-written a study of the history of pre-Marxian foreign philosophy (Istoriia marksistskoi zarubezhnoi filosofii [with V. V. Sokolov], 1959), produced a monograph on Hegel (Filosofia Gegelia, 1959), co-written a volume on the history of esthetics (Ocherki istorii esteticheskikh uchenii [with Z. V. Smirnov], 1963), and, more recently, issued a study of capitalism and art (Kapitalizm i iskusstvo, 1977). His articles--appearing in diverse publications, including Vestnik MGU, Voprosy literatury, Iskusstvo, and Kommunist as well as Voprosy filosofii--have treated such themes as Plekhanov's esthetics, Feuerbach's views on the origins of religion and Balzac's philosophical etudes; a recent article in Voprosy filosofii (1979, No. 6) dealt with Thomas Mann and the destiny of art in capitalist society. Ovsiannikov also served as editor of a multi-volume history of esthetics (Istoriia estetiki, 1962-) and of a standard Soviet text on Marxist-Leninist esthetics (Osnovy marksistsko-leninskoi estetiki, 1978). In addition to his work at the university, Ovsiannikov is employed by the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy.

A sampling of the work of other section chairmen further illustrates the breadth of faculty-supported research. Razin has written a study of the methodology of philosophical research (1962) and an article on philosophical aspects of social transition (Voprosy filosofii, 1965, No. 6). Mel'vil', a specialist on contemporary bourgeois philosophy, has written monographs on Charles Pierce and pragmatism (1968) and trends in modern bourgeois thought (1969). Sulimov, who attained the rank of general-major in the Red Army, has written articles on philosophical questions of war and peace for various collections and co-wrote a standard text on scientific communism (1968). Kosichev, who chronicled the history of the first 50 years of the Philosophy Faculty under Soviet rule in Filosofskie nauki (1967, No. 5), was identified as faculty dean in 1979.

Among the more prolific writers on the faculty are professors V. V. Sokolov', Sh. F. Mamedov, and D. M. Ugrinovich. Sokolov has produced monographs on Voltaire (1956), ancient philosophy (1958), the Renaissance (1962), Spinoza (1964), and precursors of scientific communism (1965) in addition to collaborating with Ovsiannikov on a study of Hegel (1959). In articles he has treated Descartes, Bertrand Russell, Bacon and Hobbes. Mamedov, a specialist on Caucasian and Central Asian philosophy, has written monographs on 19th century Azerbaidzhani thinkers Akhundov (1960 and 1962) and Zaradabi (1960) as well as numerous articles in the field. Ugrinovich, whose work in religion and atheism has ranged far afield, includes in his list of publications volumes on the specifics of religion (1961), art and religion (1963), philosophical problems of critique of religion (1965) and articles in Voprosy filosofii on such topics as existential interpretations of Christianity (1966, No. 8) and Bonhoeffer's "unreligious" Christianity and its heritage (1968, No. 2).

In addition to the scholars above, I. S. Narskii--a longtime professor on the Philosophy Faculty who was teaching in the university's semi-autonomous Institute for Qualification-Raising of Social Science Teachers in 1977-78--deserves prominent mention. Narskii has published monographs on Polish philosophy (1954), semantic idealism (1956), the Marxist understanding of the subject of philosophy and positivism (1959), the dialectic of knowledge in Das Kapital (1959), Locke (1960), contemporary positivism (1969), Marxist-Leninist epistemology (1966), David Hume (1967) and contradictions in dialectical logic (1969). His articles, chiefly in Voprosy filosofii, have spanned a remarkably broad range.

In 1977, 15 doctoral and 62 candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the university--more, in both cases, than at any other institution in the Soviet Union. The doctoral dissertations, by discipline, were:

Theory of Scientific Communism

1. "The Scientific-Technical Revolution in Agriculture and Changes in the Social Structure of the Agrarian Sector of the Soviet Working Class" (V. M. Zorin).
2. "The Labor Activity of the Workers of an Industrial Enterprise in Developed Socialist Society" (M. A. Nuraev).
3. "The Place and Role of Rural Youth in Communist Construction" (P. M. Slepnev).
4. "Collective Farm Democracy and the Laws of its Development in Conditions of Communist Construction" (B. I. Tarel'nik).
5. "A Critique of Bourgeois Conceptions of the Soviet Political System: A Theoretico-Methodological Analysis" (M. Kh. Farukshin).

Dialectical and Historical Materialism

1. "The Marxist-Leninist Conception of the Universality of the Historical Process and the Theory of Social Revolution" (G. G. Vodolazov).
2. "The Personality [lichnost'] as the Subject of Socio-philosophical Analysis" (M. V. Demin).
3. "The Dialectic of the Subjective and Objective Factors of Social Progress" (L. V. Nikolaeva).
4. "Philosophical Problems of the Transition from the Sensual [chuvstvennoe] to the Rational" (V. G. Panov).

Marxist-Leninist Esthetics

1. "The Philosophico-Esthetic Analysis of a Work of Art" (E. V. Volkova).
2. "The Specifics of Esthetic Appreciation" (O. N. Organova).

Scientific Atheism

1. "The Ideology and Activity of Christian Sects: The Class Nature and Functions of Eschatological and Hiliastic [khiliasticheskie] Teachings" (A. T. Moskalenko).
2. "Methodological Problems of the Sociology of Religion" (I. M. Iablokov).

Philosophical Questions of Natural Science

"The Concept of Complimentarity [dopolnitel'nost']" (I. S. Alekseev).

Marxist-Leninist Ethics

"The Social Nature of Morality" (A. A. Guseinov).

The candidate dissertations--24 in dialectical and historical materialism, 17 in history of philosophy, eight in Marxist-Leninist esthetics, five in philosophical questions of natural science, four in Marxist-Leninist ethics and four in logic--are cited in the article "Tematika dissertatsii..." noted below.

University philosophers publish frequently in the philosophy series of the university's serial, Vestnik MGU, in Voprosy filosofii and in smaller irregular in-house journals (e.g., Nekotorye voprosy istorii i teorii estetiki [since 1967], and Nekotorye voprosy metodiki prepodavaniia filosofskikh distsiplin [since 1968]). Scholars and students regularly organize and participate in local, all-union and international conferences and symposia on various questions of philosophy and sociology.

Research Facilities.--The university's massive Gor'kii Library, which contains over 6 million units, maintains a separate philosophy collection (located at prosp. Marksa, 18/korpus 5/komnata 38; telephone: 229-99-14).

Selected References

- A. P. Gagarin, "Na filosofskom fakul'tete Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta," Voprosy filosofii, 1951, No. 3, 214-218.
- Loren R. Graham, Science and Philosophy in the Soviet Union (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972).
- A. D. Kosichev, "Filosofskaia nauka v Moskovskom universitete za 50 let sovetskoi vlasti," Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly: Filosofskie nauki, 1967, No. 5, 119-129.
- N. O. Lossky, History of Russian Philosophy (New York: International Universities Press, 1951).
- "Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.
- V. I. Tropin, ed., Moskovskii universitet 1977-1978: Katalog-spravochnik (Moskva: Moskovskii universitet, 1977).

PHL030 Philosophical Society of the USSR

Filosofskoe obshchestvo SSSR
121002 Moskva
Smolenskii bul., 20
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
President: KONSTANTINOV, F. V.

The Philosophical Society of the USSR was established under the aegis of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1971. The society's chief task is "to promote the activities of scholars in the fields of philosophy, scientific communism and methodology of contemporary science; to further the broad attraction of Soviet philosophers to the propagandization of Marxism-Leninism; and to implement contacts with foreign philosophical societies and organizations." The society convenes a congress once every five years to elect a directing council (Pravlenie); the council, which meets at least once a year, elects a Presidium, under which various scientific sectors operate. The society also maintains a number of republican and local branches (19 by 1973) throughout the Soviet Union.

The society regularly serves as co-sponsor--with such organizations as the "Znanie" Society (PHL004), the USSR Academy's Institute of Philosophy (PHL014), the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education and others--of conferences and symposia on philosophical themes.

Selected References

"V Filosofskom obshchestve SSSR," Voprosy filosofii, 1973, No. 6, 163-165.

PHL031 Scientific-Technical Institute of the Laboratory of Experimental Immunobiology

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut laboratorii eksperimental'noi immunobiologii AN SSSR
125315 Moskva
Baltiskaia ul., 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Academy of Medical Sciences
Director: ZHUKOV-VEREZHNikov, N. N.

In the mid-1970s, a collective of medical scientists at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences' Scientific-Technical Institute of the Laboratory of Experimental Immunobiology conducted research on the role of chance in biological evolution. Their findings were published in Voprosy filosofii (1976, No. 9).

Astrakhan'

PHL032 Astrakhan' State Medical Institute

Astrakhanskii gosudarstvennyi meditsinskii institut im. A. V. Lunacharskogo
414000 Astrakhan'
ul. Mechnikova, 20
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Health
Director:

The Astrakhan' Medical Institute publishes a serial (Nauchnye trudy) which has carried articles dealing with philosophical questions of cultural development, socialist education and scientific atheism.

Barnaul

PHL033 Altai Politechnical Institute

Altaiskii politekhnicheskii institut im. I. I. Polzunova

656099 Barnaul, 99

prosp. Lenina, 46

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Director:

The Altai Politechnical Institute maintains a sociology laboratory whose Philosophy Section has done research on current trends in social thought among Soviet youth.

Blagoveshchensk-na-Amure

PHL034 Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical Institute

Blagoveshchenskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im.

M. I. Kalinina

675015 Blagoveshchensk-na-Amure

ul. Lenina, 104

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

The Philosophy Section of the Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical Institute has published articles on philosophical questions of communist education and of the Marxist-Leninist world view in the institute's serial, Uchenye zapiski.

Cheliabinsk

PHL035 Cheliabinsk State Pedagogical Institute

Cheliabinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
454003 Cheliabinsk
prosp. Lenina, 69
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Director:

The Cheliabinsk State Pedagogical Institute publishes a series on questions of Marxist-Leninist philosophy (Nekotorye voprosy marksistko-leninskoi filosofii) which has carried articles on such topics as the problem of social consciousness in Marx's early works, the definition of the category of "esthetic feeling" and the problem of social consciousness in Heidegger's Fundamental Ontology (see vyp. 2, 1969).

Dubna

PHL036 Joint Institute of Nuclear Research

Ob"edinennyi institut iadernnykh issledovani
Dubna (Moskovskaia obl.)

Telephone Number:

Agency: Council of Authorized Representatives of Member Nations

Director: BOGOLIUBOV, N. N.

The Joint Institute of Nuclear Research was established in 1956 (by agreement of the USSR and 11 fraternal socialist nations) to further research and development of non-military applications of atomic energy. The institute has come to oversee a sizeable complex of laboratories, coordinating their work with scientific establishments of a wide profile both in the Soviet Union and abroad.

Philosophy of science has been one of the institute's chief ancillary concerns from the outset. Former director D. I. Blokhintsev wrote on the theory of contemporary physics, dialectical materialism and against physical idealism. In the mid-1970s, Voprosy filosofii carried several articles by senior institute scholars on philosophical questions of physics and the role of science in the century of the "scientific-technical revolution."

The institute organized an important conference on philosophical questions of quantum physics in the late 1960s. Attended by physicists from Dubna and scholars from the Academy of Science's Institute of Philosophy and a number of universities, the conference led directly to the publication of a collection of articles (Filosofskii voprosy kvantovoi fiziki, 1970) which introduced, inter alia, A. A. Tiapkin's new and controversial philosophical approach to the unmeasurable inter-phenomena of quantum physics.

Selected References:

Loren R. Graham, Science and Philosophy in the Soviet Union (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972).

Gor'kii

PHL037 Gor'kii Construction-Engineering Institute

Gor'kovskii inzhenerno-stroitel'nyi institut im. V. P. Chkalova
603000 Gor'kii
Krasnoflotskaia ul., 65
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Director:

Studies in historical materialism, especially theory of state and law, have been conducted at the Gor'kii Construction-Engineering Institute. V. V. Nikolaev, for over twenty years the chairman of the institute's Section of Marxism-Leninism, wrote on questions of socialist legality and legal codes in Kommunist (1956, No. 14; 1960, No. 15) and produced several monographs on the development of socialist society during the early 1960s.

PHL038 Gor'kii State Pedagogical Institute

Gor'kovskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A. M. Gor'kogo
603600 Gor'kii
ul. Ul'ianova, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Philosophy Section of Gor'kii State Pedagogical Institute has supported research on topics of epistemology. Former section director F. F. Kal'sin published several works in this field in the late 1950s and early 1960s (Osnovnye voprosy teorii poznaniia, 1957; O vozniknovenii i razvitii soznaniia, 1960).

PHL039 Gor'kii State University

Gor'kovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
universitet im. N. I. Lobachevskogo
603022 Gor'kii
prosp. Gagarina, 23
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: UGODCHIKOV, A. G.

Gor'kii State University has long supported philosophical research in a number of areas. Though under a cloud when its rector, dialectical logician L. A. Man'kovskii, was arrested in 1938 (rehabilitated 1956), the university emerged as the sponsor of one of the more diversified academic philosophical series (Uchenye zapiski: Seriya filosofskaia) in the 1960s and 70s.

Iakutsk

PHL040 Iakutsk State University

Iakutskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
677891 Iakutsk
prosp. Lenina, 33
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KUZMIN, A. I.

The Philosophy Section of Iakutsk State University has been known to sponsor research on philosophical questions of the development of socialist culture. Former section chairman A. E. Mordinov translated a number of the philosophical works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin into the Iakut language in the 1930s and 40s.

Iaroslavl'

PHL041 Iaroslavl' State University

Iaroslavskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
150000 Iaroslavl', Tsentr
Sovetskaia ul., 14
Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: SRETENSKII, L. V.

Recent work on the epistemological features of the clinical method, conducted by M. S. Rogovin of the General Psychology Section of Iaroslavl' State University, has been described in Voprosy filosofii (1979, No. 8).

Irkutsk

PHL042 Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute

Irkutskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
664653 Irkutsk
Nizhniaia nab., 6
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Director:

Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute publishes a serial (Uchenye zapiski) which has devoted separate numbers to questions of philosophy and political economy. V. V. Perfil'ev, chairman of the institute's Section of Theoretical Physics in the early 1970s, earned a candidate degree in philosophy from Irkutsk State University.

PHL043 Irkutsk State University

Irkutskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova

664003 Irkutsk

ul. K. Marksa, 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: LOSEV, N. F.

A Section of Dialectical and Historical Materialism opened at Irkutsk State University in 1932. Since that time the university has become one of the more active centers of instruction and research in philosophy in eastern Siberia. It has been known to support work on the history of Russian philosophy, atheism, the dialectics of nature and various other topics. Two recent university publications (Nekotorye voprosy marksistko-leninskoi filosofii, 1971; Metodologiya nauchnogo poznaniia i issledovaniia sotsial'nykh protsessov, 1977) reflect a broad range of philosophical concerns, including articles on the philosophical views of Dostoevskii, Lunacharskii and N. N. Ge.

Kaliningrad

PHL044 Kaliningrad State University

Kaliningradskii gosudarstvennyi universitet

236040 Kaliningrad obl.

Universitetskaia ul., 2

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: BORISOV, A. A.

Kaliningrad is a natural location for Kant studies, as Kant was born in the city (then Königsberg) in 1724. The Section of Philosophy and Scientific Communism of Kaliningrad State University claimed a number of Kant specialists in the mid-1970s, including D. N. Grinishin and L. A. Kalinnikov.

Kazan'

PHL045 Kazan' State University

Kazanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. V. I. Ul'ianova (Lenina)
420008 Kazan'
ul. Lenina, 18
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: NUZHIN, M. T.

The sections of Philosophy and Scientific Communism of Kazan' State University coordinate the activity of philosophy sections in 11 higher educational institutions in the Tatar ASSR and publish collections on various topics of philosophy (e.g., historical materialism and scientific communism in Oktiabr'skaia revoliutsiia i obshchestvennyi progress, 1967). In the early 1970s an extensive project on the history of Tatar philosophical and social thought was planned. The university's Historico-Philological Faculty currently offers undergraduate courses specialization in scientific communism.

Selected References

M. I. Abdrakhmanov, M. F. Faseev, "Marksistko-leninskaia filosofskaia mysl' v Tatarii," Voprosy filosofii, 1972, No. 12, 157-161.

Kostroma

PHL046 Kostroma State Pedagogical Institute

Kostromskoi gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. N. A. Nekrasova
156001 Kostroma
ul. Pervogo Maia, 14
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Director:

Kostroma State Pedagogical Institute has co-published a serial (Uchenye zapiski) which has featured articles on the question of Marxist humanism and the role of art in the formation of a world view.

Krasnoiarsk

PHL047 Krasnoiarsk State Pedagogical Institute

Krasnoiarskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
660617 Krasnoiarsk
ul. Lebedevoi, 79
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Director:

Krasnoiarsk State Pedagogical Institute has been associated with work in the history of 17th and 18th century philosophy and the philosophical legacy of Lenin, the specialties of professor V. F. Golosov (appointed 1951). The institute has also published a series on philosophy and scientific communism (Problemy filosofii i nauchnogo kommunizma; first edition 1968).

Kuibyshev

PHL048 Kuibyshev State Pedagogical Institute

Kuibyshevskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im.
V. V. Kuibysheva
443099 Kuibyshev obl.
ul. M. Gor'kogo, 65/67
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Kuibyshev State Pedagogical Institute has long published a serial (Nauchnye trudy) which devotes space to philosophical questions. A recent volume (No. 143, 1975: Problemy nauchnogo i khudozhestvennogo poznaniia) contained articles on the role of logic in cognition and instruction; the Marxist dialectic in the work of Berthold Brecht; and Kant's observations on art as a game of the human cognitive faculties.

Leningrad

PHL049 Botanical Institute

Botanicheskii institut im. V. L. Komarova AN SSSR
197022 Leningrad
ul. prof. Popova, 2
Telephone Number: 234-00-92
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: TAKHTADZHIAN, A. L.

The Botanical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences has taken part in seminars designed to coordinate work in dialectical materialism and contemporary science. At one such seminar in 1971, institute scholars presented a paper on the dialectic of the origin of the multi-cellulose state (mnogokletochnost') in plants.

PHL050 Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry

Institut evoliutsionnoi fiziologii i biokhimii im. I. M. Sechenova AN SSSR
194223 Leningrad
prosp. M. Toreza, 44
Telephone Number: 552-79-01
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: GOVYRIN, V. A.

The Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences has participated in seminars designed to coordinate work in dialectical materialism and contemporary science. At one such seminar in 1971, institute scholars presented a paper on contemporary conceptions of the methodological bases of evolutionary physiology and biochemistry.

PHL051 Institute of Theoretical Astronomy

Institut teoreticheskoi astronomii AN SSSR
192187 Leningrad
nab. Kutuzova, 10
Telephone Number: 278-38-10
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: LAVROV, S. S.

The USSR Academy's Institute of Theoretical Astronomy has participated in seminars sponsored by the Academy on dialectical materialism and contemporary science. At one such seminar in 1971, institute scholars presented a paper on philosophical questions of stellar astronomy.

PHL052 Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute

Leningradskii ordena Lenina elektrotekhnicheskii institut im.
V. I. Ul'ianova (Lenina)
197022 Leningrad
ul. prof. Popova, 5
Telephone Number: 232-85-62
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Director:

Scholars from the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute have taken part in seminars in philosophy and natural science, contributing papers on topics such as sources of energy and self-propulsion in matter. Further, institute professor I. T. Iakushevskii has written critiques of contemporary bourgeois philosophy and sociology, a monograph on practice and its role in the cognitive process (1961) and several reviews in Voprosy filosofii (1962, No. 12; 1964, No. 10). S. T. Meliukhin--later dean of the Philosophy Faculty at Moscow State University--taught at the institute in the early 1960s.

PHL053 Leningrad Institute of Pediatric Medicine

Leningradskii pediatricheskii meditsinskii institut
194100 Leningrad
Litovskaia ul., 2
Telephone Number: 245-06-46
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Health
Director:

The Section of Philosophy and Scientific Communism of the Leningrad Institute of Pediatric Medicine has conducted work on philosophical questions of medicine and biology, publishing a collective monograph in 1969 on problems of methodology and theory of medicine (Problemy metodologii i teorii meditsiny).

PHL054 Leningrad Polytechnical Institute

Leningradskii ordena Lenina politekhnicheskii institut im.
M. I. Kalinina
195251 Leningrad
Politekhnicheskaya ul., 29
Telephone: 242-89-70
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

Founded in 1899, the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute has since become one of the Soviet Union's leading establishments of its kind. In the field of philosophy, institute scholars have examined philosophical problems of science (particularly physics) and written an account of the philosophical debate in the Soviet Union in the 1920s (V. I. Ksenofontov, Leniniskie idei v sovetskoi filosofskoi nauke 20-x godov: Diskussiia dialektikov s mekhanistami, Leningrad: LGU, 1975).

PHL055 Leningrad State Institute of Theater, Music and Cinematography

Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi institut teatra, muzyki i
kinematografii
192028 Leningrad
Mokhovaia ul., 34
Telephone Number: 273-15-81
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Culture
Director:

The Leningrad Institute of Theater, Music and Cinematography offers courses in Marxist-Leninist esthetics and publishes a serial (Nauchye trudy) which has carried articles on such themes as the dialectic of dramatic conflict and the category of the tragic in Russian esthetics of the early 19th century.

Leningradskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
pedagogicheski institut im. A. I. Gertsena
191186 Leningrad
nab. reki Moiki, 48
Telephone Number: 214-84-52
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Since its establishment in 1918, Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute (also known as Herzen Institute) has become one of the leading higher educational institutions in the Soviet Union. At present the institute supports 13 faculties and 69 sections; over 800 scholars conduct research and offer instruction to some 11,000 students in a broad range of disciplines.

Though philosophy has not been a primary concern at the undergraduate level--course specialization in the subject has never been offered--the institute has trained some prominent Soviet philosophers (I. S. Kon, B. D. Anan'ev, M. A. Naumova) and supported notable work in related fields: S. L. Rubinshtein, the preeminent Soviet psychologist after Pavlov, chaired the institute's psychology program from 1930 to 1942 and devoted considerable attention in his work to the philosophical aspects of his discipline.

In 1977, eight candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the institute: "Spiritual Fellowship [obshchenie] as a Social Phenomenon" (I. A. Mal'kovskaia); "The Concept and Structure of Group Activity: A Methodological-Theoretical Analysis" (Iu. V. Man'ko); "The Nature of Esthetic Necessity and the Material-Practical Activity of Man" (T. E. Safonova); "Social Revolution and Personality" (A. M. Tupikina); "The Problem of Discretion [diskretnost'] and Continuity in the Light of the Dialectic of the Definite and the Indefinite (R. K. Gainutdinov); "The Influence of the Character and Substance of Labor on the Stimuli and Motives of Work Activity" (V. I. Grigorenko); "The Specifics of Scientific Explanation of Social Phenomena" (M. I. Efremkin); and "The Unity of Principles of the Abstract and the Concrete in Scientific Knowledge" (V. I. Kabaev).

The institute's serial (Uchenye zapiski) regularly carries articles on philosophical themes.

Selected References

Loren R. Graham, Science and Philosophy in the Soviet Union (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972).

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu,"
Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

PHL057 Leningrad State University

Leningradskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova
199164 Leningrad
Universitetskaia nab. 7/9
Telephone Number: 218-94-29 (Philosophy Faculty)
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ALESKOVSKII, V. B.

History.--Leningrad State University is the direct successor of St. Petersburg University, one of Russia's oldest (founded in 1819) and most prestigious academic institutions. Since its establishment, the university has included some of the most illustrious names in Russian science and culture among its students and faculty: Turgenev, Chernyshevskii, Blok, Mendeleev and Lenin (who received his law degree by correspondence from the university in 1891) are but a few of the most notable graduates of the pre-revolutionary period.

The formal study of philosophy at the university was limited during the 19th century by various government edicts designed to keep "liberal" thinking in check. Thus, while a national charter for Russian universities established a three-faculty system (law, medicine, and philosophy) in 1835, studies in philosophy proper--as opposed to other liberal arts included in the faculty--were restricted largely to the areas of logic, psychology and classical philosophy until 1889. Nevertheless, informal groups (kruzhki) flourished in and around St. Petersburg University for much of the century, keeping the study of contemporary philosophy alive and adding an air of immediacy and activism to it that institutionalization might have stifled. During the quarter-century preceding the revolution of 1917, the university emerged as a center of real stature in the Russian philosophical community. Among its instructors were some of the foremost thinkers of the period, several of whom were influenced by V. S. Solov'ev--who defended his candidate and doctoral dissertations at the university (in 1874 and 1880, respectively) but did not secure a teaching appointment. S. L. Frank, I. I. Lapshin, N. O. Losskii and A. I. Vvedenskii were the university's most famous instructor-philosophers; each added significantly to the legitimization and development of philosophy as an academic discipline.

After the October revolution, university philosophy scholars became embroiled in the national debate over the nature and purpose of their discipline in the new society; mechanists and Deborinites in turn held sway during the course of the 1920s. Philosophy had no separate faculty within the university, however, until well after the debate had been resolved by the party. Established only in 1939, the Philosophy Faculty began its work in an inauspicious period and did not achieve wide recognition for nearly twenty years. During the 1940s and early 1950s, only the work of M. V. Serebriakov (who as dean of the faculty initiated instruction in logic in 1944) and B. G. Anan'ev, who wrote on theory of sensation, rose above the generally low level of philosophical activity found at the time in most Soviet universities.

Beginning in the mid-1950s, other faculty scholars began to treat questions of dialectical materialism and classical and contemporary western philosophy with somewhat greater sophistication. Among the more substantial publications to appear during the late 1950s under faculty auspices were works by V. P. Rozhin on Marxist-Leninist dialectical logic (1956), V. P. Tugarinov on the relationship of categories in dialectical materialism (1956) and M. F. Vorob'ev on the law of the negation of the negation (1958)--none of which was a radical departure, but each of which showed evidence of new scholarly commitment. Even V. I. Sviderskii, who once termed relativity theory "antiscientific" and "Popish," began to make significant contributions in the late 50s and the 60s in the field of cosmology. L. O. Reznikov, moreover, began to gain attention in the Soviet Union and abroad for work in semiotics during this period.

By the mid-1960s, the Philosophy Faculty had become firmly established as one of the leading Soviet centers of research and instruction in philosophy. Though far fewer dissertations (12) were defended in Leningrad in 1964-65 than in Moscow (210), Kiev (26), or Tashkent (20), the university's philosophy staff was one of the largest in the Soviet Union: by 1967 it included 86 instructors (of whom 48 were professors) teaching 937 undergraduate and 98 graduate students. Figures from 1977 indicate that the university's stature in the field has grown considerably. In that year 45 dissertations were defended at Leningrad State--second only to Moscow University's 77.

Organization and Staff.--In 1975, the Philosophy Faculty maintained ten sections: Marxist-Leninist Philosophy (for the humanities); Marxist-Leninist Philosophy (for the science faculties); Dialectical Materialism; Historical Materialism; Logic; Marxist-Leninist Ethics and Esthetics; History of Pre-Marxist Philosophy; History of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy; Contemporary Foreign Philosophy and Sociology; and Scientific Communism. Undergraduate course specialization was offered in philosophy and scientific communism, the first of which could be pursued in areas other than those suggested by the section titles above (e.g., scientific atheism, cybernetics, philosophical questions of physics and biology).

Some Known Research Areas.--In addition to the work of the scholars noted above, significant contributions came from a number of university philosophers in the 1950s and 1960s. B. A. Chagin, Z. N. Meleshchenko and I. S. Kon each deserve mention. Chagin, a specialist on the history of philosophy (chairman of a section from 1963 into the 1970s) produced volumes on "revisionism" in German social democracy (1895-1914), on the "Leninist stage" in the development of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and wrote a substantial monograph on Plekhanov's contribution to theoretical Marxism (G. V. Plekhanov i ego rol' v razvitii marksistskoi filosofii, 1963). Meleshchenko, who began a long career on the faculty in 1944, specialized in Renaissance, Enlightenment, German classical and contemporary philosophy, contributing the Renaissance section to the Filosofskaia entsiklopediia in 1960. Kon, appointed to the faculty in 1956, worked on the history of bourgeois philosophy (particularly English socio-political thought since the 17th century) and on ethics and the history of ethics. In 1965 he served as co-editor (with O. G. Drobnitskii) of an ethics glossary. In addition, longtime dean of the Philosophy Faculty V. P. Rozhin compiled a publication list that ranked him among the most prolific academic philosophers working in the Soviet Union in the 1950s and 60s. Rozhin produced monographs on dialectical logic (1956), the dialectic in philosophy (1957), the subject and structure of Marxist-Leninist philosophy (1958), communism and personality (1962), Marxist sociology (1962), scientific communism (1963) Marxist-Leninist philosophy (co-author, 1965), and the formation of a scientific world view (1965).

By the mid-1970s, university philosophers were working in a broad spectrum of topic interests. Current dean of the faculty V. G. Marakhov wrote in Voprosy filosofii (1974, No. 8) on philosophical questions of the environmental movement and the "scientific-technical revolution." Monographs by university scholars and associates covered such themes as relativity and quantum mechanics (V. P. Branskii, Filosofskie osnovaniia problemy sinteza reliativistskikh i kvantovykh printsipov, 1973); probability theory (L. V. Smirnov, Veroiatnost' i ee rol' v nauchnom poznanii, 1971); materialism in ancient Greece (V. Ia. Komarov, Stanovlenie filosofskogo materializma v Drevnei Gretsii: Logiko-gnosiologicheskii aspekt dialektiki filosofskogo poznaniia, 1975); philosophy and language (M. S. Kozlova, Filosofiia i iazyk, 1972); moral relationships (N. V. Rybakova, Moral'nye otnosheniia i ikh struktura, 1974); and man in Marxist-Leninist philosophy and esthetics (I. F. Smol'ianinova, Problema cheloveka v marksistsko-leninskoi filosofii i estetike, 1975).

The pace of work rose significantly in the early 1970s. In 1971, the faculty produced seven monographs; in 1974 the number was 14. Production of textbooks and brochures also increased considerably in the same period. At present faculty scholars and graduate students contribute regularly to the philosophy series of the university's journal (Vestnik LGU) and issue serial publications of their own (e.g., Voprosy filosofii i psikhologii, since 1965; Problemy istoricheskogo materializma, since 1971).

In 1977, six doctoral and 39 candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the university. Three of the doctoral dissertations were in the field of scientific communism: "The General and the Nationality-Specific in the Formation and Development of Socialist Production-Technology Intelligentsia: Methodological and Sociological Problems" (Kamar Amanov); "Methodological and Theoretical Problems of Professional Vocation" (V. V. Ermolin); and "Consciousness of Self and the International Responsibility of Socialist Peoples [natsii]" (K. N. Khabibullin). Two were in dialectical and historical materialism: "The Category of the Future in the Marxist-Leninist Dialectic" (T. M. Rumiantseva) and "Theoretical and Methodological Aspects of the Problem of the Direction of Development in Nature" (E. F. Molevich). The remaining dissertation was in history of philosophy: "The Establishment of Philosophical Materialism in Ancient Greece: The Logico-Epistemological Aspect of the Dialectic of Philosophical Knowledge [poznanie]" (V. Ia. Komarova).

The candidate dissertations--21 in dialectical and historical materialism, eight in philosophical questions of natural science, five in history of philosophy, three in Marxist-Leninist esthetics, and two in Marxist-Leninist ethics--are cited in the Voprosy filosofii article noted below.

Faculty scholars and graduate students regularly take part in local, republican, all-union and international conferences and symposia on various topics in philosophy and sociology.

Research Facilities.--The university library contains over four million volumes and includes a special philosophy section. Foreign scholars have in the past studied at the university in great numbers.

Selected References

V. G. Ivanov, "Razrabotka filosofskikh problem v Leningradskom universitete," Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly: Filosofskie nauki, 1967, No. 5, 130-135.

V. G. Marakhov, "Nauchno-issledovatel'skaia rabota na filosofskom fakul'tete Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A. A. Zhdanova," Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly: Filosofskie nauki, 1976, No. 2, 20-25.

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu." Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

PHL058 Main Astronomical Observatory

Glavnaia astronomicheskaka observatoriia AN SSSR
196140 Leningrad M-140
Pulkovo
Telephone Number: 298-22-42
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences
Director: TAVASTSHERNA, K. N.

One of the oldest scientific institutions in the USSR--its origins date back to 1839--the Main Astronomical Observatory is the leading institution of its kind in the Soviet Union and, in terms of staff size, one of the largest observatories in the world. Since the 1960s Observatory scholars have taken part in academy-sponsored seminars designed to coordinate work in dialectical materialism and contemporary science. Former director V. A. Krat worked on philosophical questions of cosmology and cosmogony, examining the phenomenon of the ejection of mass by stars and its implications.

Makhachkala

PHL059 Dagestan State University

Dagestanskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. V. I. Lenina
367025 Makhachkala
Sovetskaia ul., 8
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: ABILOV, A. A.

The Section of Philosophy for the natural science faculties of Dagestan State University has issued a serial covering problems of philosophy and sociology since the mid-1960s (Problemy filosofii i sotsiologii). The serial has carried articles on a wide range of topics, including philosophical thought among the ancient peoples of Dagestan and the relationship of moral and legal norms in the formation of personality.

Novosibirsk

PHL060 Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy

Institut istorii, filologii i filosofii SO AN SSSR
630090 Novosibirsk
prosp. Nauki, 17
Telephone Number: 65-05-37
Agency: USSR Academy of Sciences (Siberian Division)
Director: OKLADNIKOV, A. P.

The Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy of the USSR Academy's Siberian Division is divided into five departments (Archaeology, Philology, Sociology, Philosophy and History). In the early 1970s, the Philosophy Department, under the leadership of G. A. Svechnikov, concentrated its efforts on the coordination of scientific and philosophical concerns, joining with other Novosibirsk institutions to stage a national school-seminar on "Contemporary Determinism in Science." Svechnikov, who was elected a Corresponding Member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in 1970, has written on quantum mechanics and causality, cause and effect, indeterminism and related topics. His doctoral dissertation, defended in 1967, concerned causality and the linkage of states in physics.

In 1977, a doctoral dissertation in philosophy titled "Methodological Research on Moral Choice in the Activity of Personality" was defended at the institute by V. I. Bakshantovskii.

PHL061 Novosibirsk State University

Novosibirskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
630090 Novosibirsk
ul. Pirogova, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KOPTIUG, V. A.

Novosibirsk State University began publishing a philosophy series (Nauchnye trudy: Filosofskaia seriia) in 1965. In that year, moreover, scholars from the university's Section of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy (including G. V. Ites', A. N. Kochergin, V. I. Pernatskii and R. G. Ianovskii) played leading roles in organizing a national conference held in Novosibirsk on the theme "The Nature of Consciousness and its Development." In 1971 the university joined with institutions of the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other organizations to stage a school-seminar on "Contemporary Determinism and Science." The seminar attracted over 250 scholars from around the country, including philosophers, physicists, mathematicians, geologists and historians. Ianovskii, who has long advocated closer coordination of philosophy and the special sciences, again represented the university.

Selected References

Iu. P. Ozhegov, R. S. Seifullaev, R. G. Ianovskii, "Sovremennyi determinizm i nauka," Voprosy filosofii, 1971, No. 11, 122-127.

Perm'

PHL062 Perm' State University

Permskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo

614022 Perm'

ul. Bukireva, 15

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: ZHIVOPISTSEV, V. P.

Since the 1960s Perm' State University has published a serial (Uchenye zapiski: Filosofiia pogranichnykh problem nauki) dealing with philosophical aspects of various fields of science. Issues have been divided into three sections: general questions (e.g., "The Conception of Development in the Philosophy of Hegel"); philosophical questions of physics, chemistry, biology and sociology (e.g., "On the Biological Basis of Labor"); and reviews of current foreign and Soviet philosophical-scientific monographs.

Riazan'

PHL063 Riazan' State Pedagogical Institute

Riazanskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

390000 Riazan'

ul. Svobody, 46

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education

Rector:

Scholars from Riazan' State Pedagogical Institute have worked with faculty members of the pedagogical institut of Erfurt-Mulhausen (E. Germany) on projects involving Lenin's philosophical heritage. A joint collection issued in 1971 featured essays on the Philosophical Notebooks, Lenin's conception of the dialectic of thought and the significance of the party principle in philosophy in the contemporary ideological struggle.

Rostov-na-Donu

PHL064 Rostov State University

Rostovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet

344711 Rostov-na-Donu

ul. Fridrikha Engel'sa, 105

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: ZHDANOV, Iu. A.

Rostov State University's Philosophical Faculty has been a center of research on philosophical and sociological aspects of science since the early 1960s. Due in large part to Prof. M. M. Karpov, who has written on the "social genesis of science as an object of cognition," the philosophy of natural science and related questions, the university is recognized as one of the most active Soviet higher educational institutions in the field of naukovedenie. Karpov's works include Nauka: razvitie obshchestva (1961), Osnovnye zakonomernosti razvitiia estestvoznaniia (1963) and, as editor, Nauka i nauchnoe tvorchestvo (1970).

The university has also supported work in Marxist dialectics, categories of content and form, laws of the negation of the negation (on all of which Prof. A. M. Minasian has written: see Dialekticheskii materializm: Uchenie o soznanii, 1974) as well as on topics of bourgeois philosophy. A recent article by junior scholar V. I. Molchanov on a priori cognition in the phenomenology of Husserl appeared in Voprosy filosofii (1978, No. 11).

The Philosophy Faculty offers undergraduate course specialization in philosophy and psychology. After a rather bleak period in the 1960s--when philosophy dissertations at the university were publicly criticized for low quality--efforts were made to improve graduate work. In 1977 ten candidate dissertations were defended at the university: "A Philosophical Analysis of the Concept of the 'Source of Knowledge'" (E. Ia. Gil'man); "'Mass Culture' as a Phenomenon of State-Monopoly Capitalism" (G. I. Kuzhelova); "The Cosmic [kosmicheskii] Experiment as a New Type of Experiment: A Philosophico-Methodological Analysis" (A. M. Starostin); "The Dialectic of Essence and Existence in a Personality of the Socialist Type" (Ia. V. Rozhkov); "The Role of Non-Demonstrative Methods in Knowledge: The Experience of Comparative Analysis of Inductive and Statistical Methods" (T. V. Fakhti); "Methodological Principles of the Critique of Personalist Psychology: A Philosophical Analysis of the Theory of Personality in the Works of G. Allport" (T. A. Shumilina); "A Methodological Analysis of the Problem of Correlation of the Social and the Biological in Anthroposociogenesis [antroposotsiogenezis]" (O. S. Edigarov); "The Methodological Significance of the Idea of a Structural Level of Matter for Analysis of the Forms of Movement in the Consciousness of Self of Naturalists" (A. Kh. Vlasova); and "The System of Medical Knowledge as an Integral [tselostnost'] and Element of Culture" (L. V. Zharov.).

The university library (Pushkinskaia ul., 148) contains over a million volumes.

Selected References:

Linda Lubrano, Soviet Sociology of Science (Columbus, Ohio: AAASS, 1976).

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu,"
Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

Saratov

PHL065 Saratov State University

Saratovskii ordena Trudovogo Kransogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. N. G. Chernyshevskogo
410601 Saratov

Astrakhanskaia ul., 83

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: SHEVCHIK, V. N.

The Philosophy Section of Saratov State University, under the leadership of Professor A. I. Ivanov, was known for work in the fields of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, linguistics, esthetics, atheism and partiinnost' in the arts from the late 1940s to the early 1960s. Ivanov joined the university staff in 1949 after four years in prison (he was officially rehabilitated in 1954) and served as section chairman from 1956 until his death in 1964. During his tenure in Saratov he edited more than 50 collections on various topics in philosophy.

The section later achieved dubious prominence (along with that of the Moscow Higher Technical School) as the object of highly critical appraisal by the party's Central Committee; after having its shortcomings publicly exposed in a 1974 postanovlenie TsK KPSS, the section vowed to improve its work in all dimensions, especially in regard to the overriding concern of "proper philosophical instruction of the younger generation." Professor Ia. F. Askin, who wrote the section's apologia in Filosofskie nauki (see Selected Reference), has long specialized in philosophical questions of time; he has written in Voprosy filosofii on time and eternity (1963, No. 6), on the problem of the irreversibility of time (1964, No. 12), and on time and causality (1966, No. 5)--all of which led to a 200-page general monograph on the problem of time in its philosophical dimension (1966).

Among candidate dissertations in philosophy defended at the university in recent years have been studies titled "The Dialectic of the Objective and the Subject in Experimental Research" (Iu. M. Lopantsev, 1977); "The Principle of Reflection in the Analysis of Scientific Knowledge" (G. N. Burshtein, 1977); "The Urban Way of Life: Methodological Problems" (V. G. Vinogradskii, 1977); "Methodological Problems of Social Modelling" (D. A. Filatov, 1977); and "The Dialectic of Correlation of Structural Ideas and Sign Models" (A. M. Akhtiamov, 1978).

The university library contains over two million units.

Selected References:

Ia. F. Askin, A. A. Butakov, "O rabote kafedr filosofii Moskovskogo vysshevo tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha im. N. E. Baumana i Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N. G. Chernyshevskogo po vypolneniiu postanovleniia TsK KPSS," Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly: Filosofskie nauki, 1975, No. 3, 29-38.

Sverdlovsk

PHL066 Ural Polytechnical Institute

Ural'skii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskii
institut im. S. M. Kirova
620002 Sverdlovsk
Vtuzgorodok, Glavnyi uchebnyi korpus
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector:

G. V. Mokronosov, chairman of the Philosophy Section of the
Ural Polytechnical Institute in 1967, chronicled developments in Soviet
science in Voprosy filosofii (1961, No. 3). Senior section instructor
R. R. Moskvina wrote on Camus' "method of the absurd" as a phenomenon
of nonclassical philosophizing in Voprosy filosofii (1974, No. 10).

PHL067 Urals' State University

Ural'skii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi univer-
sitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
620083 Sverdlovsk
prosp. Lenina, 51
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KUZNETSOV, V. A.

History.--Organized in 1920 as Sverdlov University, Ural State
University has long been an important center for research and instruc-
tion in philosophy. In the early 1920s, A. M. Deborin (see introduc-
tion) lectured at the university on the history of philosophy and
historical materialism, in the process winning a number of adherents
to what became the "Deborin school." Other prominent figures in Soviet
philosophy associated with the university include S. Z. Katsenbogen,
D. I. Chesnokov and M. T. Iovchuk, each of whom served as director of
the philosophy program before 1953. Katsenbogen, a sociologist from
Belorussia (and author of an early study of Marxism and sociology:
Marksizm i sotsiologiya, 1926) chaired the university's philosophy
section until 1947. Chesnokov and Iovchuk each enjoyed a brief tenure
in the position (1947-48 and 1949-53, respectively) before moving on to
positions of importance in Moscow.

The university's Philosophy Faculty gained national recognition
in the 1960s and 70s for the sociology programs instituted by dean M. N.
Rutkevich (see SOC019), who succeeded Iovchuk. Rutkevich, who became
director of the Institute of Sociological Research in Moscow, was in
turn succeeded by L. M. Arkhangel'skii.

Organization and Staff.--Before 1965, several separate philosophy sections functioned within the university; in that year the sections were joined to form a Philosophy Division, which was in turn re-christened a Philosophy Faculty in 1966. The faculty originally included four sections (Dialectical Materialism; Historical Materialism; Ethics, Esthetics, and Scientific Atheism; Scientific Communism) and plans were made to add two more (History of Philosophy; Logic). In 1967, the university's semi-autonomous institute for qualification-raising for social science teachers opened its own separate philosophy section.

At present the Philosophy Faculty offers undergraduate course specialization in philosophy and scientific communism for full-time students and specialization in philosophy for correspondence students.

Some Known Research Areas.--Rutkevich's particular areas of interest during his tenure at Sverdlovsk were the role of practice in the process of cognition; laws and categories of the materialist dialectic; forms of the movement of matter and their interconnection; the role of natural science in the development of society; and social aspects of scientific-technical progress. In addition to research works on these topics (including Praktika--osnova poznaniia i Kriteriia istiny, 1952; Dvizhenie i razvitie v prirode i obshchestve, 1954; Sotsial'nye pere-meshcheniia, with F. R. Filippov, 1970), Rutkevich also wrote a textbook on dialectical materialism (Dialekticheskii materializm, 2nd edition, 1960). In 1970 he was named a Corresponding Member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Arkhangel'skii, an ethics specialist who nevertheless served as chairman of the Section of Historical Materialism before succeeding Rutkevich, contributed articles to Voprosy filosofii on a number of ethical themes during the 1960s: the communist moral ideal (1961, No. 11); the bases of Marxist ethics (1962, No. 10); the good, duty and conscience (1964, No. 6); the individual conscience and moral values (1968, No. 7); and the character of moral conscience (1969, No. 5).

The university's philosophy series (Ucheny zapiski: Seriia filosofskaia) has in the past been issued in thematic numbers (e.g., 1970, No. 117, vyp. 3, an all-esthetics collection). The candidate dissertations defended at the university in 1977 were "The Formation of an Abstract Elementary Object of Scientific Theory" (V. F. Set'kov); "Logical Contradictions and Problems (Questions) as the Internal Source of the Development of Scientific Knowledge" (V. O. Lobovnikov); "Moral Regulation of Social Activity" (T. N. Shakhirdina); "Faith as a Philosophico-Sociological Problem" (A. D. Nazarov); and "The Principle of Integrity, its Structure and Role in Understanding and Transforming Biotic Systems" (V. I. Taburkin). In 1978, S. M. Shaliutin defended a doctoral dissertation titled "Abstract Thought and Information Technology [tekhnika]: Epistemological Aspects of the Problem."

Research Facilities.--The university library contains over 700,000 units.

Selected References:

V. V. Kim, K. N. Liubutin, "Razvitie filosofskikh issledovaniy v Sverdlovske," Nauchny doklady vysshei shkoly: Filosofskie nauki, 1967, No. 6, 125-129.

N. A. Stepanova, "Na zonal'nykh konferentsiyakh po filosofii," Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly: Filosofskie nauki, 1965, No. 5, 131-135.

Tomsk

PHL068 Tomsk State University

Tomskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V. V. Kuibysheva
634010 Tomsk
prosp. Lenina, 36
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BYCHKOV, A. P.

Tomsk State University has been noted for work in various branches of logic. P. V. Kopnin, chairman of the university's Philosophy Section from 1947 to 1955 (before becoming director of the of the Ukrainian Academy's Institute of Philosophy [PHL122] and an editor of Voprosy filosofii), wrote on problems of epistemology and dialectical logic, the history of logic, and methodological questions of natural science. Moreover, the university co-sponsored a number of conferences on logic and methodology of science in the early 1960s which drew scholars from all over the Soviet Union. The university's serial, Uchenye zapiski, has published a sub-series (Problemy metodologii i logiki nauki) on logic as well.

Nine candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the university in 1977: "Methodological Problems of the Study of the Spiritual Life of an Industrial Enterprise" (B. P. Gusev); "The Specifics of Subject-Object in Medical Diagnostics" (A. L. Ivanov); "The Subject and Philosophico-Sociological Problems of the General Theory of Technology [tekhnika]" (V. P. Kashirin); "The Social Nature of Scientific Revolutions" (N. A. Kniazev); "Categorical Analysis of the Concept 'Way of Life' [obraz zhizni]" (N. M. Koriak); "Questions of Subject-Object Relations in the Works of Plekhanov" (O. G. Mazaeva); "Methodological Problems of the Military Experiment" (A. F. Moshkov); "The Structure of Morality as a Social Phenomenon" (R. S. Slavnina); and "Understanding in a System of Theoretical Knowledge" (L. V. Khazova).

The university library, founded in 1888, contains over 2.6 million units.

Selected References

A. I. Rakitov, A. I. Uvarov, "Konferentsiia po logike i metodologii nauki," Voprosy Filosofii, 1964, No. 8, 163-168.

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

Ulan-Ude

PHL069 Buriat State Pedagogical Institute

Buriatskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im.

Dorzhi Banzarova

670000 Ulan-Ude

ul. Ranzhurova, 6

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

In 1963-64 one of the first philosophy sections in the Buriat ASSR was established in the Buriat State Pedagogical Institute. Since that time institute scholars have helped start analogous sections in other republican institutions and contributed articles on philosophical themes in Buriat history to the institute's serial (Uchenye zapiski).

Volgograd

PHL070 Volgograd Construction Engineering Institute

Volgogradskii inzhenerno-stroitel'nyi institut

400074 Volgograd

Akademicheskaya ul., 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Director:

The Volgograd Construction Engineering Institute has supported work on philosophical questions of science. Senior instructor A. N. Koltyshev wrote on the problem of determinism in physics in Voprosy filosofii (1976, No. 11).

Voronezh

PHL071 Voronezh State Pedagogical Institute

Voronezhskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut
394611 Voronezh
ul. Lenina, 86
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

Voronezh State Pedagogical Institute publishes a serial (Uchenye zapiski) which has carried articles on philosophical topics. In 1970 (the hundredth anniversary of Lenin's birth), the series featured articles on the existentialist conception of man and society in the light of Lenin's teachings on the class question; Lenin's thoughts on the value of volunteer Saturday work as a means of developing the New Man; and the psychology of personality in Lenin's works.

PHL072 Voronezh State University

Voronezhskii ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyi universitet im. Leninskogo Komsomola
394693 Voronezh
Universitetskaia pl., 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: MELESHKO, V. P.

The Philosophy Section of Voronezh State University has supported work in the history of philosophy. B. M. Bernadiner (b. 1903), who began a long tenure as section chairman in 1945, wrote on Nietzsche and Rousseau before the war and on questions of the historical role of the masses (in the university's Trudy) in the 1950s. The university began publishing a series on philosophy and natural science (Filosofiia i estestvoznanie) in 1965.

ARMENIAN SSR

Erevan

PHL073 Erevan Politechnical Institute

Erevanskii politekhnicheskii institut im. K. Marksa
375009 Erevan
ul. Teriana, 105
Telephone Number:
Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Director:

The Philosophy Section of Erevan Politechnical Institute has in the past supported work in the areas of esthetics, historical materialism and history of philosophy. Former section chairman A. A. Karapetian wrote extensively on various topics (especially Kant and Hegel) in both Armenian and Russian during the 1950s.

PHL074 Erevan State Medical Institute

Erevanskii gosudarstvennyi meditsinskii institut
375025 Erevan
ul. Kirova, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Health
Director:

The Philosophy and Political Economy Section of Erevan State Medical Institute has in the past supported work in the areas of historical materialism, history of philosophy and criticism of contemporary bourgeois sociology. Former section chairman T. A. Aleksanian wrote extensively (in Armenian) in these areas during the 1950s.

PHL075 Erevan State University

Erevanskii ordena Trudovogo Kasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
375019 Erevan

ul. Mraviana, 1

Telephone Number:

Agency: Armenian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education

Rector: AMBARTSUMIAN, S. A.

In the field of philosophy, Erevan State University (founded in 1920) is the indirect heir to an academic tradition that dates from the 11th century: the Armenian ruler Sarkarag (1045-1129) established advanced schools at Ani, his capital, and in northern Armenia at which philosophy was taught. Later, the universities at Gladzor and Tatev flourished as centers of philosophical inquiry (in the 12th to 14th and 14th to 18th centuries, respectively).

At present, the university in Erevan offers undergraduate course specialization in philosophy through its History Faculty. The philosophy program is essentially a teaching adjunct of Armenian Academy's Institute of Philosophy and Law (PHL076); overlap in the staffs of the two establishments is considerable.

Three candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the university in 1977: "The Epistemological Basis of the Communicative Nature of Meaning" (G. P. Grigorian); "On the Interrelationship of Social Consciousness and Planning" (V. G. Mkhitarian); and "An Epistemological Analysis of the Problem of the Stereotype" (G. A. Muriadian).

The university's main library, founded in 1921, contains over a million volumes and includes a considerable section on philosophy.

Selected References

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu,"
Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

Institut filosofii i prava AN ArmSSR
Erevan
ul. Spandariana, 44
Telephone Number: 52-09-71; 52-05-01; 52-27-05
Agency: Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KHACHIKIAN, Ia. I.

History.--The Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Armenian Academy of Sciences grew out of the Philosophy Sector established within the academy in 1944 (a year after the academy itself was founded). The sector grew steadily during the post-war period, coming to include a law group and at length, in 1959, assuming its present status as a full-fledged institute within the academy's Division of Social Sciences. The institute has long been recognized as one of the more vital and prolific establishments of its kind in the Soviet Union.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1970, the institute's staff included 35 scholars, among whom were one corresponding republican academician, three doctors and 20 candidates of philosophy as well as 15 graduate assistants. The institute's work was conducted in five groups, devoted respectively to the history of Armenian philosophy; historical materialism and scientific communism; dialectical materialism and philosophical questions of natural science; esthetics; and law.

Some Known Research Areas.--The interests and pursuits of institute scholars have been many and varied, as might be expected from the singular position enjoyed by Armenia in the history of world thought. While preserving a distinct national identity in her language, orthography, culture and political history, Armenia has nevertheless been profoundly influenced by the three essential socio-philosophical transformations west: Hellenism, Christianity and Marxism. Present-day Armenian philosophers can thus draw on a heritage considerably richer and more varied than that of many of their colleagues elsewhere in the Soviet Union. In any event, the work of a number of scholars associated with the Armenian Academy and its Institute of Philosophy and Law has long received serious attention from the western philosophical community (most recently from French scholar Bernard Jeu).

V. K. Chaloian has written extensively on classical Armenian philosophy of the 5th century, dealing particularly with the writings of Eznik Kokhbatsi and David the Invincible. Chaloian has also produced landmark works on the history of Armenian philosophy from antiquity through the 18th century (Istorii armianskoi filosofii, 1959) and on Armenia's philosophical and cultural heritage from both east and west (Vostok-zapad, 1968).

The rich philosophical culture of Armenia in the 10th to 15th centuries--produced by such prominent thinkers as Ovanes Yerzynkatsi, Vagram Rabuni, Grigor Tatevatsi and the sophist Ioann Imastaser--has been explored in monographs by S. S. Arevshatian and G. O. Grigorian (vide Arevshatian's *Filosofskie vzgliady Grigora Tatevatsi*, 1957, and Grigorian's *Filosofiia Vagrama Rabuni*, 1962). Grigorian, moreover, has written on Armenian socio-political thought of the 18th century (*Iz istorii armianskoi peredovoi obshchestvenno-politicheskoi mysli*, 1957). The history of esthetic thought in Armenia has been treated in studies by institute scholars S. S. Tovmasian (*Esteticheskie vzgliady St. Palasaniana*, 1959) and Zh. S. Stepanian (*Esteticheskie vzgliady Mikaela Nalbandiana*, 1967). A two-volume general work on the history of Armenian esthetics was begun by a collective of institute specialists in the early 1970s.

On more modern themes, institute scholarship has likewise shown considerable breadth. L. A. Abramian has written on Kant ("*Apriorizma Kanta*", *Voprosy filosofii*, 1972, No. 10) as well as on the category of negation and basic concepts of semiotics. G. A. Brutian has emerged as a logician and semanticist of some stature, having written a philosophical introduction to mathematical logic (*Filosofskoe vvedenie v matematicheskuiu logiku*, 1968) and articles in *Voprosy filosofii* on the linguistic modeling of actuality and its role in knowledge (1972, No. 10) and on the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis (1969, No. 1). V. Kh. Bagdasaian has concentrated on causality (*Prichina i tsel'*, 1966), while G. A. Gevorkian has studied abstraction in the cognitive process and questions of probability and authentic knowledge (*O roli abstraktsii v poznanii*, 1957; *Veroiatnoe i dostovernoe znanie*, 1965). Other substantial contributions by institute scholars include the works of S. A. Avetisian (on philosophical questions of reality theory and mathematics) and director Ia. I. Khachikian (on the cognitive significance of art and on abstractionism). Finally, V. A. Ambartsumian--president of the Armenian Academy--has done work of fundamental importance on philosophical questions of stellar astronomy and cosmogony. He is among the Soviet Union's best-known and most respected scientists abroad and is one of a rather limited group of Soviet scholars of international stature who claim that dialectical materialism has assisted them in their work.

More traditional Soviet themes and approaches have not been neglected. T. S. Isaian has written on the "reactionary" nature of Christian socialism (*Reaktsionnaia sushchnost' 'Khristianskogo sotsializma'*, 1962); M. S. Danielian, further, has produced philosophical studies on the contrast between mental and physical labor and of Marxist-Leninist ethics.

The two candidate dissertations in philosophy defended at the institute in 1977 were titled "The Formation of the Marxist Conception of Man" (R. G. Navasardian) and "The Philosophical Views of Isaak Arutiunian" (S. A. Shakhbazian).

Institute scholars have contributed to a number of national publications (e.g., Filosofskaia entsiklopediia, Istoriia filosofii narodov SSSR) and have published their own series (Trudy) irregularly since 1950. A number of national symposia and conferences have been held under institute auspices; the institute, moreover, has sent representatives to international philosophical gatherings in France, Holland, Mexico and other countries.

Research Facilities.--The institute's library (ul. Abovian, 15) contains approximately 8,000 units. In the late 1960s, institute scholars complained publicly about the difficulty of obtaining philosophy material from Moscow libraries. Visiting scholars may want to use the main library at Erevan State University or the republican library (ul. Teriana, 72).

Selected References

Ts. P. Agaian et al., eds., Akademiia nauk Armianskoi SSR za 25 let (Erevan: AN ArmSSR, 1968).

G. G. Aslanian, G. A. Gevkorian, G. A. Grigorian, Ia. I. Khachikian, "Razvitie filosofskoi mysli v Sovetskoi Armenii," Voprosy filosofii, 1967, No. 12, 48-60.

Loren R. Graham, Science and Philosophy in the Soviet Union (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972).

Bernard Jeu, "A Note on Some Armenian Philosophers," Studies in Soviet Thought, 13 (1973), 251-264.

AZERBAIDZHANI SSR

Baku

PHL077 Azerbaidzhani State University

Azerbaidzhanskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. S. M. Kirova
370122 Baku
ul. Patrisa Lumumby, 23
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized
Secondary Education
Rector: BAGIRZADE, F. M. O.

Azerbaidzhani State University (originally Baku State University) opened in 1919. Research and instruction in philosophy were carried on at the university from the time of its establishment until 1929, when the locus of work in the discipline was shifted to the new Azerbaidzhani State Scientific-Research Institute. Though the university had made a name for itself in philosophy (publishing A. D. Guliaev's Logika in 1921 and several studies of ancient Greek philosophy by the noted classicist A. O. Makovel'skii) and other fields, it was closed in 1930--a critical juncture in the history of philosophy in the Soviet Union. While the university was reopened in 1934, significant steps toward reorganizing work in the discipline were taken only in the post-war period: in 1945 a Philosophy Division was established within the History Faculty; two years later a Logic Division was organized in the Philology Faculty. These two faculties were later joined by the Faculty of Oriental Studies (vostokovedenie) as the chief sponsors of philosophical study in the university.

Since the late 1940s, the work of the university's philosophy divisions has proceeded in close association with the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Azerbaidzhani Academy of Sciences (see PHL079); a number of philosophers have been employed simultaneously in both institutions. The chief area of specialization of several prominent university scholars has been the history of social and philosophical thought in Azerbaidzhan; professors G. N. Guseinov and M. M. Kasumov have both worked in this field.

The university publishes a serial (Uchenye zapiski) with special volumes devoted to history and philosophy. Most of the work published in the series is in Azeri, though work in Russian also appears regularly.

The university library contains over a million units.

Institut narodov Blizhnego i Srednego Vostoka AN AzSSR

370122 Baku

prosp. Narimanova, 31

Telephone Number:

Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: ARASLI, G. M. T.

Founded as the Institute of Oriental Studies in 1958, the Azerbaidzhani Academy's Institute of Peoples of the Near and Middle East (thus named since 1965) has supported studies of the social and philosophical thought of various eastern nations and nationality groups for over 20 years. Particular emphasis has been put on Iranian and Turkish studies: institute scholars have written or collaborated on such studies as Rasprostranenie idei marksizma-leninizma v Irane (The Spread of the Ideas of Marxism-Leninism in Iran), 1961; Vliianie Oktiabrskoi revoliutsii na razvitie demokraticeskoi mysli v Irane (The Influence of the October Revolution on Democratic Thought in Iran), 1964; Ideologiya burzhuanovo natsionalizma v Turtsii (The Ideology of Bourgeois Nationalism in Turkey), 1966; Sovremennaya turetskaya burzhuanaya sotsiologiya (Contemporary Turkish Bourgeois Sociology), 1967; Iz istorii obshchestvennoi i filosofskoi mysli v Irane (From the History of Social and Philosophical Thought in Iran), 1971; and Kritika sovremennoi burzhuanoi sotsiologii Irana (Critique of Contemporary Iranian Bourgeois Sociology), 1973.

Leninism in eastern nations has also been a prominent theme in institute scholarship. Works in this area include Idei V. I. Lenina i razvitie progressivnoi mysli narodov Vostoka (The Ideas of V. I. Lenin and the Development of Progressive Thought of Peoples of the East), 1970; and Leninizm i demokraticeskaya mysl' Vostoka (Leninism and Democratic Thought of the East), 1973.

The institute's library (Kommunisticheskaya ul., 10) contains over 15,000 units.

Selected References

G. B. Abdullaeva, ed., Akademiya nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR: 30 let (Baku: ELM, 1975).

Institu filosofii i prava AN AzSSR
370122 Baku
prosp. Narimanova, 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: Azerbaidzhani SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KOCHARLI, F. K.

Philosophy in Azerbaidzhan can be traced as far back as the 6th century B.C., when Zoroastrianism took root in the region. Succeeding philosophical influences include manicheism, gnosticism, Christianity, various forms of Islam, and, at length, Marxism-Leninism. Among the leading figures of Azerbaidzhani thought through the ages were the Islamic aristotelian Bakhmaniar, the Sufi mystic Shabustari, the 12th century poet-philosophers Nizami and Khagani, the Hurufi thinker Nesimi, the 16th century poet-logician Fizuli and a number of 19th century "progressives" (Bakikhanov, Kazem-bek, Vazekh, Akhundov, and Zardabi). In the early 20th century, a group of Bolshevik activists propagated Marxism in Baku, among them Shaumian, Narimanov, Azizbekov and (cited as late as 1960) Stalin.

After the establishment of Soviet power in the republic in the early 1920s, dialectical materialism by degrees became the dominant school of philosophical thought. Though the university at Baku supported broad research in philosophy for a number of years, standardization came to Azerbaidzhani work in the discipline by the early 1930s as party control of philosophy extended throughout the Soviet Union. The university was closed for four years (1930-34) and the locus of philosophical research moved to the earliest precursor of the Azerbaidzhani Academy of Sciences, the Azerbaidzhani Scientific Research Institute (founded in 1929).

The Azerbaidzhani Academy of Sciences at length emerged in 1945, using as its base the facilities of the USSR Academy's former Azerbaidzhani Branch (which had in turn developed from the Azerbaidzhani Division of the Academy's Transcaucasian Branch). Though research and instruction in philosophy were part of the Azerbaidzhani Academy's mandate from the outset--an Institute of Philosophy was organized in 1945--broad development of philosophical studies did not resume in the republic until after the 20th Party Congress of 1956. By the mid-1960s the Institute of Philosophy had incorporated a law group (thus becoming the Institute of Philosophy and Law) and had established itself as the republic's preeminent center for philosophical research.

Organization and Staff.--By 1967 the institute's Philosophy Sector included departments of Dialectical and Historical Materialism; History of Philosophy; Ethics and Esthetics; and Scientific Atheism. The size of the institute's present staff is not known (though it is known that the institute employs more of the 23 doctors and 130 candidates of philosophy in Azerbaidzhan than any other single establishment).

Some Known Research Areas.--Director Kocharli, a specialist on questions of historical materialism as well as the history of social and philosophical thought in Azerbaidzhan, named three basic directions of philosophical research in the republic in 1973: study of the development socialism and the transition to communism; study of the history of socio-philosophical thought in Azerbaidzhan, and the study of sociology and philosophy of countries of the Near and Middle East.

The institute is best known as a sponsor of studies in the latter two areas, particularly the socio-philosophical thought of Azerbaidzhan. A. O. Makovel'skii, institute director from 1945 to 1950, was a specialist on Azerbaidzhani philosophy as well as one of the Soviet Union's preeminent scholars of classical western philosophy. During the first post-war decade, other institute scholars produced a number of works on Azerbaidzhani themes, perhaps the most notable of which was G. N. Guseinov's study of 19th century Azerbaidzhani thought (Iz istorii obshchestvennoi i filosofskoi mysli v Azerbaidzhane XIX veka, 1952). In the later 1950s and 1960s, senior institute scholar A. K. Zakuev wrote extensively on classics of eastern philosophy, producing studies of the philosophical views of Bakhmaniar (1958), An-Hazzam (1960) and the "Brothers of purity" (1968). In 1971, Zakuev published an account of trends in logic among Arabic-speaking thinkers of the middle ages (Iz istorii arabiazыchnoi logiki srednikh vekov). The institute has also supported studies on the influence of Sufism and Hurafism in Azerbaidzhani thought and of the philosophical views of Nizami and Khagani.

In the mid-1960s, the institute began to intensify its efforts in the propagation of scientific atheism, the "battle against the vestiges of religion in the consciousness of the people." This continuing drive--which has been described as "one of the most pressing tasks constantly before the philosophers of the republic"--has produced a series of studies whose titles alone serve as an index of official concern over the issue of religion: among the many volumes on the subject have been Nauka oprovergaet religioznye otkrovenia (Science Refutes Religious Revelations), 1965; O perezhitkakh Islama (On the Survivals of Islam), 1967; Formirovanie ateisticheskogo mirovozzrenia azerbaidzhanskogo naroda (The Formation of the Atheistic Worldview of the Azerbaidzhani People), 1967; Kritika azerbaidzhanskimi prosvetiteliami некotorykh chert Islama (The Critique of Certain Aspects of Islam by the Azerbaidzhani Enlighteners), 1969; Kul't 'sviatykh'--vrednyi perizhitok proshlogo (The Cult of the 'Holy Men'--A Harmful Survival of the Past), 1971; Trud i Islamskaia religia (Labor and the Religion of Islam), 1971; Ateisticheskie motivy v azerbaidzhanskom ustnom narodnom tvorchestvo (Atheistic Motifs in the Azerbaidzhani Oral Tradition), 1973; and Ideologiya Islama i ee kritika v nachale XX v. v Azerbaidzhane (The Ideology of Islam and its Critique in Azerbaidzhan in the Early 20th Century), 1973.

This strain of anti-religious propaganda has been complemented by attempts to emphasize the unity of Azerbaidzhani culture with that of other Soviet groups. Academy scholars have produced such studies as V velikoi bratskoi sem'e sotsialisticheskikh natsii v periode stroitel'stva kommunizma (In the Great Fraternal Family of Socialist Nationalities in the Period of the Building of Communism), 1962; Sblizhenie kul'tur sotsialisticheskikh natsii v period stroitel'stva kommunizma (The Rapprochement of the Cultures of Socialist Nationalities in the Period of the Building of Communism), 1966; Sblizhenie kul'tur sotsialisticheskikh natsii (The Rapprochement of the Cultures of Socialist Nationalities), 1970; and Sovetskii narod--novaia istoricheskaiia obshchnost' liudei (The Soviet People--A New Historical Community), 1972.

Institute scholars have by no means neglected the standard concerns of Soviet philosophy. Studies in dialectical materialism, philosophy of science, historical materialism, socialist ethics and esthetics, scientific communism and critique of bourgeois and reformist ideology--few of them nationality-specific--have appeared regularly under institute auspices since the late 1950s.

Research Facilities.--The institute's library, established in 1958, contains over 5,000 volumes. Visiting scholars may also wish to consult the central republican library (Baku, ul. Khaganí, 29) whose collection exceeds 2 million volumes and includes strong sections on Azerbaidzhani history and culture.

Selected References

G. B. Abdullaeva, ed., Akademiia nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR: 30 let (Baku: ELM, 1975).

Akademiia nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, Razvitie nauki v' sovetskom Azerbaidzhane (Baku: AN AzSSR, 1967).

F. K. Kocharli, "Filosofskaia nauka Sovetskogo Azerbaidzhana," Voprosy filosofii, 1973, No. 4, 122-130.

BELORUSSIAN SSR

Minsk

PHL080 Belorussian Polytechnical Institute

Belorusskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskii
institut
220027 Minsk
Leninskii prosp., 65
Telephone Number: 33-29-66
Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Director:

Since its organization in 1933, the Belorussian Polytechnical Institute has become an important center of technical and general education. The institute's sections of dialectical and historical materialism have conducted philosophical research since the mid-1950s. Professor P. F. Protaseniia, long in charge of the institute's philosophy program, has specialized in dialectical materialism and philosophical problems of natural science. Among his works have been studies of Lenin's Philosophical Notebooks, the origins of consciousness and problems of communication and thought among primitive peoples.

PHL081 Belorussian State University

Belorusskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
universitet im. V. I. Lenina
220080 Minsk
Universitetskii gorodok
Telephone Number:
Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector:

History.--Belorussian State University included a Section of Dialectical Materialism among its various divisions when it opened in 1921. The section was chaired by S. Ia. Vol'fson (1894-1941) who wrote the first textbook on dialectical materialism published in the Soviet Union (Dialekticheskii materializm, 1922; drawn from Vol'fson's university lectures, the book became the single most widely-used text in the USSR for much of the decade, going through six editions by 1926). An eclectic and prolific scholar, Vol'fson also produced monographs on Plekhanov (Plekhanov, 1924), on the intelligentsia as a socio-economic category (Intelligentsia kak sotsial'no-ekonomicheskaiia kategoriia, 1926), on sociological aspects of marriage and the family (Sotsiologiia braka i sem'i, 1928) and (in Belorussian) on questions of atheism, proletian internationalism and other standard topics during the 1930s.

Joining Vol'fson in the 1920s were a number of scholars in Minsk who published studies on Marxist philosophy, sociology, esthetics and philosophical questions of science: S. Z. Katsenbogen, P. A. Mavrodiadi, P. Ia. Pankevich, A. Volobrinskii, E. E. Sirotin and E. I. Borichevskii together composed a highly variegated "school" which flourished until the emergence of the party as the final arbiter of matters philosophical in the early 1930s. Works by Borichevskii (on the nature of esthetic judgment) and Sirotin (on Newton as the founder of contemporary physics) appeared in the university's Belorussian-language serial, Pratsy Belaruskaga dziarzhaunega universitetu, in 1923 and 1928, respectively.

Influencing these younger scholars yet standing apart from them by seniority and philosophical conviction was V. N. Ivanovskii (1867-1931), a philosopher and psychologist of some standing who taught at the universities in Moscow and Kazan' before coming to Minsk in 1921. Though Ivanovskii's best work was well behind him by the time he took the position at Belorussian State University--English positivism and associative psychology were his strengths--he remained active in Minsk, turning to methodological questions of science (Metodologicheskoe vvedenie v nauku i filosofiiu, 1923) as he attempted to make a place for himself in the post-revolutionary philosophical scene. Though Ivanovskii remained a positivist at base, Soviet accounts of his work by the 1960s could speak of his "substantial and useful contribution to the dissemination of philosophy in Belorussia."

The 1930s saw philosophical work at the university (as throughout the Soviet Union) fall prey to the standardization of thought which marked Stalinism ascendant. Only well after the Second World War did philosophy in Minsk begin to rise above the level of "quotatology"--and the rise was by no means rapid. Among the leading lights at the university (which had established a Section of the History of Philosophy in 1947) during the 1950s were I. N. Lushchitskii (b. 1907) and K. P. Buslov (b. 1914); the latter, appointed instructor in the university in 1951, produced a forgettable monograph on questions of historical materialism in the works of Lenin and Stalin two years later. He has since become the principal official chronicler of philosophical developments in the republic (see Selected References). Lushchitskii, who became chairman of what had become the Section of the History of Philosophy and Logic in 1953, limited himself to articles (largely in Belorussian) on the history of Marxist thought in Belorussia for the better part of the decade.

The later 1950s and 1960s witnessed a significant rise in the level of university philosophical activity: a philosophy serial (Nauchnye trudy po filosofii Belogosuniversiteta imeni V. I. Lenina) was initiated in 1956; a collective of university scholars led by V. I. Stepanov produced a monograph on Lenin's Philosophical Notebooks (O 'Filosofskikh tetradiakh' V. I. Lenina, 1959), the first substantial Soviet study of the work. Stepanov also wrote a study of Belinskii's philosophical and sociological views (Filosofskie i sotsiologicheskie vozzreniia V. G. Belinskogo, 1959). The university's commitment to instruction in philosophy expanded steadily: by 1963 the program had grown to include sections of Dialectical and Historical Materialism, History of Philosophy, Scientific Atheism, Marxist-Leninist Esthetics, Marxist-Leninist Ethics and Logic; later in the decade both a Division of Philosophy and a Division of Psychology and Logic were functioning. The level of their work, however, was suspect: graduate dissertations in philosophy defended at the university in the late 1960s were publicly criticized (Voprosy filosofii, 1971, No. 1) for low quality.

Organization and Staff.--In the 1977-78 academic year, undergraduate course specialization in philosophy was offered through both the university's History Faculty and its Correspondence Faculty. The university's semi-autonomous Institute of Qualification Raising for Social Science Teachers was also known to support a Section of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy.

Some Known Research Areas.--Contributions by university philosophers to a special section on philosophy in Belorussia (Voprosy filosofii, 1974, No. 12, pp. 50-127) included articles by V. S. Stepin (on methodology of formulation of theory in physics), N. I. Zhukov (on the philosophical analysis of the concept of "information"), I. I. Antonovich (on bourgeois sociology and the problem of the social ideal) and A. S. Klevchenia (on research on the history of philosophical thought in Belorussia).

Six candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the university in 1977: "The Formation of the Personality of a Young Engineer in the Contemporary Scientific-Technical Revolution" (R. V. Sukhareva); "The Correlation of Freedom and Responsibility under Developed Socialism" (E. I. Rudkovskii); "Critique of the American Theory of 'Social Mobility'" (T. V. Alpeeva); "Philosophical and Natural Science Views in Belorussia in the 1750s-60s" (A. Ia. Tsukerman); "Questions of Historical Materialism in Work of Iulian Brun" (M. I. Shlyk); and "The Dialectic of the National and the International in the Self-determination of Nations [natsii]" (G. I. Chesnokova).

In 1979, the university's Section of Philosophy for the Humanities Faculties co-sponsored the publication of a collection on the logico-methological aspect of the nature of scientific knowledge (Priroda nauchnogo poznaniia: Logiko-metodologicheskii aspekt). Edited by Stepin, the collection included essays by M. S. Kozlova (on problems of the bases of science), V. A. Lektorskii (on "alternative worlds" and the problem of continuity of experience), V. S. Shvyrev (on the correlation of theoretical and empirical knowledge), A. N. Eluskov (on empirical knowledge and the problem of establishment of scientific fact) as well as Stepin himself (on the structure and evolution of theoretical knowledge).

University philosophers regularly participate in regional and national conferences on various questions of philosophy and sociology.

Research Facilities.--The university's central library (telephone: 2-36-93) contains over 780,000 units.

Selected References

K. P. Buslov, "Obshchestvennye nauki v Belorussii," Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1977, No. 4, 54-63.

_____, "Razvitie marksistskoi filosofskoi nauki v BSSR za 40 let," Voprosy filosofii, 1958, No. 3, 148-152.

_____, A. K. Maneev, "Razvitie filosofskoi mysli v Belorussii za gody Sovetskoi vlasti," Voprosy filosofii, 1968, No. 1, 25-33.

Institut filosofii i prava AN BSSR
220072 Minsk
Akademicheskaya ul., 25
Telephone Number: 39-59-25
Agency: Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BABOSOV, E. M.

History.--The Belorussian Academy's Institute of Philosophy and Law was established in 1931 (two years after the academy itself) under the direction of S. Ia. Vol'fson. In 1935 it was combined with the academy's Institute of State and Law (also dating from 1931) to form the Institute of Philosophy and Law. After the wartime hiatus, a Philosophy Sector was organized in the Academy (1946) which served as the base for the reestablishment of the Institute of Philosophy and Law in 1947. Since that time further additions (notably in 1958 and 1965) have made the institute one of the larger and more active centers of philosophical research in the Soviet Union. Among the scholars who established the institute's reputation were G. F. Aleksandrov, M. I. Gredinger, V. S. Serbenta, R. M. Vydra, P. N. Galazna, I. M. Il'iushin, I. N. Lushchitskii, S. P. Margunskii and K. P. Buslov.

Organization and Staff.--By the early 1970s the institute's Department of Philosophy included sectors of Dialectical Materialism and Problems of Natural Science; Theoretical Problems of Communism; and History of Philosophy. The staff as of 1978 was led by two Belorussian academicians, three corresponding academicians, eight doctors and 43 candidates of science. Twenty-seven graduate students studied in the institute. The institute's graduate program has since grown to include specialization in six fields; dialectical and historical materialism; theory of scientific communism; history of philosophy; Marxist-Leninist esthetics; Marxist-Leninist ethics; and philosophical questions of natural science.

Some Known Research Areas.--In the course of its 50-year history, the institute has supported work in a wide range of topics, producing over 120 books and brochures and more than 500 articles. In the 1930s, most of what appeared under the institute's auspices was orthodox and predictable: representative works from the period include Vol'fson's Osnovy dialekticheskogo materializma v trudakh Marksa-Engel'sa-Lenina (Fundamentals of Dialectical Materialism in the Works of Marx, Engels and Lenin), 1931; and Il'iushin's Karl Marks i natsional'nyi vopros (Karl Marx and the Nationality Question), 1933. V. A. Serbenta, who during the 1920s had written notable works on Holbach's theory of knowledge and the history of China--and later became a leading light at the institute--was distinguished by his silence in this period.

In the post-Stalin era, the institute's work rose measurably in quantity and quality; the addition of F. G. Aleksandrov (see introduction) to the staff in 1947 was in itself indicative of a rise in status. In the late 1950s and 60s the institute sponsored a number of works in the field of philosophy of science. Among these were V. M. Kovalgin's Dialekticheskii materializm o zakonakh nauki (Dialectical Materialism on the Laws of Science, 1958), and Problemy oshchushchenii i reflektornaia teoriia (Problems of Sensation and Reflection Theory, 1959); D. I. Shirokanov's Dialektika neobkhodimosti i sluchainosti (The Dialectic of Necessity and Chance, 1960); A. K. Maneev's Predmet formal'noi logiki i dialektika (Formal Logic and the Dialectic, 1964); and a collective work, Rol' kategorii dialektiki v izuchenii biologicheskikh iavlenii (The Role of Dialectical Categories in the Study of Biological Phenomena, 1967).

In the 1960s the institute also began to concentrate on the study of Belorussian philosophical and socio-political history. In 1962, an institute collective produced a volume devoted to Belorussian thought of the 16th-19th centuries (Iz istorii filosofskoi i obshchestvenno-politicheskoi mysli Belorussii). Individual monographs were subsequently issued on selected Belorussian thinkers of the past (Smotritskii, Skorina, and Davgird). In the 1970s, work on the philosophical traditions of Belorussia was carried on by a number of institute scholars, among them N. S. Kupchin (on 19th and early 20th century Belorussian philosophers of science), E. K. Dorshevich and V. M. Konon (on the history of Belorussian esthetics), and A. S. Maikhrovich (on the esthetic views of Iakub Kolas).

The institute has also produced a number of works on more general themes common to Soviet philosophy, including a three-volume study of the social structure of Soviet society, a study of the Soviet intelligentsia and various works on atheism, dialectical materialism and the philosophical heritage of Leninism. Former Director P. D. Puzikov wrote in Voprosy filosofii (1974, No. 12) on the dialectic as a general methodological theory.

In 1977, three candidate dissertations on philosophy were defended at the institute: "A Philosophical Analysis of the Principle of Complementarity [dopolnitel'nost']" (by N. K. Kisel'); "Lenin's Substantiation of the Party-principle [partiinnost'] of Philosophy" (N. B. Itunina); and "Planning in the Resolution of Social Tasks: The Philosophico-Sociological Aspect" (G. A. Klishevich).

Research Facilities.--The institute's library, founded in 1961, contains over 10,000 units. The Belorussian Academy's central library (Leninskii prosp., 66; telephone: 3-86-07) contains over 1,000,000 units and includes a separate bibliography on Belorussian social scientists.

Selected References

- K. P. Buslov, "Obshchestvennye nauki v Belorussii," Vestnik AN SSSR, 1977, No. 4, 54-63.
- V. F. Kuprevich, Akademiia nauk Belorusskoi SSR (Minsk: AN BSSR, 1968).
- V. P. Kuz'menkov, A. I. Savastiuk, "Osnovnye napravleniia filosofskikh issledovaniĭ v Belorussii," Voprosy filosofii, 1974, No. 12, 50-60.

PHL083 Minsk State Pedagogical Institute

Minskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A. M. Gor'kogo
220809 Minsk
Sovetskaia ul., 18
Telephone Number:
Agency: Belorussian SSR Ministry of Education
Director:

V. P. Kuz'menkov, a professor at the Minsk State Pedagogical Institute, has written on the development of philosophical research in Belorussia in Voprosy filosofii (1974, No. 12).

ESTONIAN SSR

Tallin

PHL084 Institute of History

Institut istorii AN EstSSR
200101 Tallin
Estoniia puistee, 7
Telephone Number: 465-94
Agency: Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SIILIVASK, K.

The Institute of History of the Estonian Academy of Sciences established a small Philosophy Sector in 1970. Since then the sector has closely coordinated its work with that of the Philosophy Section of Tartu University, concentrating on questions of natural science methodology (particularly modelling). The Estonian Academy's central library (bul. Lenina, 10) contains over 1.6 million units.

PHL085 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii pri TsK KP EstSSR

Tallin

ul. Tynismiaash, 16

Telephone Number: 405-24

Agency: Central Committee of the Estonian SSR Communist Party

Director:

The Estonian Institute of Party History has supported graduate research in various areas of philosophy (atheism, Marxism-Leninism, and historical materialism). A 1977 doctoral dissertation in philosophy, defended at the institute by L. T. Raid, was titled "The Spread of Marxist Atheism and the Policy of the Communists toward Religion and the Church in Estonia, 1900-1965." The institute's library, founded in 1947, contains over 24,000 units.

PHL086 Tallin Politechnical Institute

Tallinskii politekhnicheskii institut

2000026 Tallin

Ekhitaiate tee, 5

Telephone Number:

Agency: Estonian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

In the mid-1960s, Professor Kh. Kroon of the Tallin Politechnical Institute led research on the social causes of fluctuations in the labor force throughout the Estonian republic. In the early 1970s, the institute's Philosophy Section concentrated its work on philosophical problems of inter-nationality relations and methodological problems of the special sciences.

Tartu

PHL087 Estonian Agricultural Academy

Estonskaia sel'skokhoziastvennaia akademiia
202400 Tartu
ul. Riia, 12
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Agriculture
Rector:

The Philosophy Section of the Estonian Agricultural Academy was established in the late 1960s during a general expansion of philosophical research in Estonian institutions. The research of one section instructor, A. A. Murutar, has concerned the role of operative change in consciousness (see Sbornik nauchnykh trudov Estonskoi sel'skokhoziastvennoi akademiia, No. 47; Trudy po filosofii, I, Tartu, 1966).

PHL088 Institute of Astrophysics and Atmospheric Physics

Institut astrofiziki i fiziki atmosfery AN EstSSR
202444 Tartu
Toravere
Telephone Number:
Agency: Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: UNT, V.

The Institute of Astrophysics and Atmospheric Physics of the Estonian Academy of Sciences has supported work on philosophical questions of natural science. G. I. Naan, vice-president of the Estonian Academy (1951-64) and subsequently a senior scientific collaborator at the institute (when it was known as the Institute of Physics and Astronomy) has written extensively on cosmology and relativity theory. (See inter alia, "K voprosu o printsipe otnositel'nosti v fizike," Voprosy filosofii, 1948, No. 2; "Obshchie voprosy kosmologii" in Trudy shestogo soveshchania po voprosam kosmogonii, Moskva, 1959; "Despre structura si 'vistra' Universului in lumina datelor celor mai recente ale astronomiei extragalactice," in Probleme filozofice ale stiintelor naturii, Bucharest, 1960.) Naan's work has treated various aspects of the concept of infinity, cosmological paradoxes and relations between existing cosmological theories. Moreover, Naan is one of a rather limited number of internationally respected Soviet scientist-philosophers who cite the direct influence of dialectical materialism in their own innovative formulations.

Selected References

Loren R. Graham, Science and Philosophy in the Soviet Union (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972).

Tartuskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
202400 Tartu
ul. Iulikooli, 18
Telephone Number:
Agency: Estonian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: KOOP, A. V.

History.--Tartu University was founded in 1632 during the last period of Swedish control over Estonia. Philosophy was taught at the university from the outset. Under the influence of Petrus Ramus, Swedish universities, including that of Tartu, joined in the general European emancipation of academic philosophy from Aristotelian concepts of teaching; in the age of Descartes, Hobbes, Spinoza, Leibniz and Locke, the practice of syllogistic disputation fell into disfavor as a new emphasis on clarity, precision and testing in logic emerged. The influence of Descartes and the growing importance of the concept of natural law led to the division of philosophical lectures at Tartu into "theoretical" and "practical" groups, the former encompassing logic, physics and metaphysics and the latter ethics, politics and natural law.

The military campaigns against Sweden by Peter the Great in the early 18th century eventually wrested Estonia from Swedish control--and led to the closing of the university at Tartu until 1802. During the course of the 19th century, philosophy instruction at the university (reopened as Dorpat University) was limited by the constraints imposed on all educational institutions in the Russian empire; after the Decembrist uprising, modern western philosophy was banned by Nicholas I from university curricula.

The partial restoration of philosophy to academic life in 1863 and the comparative relaxation of censorship in the 1890s went some way toward re-establishing the university as a center of philosophical instruction. As systematic academic philosophy began to flourish in Russia (Solov'ev, Losskii, Berdiaev, etc.), the university at Tartu--renamed Iur'ev University in 1893--played an active part. The personalism of Professor Gustav Teichmuller, a Leibnizian and follower of Lotze, influenced many Russian philosophers. One of Teichmuller's pupils, Ia. F. Osis (Ose), developed his own school of "critical personalism" which had a tremendous impact in Osis' native Latvia. Another, A. A. Kozlov, translated Hartmann's Philosophy of the Unconscious and published the first philosophical journal in Russian. Moreover, natural scientists at the university (including A. N. Severtsov, I. N. Andrusov and F. U. Levinson-Lessing) injected strains of materialism and Darwinism into the intellectual atmosphere at Tartu in the early years of the century.

During modern Estonia's tenure as an independent state (1918-1940), various schools of positivism flourished: Teichmüller's pupil Tennman continued his mentor's personalism, while V. Freiman and A. Rei were identified with strains of neo-realism and neo-Kantianism, respectively. With the advent of Soviet power in 1940, these schools became submerged under a wave of dialectical materialism in its most dogmatic form. After the wartime hiatus, philosophical studies were re-established at Tartu University (so named in 1918) under the auspices of a Section of Marxist Philosophy.

During the post-war period (especially since the mid-1950s), the university has once again become a notable center for philosophical pursuits. The work of Tartu scholars in esthetics--Iu. M. Lotman and L. N. Stolovich in particular--has achieved wide recognition in the Soviet Union and abroad.

Some Known Research Areas.--Lotman's semiotics, in which esthetics is treated as a division of information theory, has gained a significant following in the USSR. (Boris Uspenskii, of Moscow State University, is perhaps the best known disciple of Lotman's "Tartu school.") Though his positions may have implications which run counter to orthodox Soviet philosophical views, Lotman has maintained otherwise, noting a complementarity rather than contradiction of approaches. In any case, Lotman remains almost unrecognized by the official Soviet philosophical community--the five-volume Filosofskaaia entsiklopedia carried no article on him--and his work has appeared for the most part only in Tartu's own publications (e.g., Trudy po znakovym sistemam in Uchenye zapiski Tartusko gosudarstvennogo universiteta, 1964-1969, vyp. 1-4).

Stolovich is best known for work in historical analysis and definition of the category of "the beautiful." He has been published widely in foreign journals (including the Paris Revue d'esthetique) and is regarded by many in the Soviet Union as one of the nation's leading estheticians.

In addition to the estheticians, a number of scholars associated with Tartu University have gained recognition in the Soviet Union for work in diverse fields. The studies of V. P. Khiutt (on the categories of "relative" and "absolute" in the history of philosophy), O. M. Shtein (on the 19th century Estonian thinker K. R. Iakobson) and T. V. Loft (on philosophical questions of natural science), for example, have appeared in the university's Trudy and national publications. Among other professional philosophers working in the republic in the 1970s, the most prolific have been M. G. Makarov, Ia. K. Rebane, M. Kh. Val't, E. N. Loone, and P. N. Blum. Their work has covered a broad range of contemporary and historical topics.

Organization and Staff.--Despite its (deserved) reputation as a center of philosophical research, Tartu University has no separate Philosophy Faculty. Its Philosophy Section coordinates work with others within the university and with social science faculties and departments at a number of Estonian institutions (particularly the Estonian Academy of Sciences).

Research Facilities.--The university's main library is the largest in the Baltic republics. Among its over 3 million volumes are original letters of Kant, Winkelman, Goethe and Schiller, autograph pieces of Hegel and Diderot, and a sizeable collection of Herzen's personal library.

Selected References

P. N. Blum, L. O. Val't, A. I. Goriacheva, Iu. Iu. Kakhk, I. M. Saat, "Pazvitie filosofskoi mysli v Estonii za gody Sovetskoi vlasti," Voprosy filosofii, 1968, No. 3, 14-25.

Karl Inno, Tartu University in Estonia (Stockholm: Forlag Vaba Eesti, 1972).

J. Kakhk, ed., Science in Soviet Estonia (Tallin: EESTI RAAMAR, 1965).

L. O. Val't, Ia. K. Rebane, "O pazvitii filosofskoi mysli v sovetskoi Estonii," Voprosy filosofii, 1974, No. 6, 64-75.

GEORGIAN SSR

Tbilisi

PHL090 Georgian Polytechnical Institute

Gruzinskii ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
politekhnicheskii institut im. V. I. Lenina
380075 Tbilisi
ul. Lenina, 77
Telephone Number: 37-31-92
Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector:

The Georgian Polytechnical Institute publishes a serial
(Nauchnye trudy) which has devoted space to many areas of philosophy.
In 1971 the series carried articles on Lenin's role in Marxist epis-
temology, Marxist conceptions of matter, Lenin's materialistic inter-
pretation of history and similar themes.

PHL091 Institute of Cybernetics

Institut kibernetiki AN GrSSR
Tbilisi
ul. Chitadze, 6
Telephone Number: 99-58-92
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: CHAVCHANIDZE, V. V.

The Logic Laboratory of the Georgian Academy's Institute of
Cybernetics works in close coordination with the Logic Section of the
Faculty of Philosophy and Psychology of Tbilisi State University.
Z. N. Mikeladze, chief of both sections, recently wrote in Voprosy
filosofii (1979, No. 8) on the meaning of Aristotle's "topics."

PHL092 Institute of Philosophy

Institut filosofii AN GrSSR
Tbilisi
prosp. Rustaveli, 29
Telephone Number: 99-88-60
Agency: Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: CHAVCHAVADZE, N. Z.

The Institute of Philosophy of the Georgian Academy of Sciences was established in 1946 when the Sector of Philosophy in the Academy's Institute of History was promoted to institute status. Since its creation the institute has come to share the deserved reputation of the Faculty of Philosophy and Psychology at Tbilisi State University for creativity and (relative) independence. In fact, the two institutions share facilities and scholars to such an extent that differentiation between them is largely an academic exercise. The majority of Georgia's over 200 professional philosophers work in one or both of the institutions and produce most of the republic's 15-20 yearly monographs on topics in philosophy. For a discussion of the history and current trends in Georgian philosophy, see PHL093.

The institute has served as sponsor or co-sponsor of a number of symposia in the post-war period: on Marxist philosophy (1947), on Transcaucasian philosophy (1957), on values (1965), on the philosophy of man (1969), on Hegel (1970), on 20th century philosophy (1970) and on Kant (1973). Institute scholars have also edited a number of anthologies deriving from such symposia, including collections devoted to epistemology (1966), contemporary bourgeois philosophy (1970), and the conceptual question of philosophy itself (1973). Finally, the institute has shown the breadth of its interests by publishing an anthology of critical studies in contemporary philosophy of art (1966) and by sponsoring a symposium on philosophical anthropology (1970).

The institute's library holds approximately 25,000 volumes (of which nearly half are in Georgian). The Georgian Academy's central library (ul. Dzerzhinskogo, 8) contains over 1,700,000 units and includes a philosophy section.

PHL093 Tbilisi State University

Tbilisskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
380028 Tbilisi
prosp. I. Chavchavadze, 1
Telephone Number: 22-96-27
Agency: Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: OKUDZHAVA, V. M.

History.--Philosophical studies in Georgia date from the Colchis Academy at Fazis (now Poti) at which both native Georgians and representatives of the eastern Roman Empire were instructed in Aristotelian thought as early as the third century A.D. The oldest extant text of classical Georgian literature (the fifth century Martyrdom of Shushaniki) reflects the strong influence of Christianity in the region. Manicheism was likewise a part of fifth century Georgian thought, the works of its leading representative, Mobidan, being considered dangerous enough to warrant burning by Christian authorities. The best-known early Georgian philosopher, in any case, was Petr Iver, a fifth century scholar whose works were long assigned to one Dionysis the Areopagite; to Iver goes credit for one of the first significant efforts at reconciling the philosophical heritage of classical antiquity with Christianity.

From the sixth through the eleventh centuries, the development of Georgian thought reflected the region's fortuitous position at the confluence of the eastern and western worlds. Georgia became a repository of medieval eastern Christian thought, producing such masterpieces as The Martyrdom of Konstant Kakh, The Life of St. Gregory Khandztii and Ioan Sabanidze's The Martyrdom of Abo Tbileli. Yet ties with the western Catholic world were maintained (reaching their apex in the work of the 11th century Georgian scholastic Mtsire) and Persian-Arabic influences were likewise significant in Georgian secular letters.

In the twelfth century the Georgian academies at Ikalto and Gelati became widely-known centers of instruction in philosophy and other disciplines. This period of national unification and general cultural revivification was marked by the work of the neoplatonist Petritsi in philosophy and by the classic epic poem of Shota Rustaveli, "The Knight in the Panther's Skin."

Foreign invasions (Mongolian, Persian and Turkish) and the fall of the Byzantine Empire did much to hinder the development of native Georgian thought from the 13th to the 16th centuries. In the 17th century, at length, a renewed interest in questions of philosophy emerged, inspired largely by Sulkhan Orbeliani's writings on Aristotle, John of Damascus, Ioann Petritsi and others. Orbeliani, who founded schools in Tbilisi and Telavi, was ably succeeded in the 18th century by Antonii Bagrationi, a scholar whose interests spanned logic, metaphysics, ethics and physics and who initiated modernizing reforms in Georgian teaching institutions and in the Georgian church.

During the 19th century, at the beginning of which Georgia was incorporated into imperial Russia, Georgian philosophers of a number of different persuasions gained attention both within the empire and abroad. Voltairians, neo-platonists, socialists, utopians and Christians practiced in Tiflis, the only common denominator among them being an increasing tendency to look to Russia for inspiration. St. Petersburg University, in fact, became the training center for many of the scholars who eventually established Tbilisi University, Georgia's first institution of higher education since the middle ages.

The university was founded in 1918--not by government decree but by the efforts of a group of Georgian professors who had been teaching in Russian universities before the revolution. The fact that the philosophy faculty was the university's first reflected not only the presence of professional philosophers among the founding group but an interest in philosophy among other scholars: the psychology professor D. Unadze, for example, had written important monographs on Bergson and on Solov'ev's epistemology.

Modern Georgian philosophy, as described by western specialist Ash Gobar, has developed primarily from the work of Sh. I. Nutsubidze, S. I. Danelia and other scholars associated with the university from its early days (notably M. I. Gogiberidze, S. B. Tsereteli and K. S. Bakradze). In the early 1920s, when philosophy enjoyed a relatively free hand in the Soviet Union (and Georgia itself was still in the process of sovietization), a number of non-Marxist philosophical strains were developed by Georgian scholars, the most significant of which was Nutsubidze's "aletological" school. After this initial period, however, the work of most Georgian philosophers came to depend on German and Soviet influences--though the strong native tradition in logic has been instrumental in shaping Georgian methodology.

Organization and Staff.--Tbilisi State University is one of the largest higher educational institutions in the Soviet Union, with over 1,600 professors and lecturers and some 16,000 students. Undergraduate course specialization in philosophy is offered through the Faculty of Philosophy and Psychology (Dean: G. V. Tevzadze) while various other faculties--notably those of history, biology, oriental studies and mathematics--also include or encourage philosophy courses in their curricula.

Some Known Research Areas.--Joining the five scholars noted above, a second generation of Georgian philosophers has arisen and contributed substantially to the body of Georgian thought, making it the most dynamic--and least vulnerable to summary description--of the various Soviet ethnic philosophical "schools."

In the field of logic (and its relationship to dialectical logic) three names stand out: Bakradze, Tsereteli and L. P. Gokieli. Bakradze's Logika (Logic, 1951), Tsereteli's Dialekticheskaia logika (Dialectical Logic; 1965), and Gokieli's Logika I-II (1965-67), along with an anthology on questions of the basis of logic (1970) constitute the most important treatises on the subject. Of these, the best known are the first two, which, though offering significantly different interpretations on a number of points, are nevertheless based on a three-fold common denominator: there is only one science of logic-dialectics; formal logic and dialectical logic are thus complementary; and that logic is a philosophical (as opposed to mathematical) science which is related to temporal reality. Gokieli, whose work is the most mathematically-oriented of the three, has argued that mathematical logic is only an applied branch of pure logic. A number of younger logicians, many of them students of the three scholars noted above, have since the mid-1960s been pursuing noteworthy research in such diverse fields as semantical theory of logical constants, theory of kinetic concepts in logic, re-interpretation of dialectical negation, deontic logic and modal logic. The "Georgian school" of logic is justifiably renowned both in the Soviet Union (where it has inspired controversy as well as praise) and abroad.

In problems of epistemology and ontology, Georgian philosophers have likewise distinguished themselves. The work of Nutsubidze and Gogiberidze in the 1920s deserves prominent mention; the latter set forth an epistemology of "objective realism" that anticipated the Scandinavian Gotheborg School. In the 1960s and 70s, V. V. Mshvenieradze, K. R. Megrelidze, and A. T. Bochorishvili made significant contributions on the general concept of truth and its relationship to the reflection theory of knowledge. The logicians Bakradze and Tsereteli, it should be noted, have also dealt with truth-definitions.

The relation of philosophy to the special sciences has been examined by a number of prominent Georgian philosophers in the last twenty years. G. K. Tsinsadze (agreeing with B. M. Kedrov) has maintained that the former serves to integrate the latter. More specific contributions have been made by Bochorishvili (on the methodology of psychology), M. Kublashvili (on the dialectical aspects of chemistry), and S. Avaliani (on the philosophy of the "natural" sciences).

In the area of history of philosophy and philosophical critique, Georgians have produced work of equal importance. Danelia was a leading Soviet scholar in Hellenic studies; two of his volumes (on ancient philosophy to Socrates and the philosophy of Socrates) have become minor classics since their publication in the pre-war period. Further, I. Kukava's treatise on the theory of knowledge in ancient Greek philosophy (1965) and D. Dzhokhadze's study of "aristotelian dialectics" (1971) deserve attention. The history of Georgian philosophy has been the special province of Nutsubidze, who has written both the single best general work (Istoriia gruzinskoi filosofii, I-II, 1956-1960) and a number of special studies in the field. It was Nutsubidze who made the discovery--which proved momentous in medieval studies--that Petr Iver was the true author of the areopagitic texts. I. D. Pantskhava, P. M. Tarkhnishvili, Sh. Khidasheli and Tevzadze have all written on the philosophy of Ioann Petritsi and, by extension, treated the question of the reconciliation of Christian theology with Hellenic philosophy in medieval Georgia.

Historical interests have also led Georgian philosophers to examine the philosophical roots of Marxism itself, in particular through its origins in classical German philosophy. Hegel studies have come from Tsereteli, Bakradze, Tevzadze and M. I. Tshelidze, all within the past 25 years. Tevzadze, moreover, is a Kant specialist of international stature.

Georgian critiques of contemporary philosophy fall into two genres, one concerning neopositivism and linguistic philosophy and the other phenomenology and existentialism. In the former, A. F. Begiashvili is the most prominent representative, with contributions from Avaliani and V. Erkomaishvili also deserving attention. In the latter, Bochorishvili (on phenomenology in Husserl) and Kakabadze (on the "existential crisis" in the context of Husserlian thought) stand out. The trilogy of studies on Heidegger by G. Margvelashvili (1969, 1971, 1976) is also especially noteworthy.

Contributions by Georgian philosophers in ethics have also been highly significant, particularly the work of G. Bandzeladze, O. Bakuradze and Chavchavadze. Bandzeladze's wide-ranging studies of theoretical and practical problems of ethics, which have included original interpretations of pre-Marxist and Marxist conceptions of "moral conscience" and "human dignity," show the influence of Kant and Heidegger as well as of Marx. Bakuradze's distinction between "moral judgment" and "cognitive judgment" and Chavchavadze's analysis of the teleological character of values have also drawn wide attention, the former at the XIVth International Congress of Philosophy in Vienna (1968) and the latter at the Symposium on Values held in Tbilisi (1965).

As summarized by Gobar, the chief characteristics of contemporary Georgian philosophy are: a simultaneous concern with actual and historical problems; an abiding interest in the principle of complementarity (of logic/dialectics, objective/subjective, science/values and so on); and the attempt common to all Soviet philosophy, to coordinate the interests of special philosophical research with those of general philosophical worldview. Scholars at Tbilisi State University have been involved in these pursuits, in positions of leadership, since 1918.

In 1977, six candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the university: "Toward a Marxist Critique of the Religious-Existential Understanding of the Specifics of Philosophical Knowledge: The Case of N. A. Berdiaev" (Kh. G. Gogochuri); "The Problem of Actual [real'naia] Infinity and its Abstraction in Science" (G. Sh. Khutsishvili); "The Marxist-Leninist Legacy on Authority" (N. M. Gelashvili); "The Formation of Scientific Theory: The Experience of Systematic-Methodological Analysis" (N. B. Lavrenchuk); "On the Criteria of the Acceptance of Natural Science Theories" (G. A. Oganessian); and "A Critical Analysis of Kierkegaard's Philosophy" (Z. M. Khasaia). In 1978, D. V. Dzhokhadze defended a doctoral dissertation titled "Aristotle's Dialectic: The Dialectic of the Historico-Philosophical Process."

Faculty and graduate students regularly contribute to the university's philosophy series (Trudy: Seriya filosofskikh nauk) and to national periodicals.

Research Facilities.--In addition to the university's extensive library (well over 2 million volumes), the Faculty of Philosophy and Psychology has a collection of its own. Also of interest to scholars are Tbilisi's Greek and Latin papyrus collections, to which university philosophers have had access in the past.

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- S. M. Dzhorbenadze, Uchrezhdeniia Akademii nauk soiuzs SSR i Tbilisski universitet (Tbilisi: Tbilisski universitet, 1974).
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KAZAKH SSR

Alma-Ata

PHL094 Alma-Ata Higher Party School

Alma-Atinskaia vysshaia partiinaia shkola pri TsK KP KazSSR

Alma-Ata

Telephone Number:

Agency: Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Kazakh SSR

Director:

The Alma-Ata Higher Party School has supported research on the social and philosophical views of the Kazakh "enlighteners" (prosvetiteli) of the late 19th century. Professor M. K. Iliusizov has written on the economic formulations of Chokan Valikhanov (Ekonomicheskie vozzreniia Ch. Valikhanova, 1960), and Professor B. Gabdullin has published a study of the ethical thought of Abai Kunanbaev (Eticheskie vozzreniia Abaia Kunanbaeva, 1970).

PHL095 Alma-Ata Institute of the National Economy

Alma-Atinskii institut narodnogo khoziaistva

480035 Alma-Ata

ul. Dzhandosova, 55

Telephone Number:

Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Director:

Professor N. A. Musabaeva of the Alma-Ata Institute of the National Economy has long specialized in philosophical questions of science. Among her publications have been monographic studies of the philosophical basis of sensory knowledge (O filosofskoi osnove chustvennogo poznaniia v svete ucheniia I. P. Pavlova o vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti, 1956), of the problem of causality in physics and biology (Problema prichinnosti v filosofii i biologii, 1962) and of cybernetics and the category of causality (Kibernetika i kategoriia prichinnosti, 1965).

Institut filosofii i prava AN KazSSR
Alma-Ata
ul. Pushkina, 111/113
Telephone Number:
Agency: Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ABDIL'DIN, Zh. M.

History.--The Kazakh Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and Law claims 1958 as the year of its formal incorporation but cites organizational ancestry from the early 1930s. A number of republican institutions--the Society of Marxist-Leninists, the Association of Natural Scientists, the Society of Militant Dialectical Materialists and especially the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Marxism-Leninism (KNIIML; in 1934 it became the Kazakh Communist Party's Institute of Party History)--throughout the 1930s and the war years performed various of the functions later assigned to the Institute of Philosophy and Law. A Philosophy Sector existed within KNIIML when it opened in 1931; this sector oversaw, among other duties, translations of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin (Voprosy leninizma) into the Kazakh and Uigur languages and directed republican theoreticians against the dual heresies of mechanism and Deborinist "menshevizing idealism" (cf. "Za dialekticheskii materializm v fizike," Bol'shevik Kazakhstana, 1932, No. 1).

For the most part, the personnel who made up the staffs of these early institutions were a) graduates of the Institute of Red Professors in Moscow and/or b) not Kazakh by nationality. Limited numbers of native, locally-trained professional philosophers began to emerge only after the war: this came about through the establishment in 1947 of a Philosophy Sector within the Kazakh Academy of Sciences (itself established in 1945) and of a Philosophy Faculty at Kazakh State University (PHL097) in 1949. In the immediate post-war period, the republic's first Kazakh philosophers with candidate degrees in the discipline--N. P. Dardykin, N. D. Dzhandil'din, P. A. Pak Ir, P. V. Presniakov and others--began to assume a recognizable role in the direction of philosophical research in the republic.

Nevertheless, Kazakhstan's philosophy program remained professionally and institutionally underdeveloped (in spite of the Academy's successive upgrading of its original Philosophy Sector to the status of a full-fledged Institute of Philosophy and Law by 1958) well into the 1970s. A leading Kazakh scholar, N. S. Sarsenbaev, noted in 1975 that approximately three quarters of the professional philosophers in the republic lacked advanced instruction in the discipline.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1973, the institute staff was known to include six doctors of philosophical science and four corresponding members of the Kazakh Academy. Working groups within the institute included those devoted to logic; dialectical logic; problems of personality development under socialism and during the transition from socialism to communism; problems of the development on inter- and intra-nationality relations; and the history of philosophical and social thought in Kazakhstan.

Some Known Research Areas.--Scholars on the institute staff as of 1973 have done research in a variety of fields. Director Abdil'din has worked on problems of logic and on the origins of theoretical knowledge (see Abdil'din et al., Problemy logiki i dialektiki poznaniia, 1963, and Problema nachala v teoreticheskom poznaniia, 1967). He was known to be active in Hegel studies--forming a reported "Kazakh school" of Hegel research with other Alma-Ata scholars--in the early 1970s. A. Kh. Kasymzhanov has also dealt with logic, particularly in its relationship with dialectics and epistemology (Problema sovpadeniia dialektiki, logiki i teorii poznaniia, 1962).

M. M. Suzhikov has written extensively on questions of philosophy of state development, with particular emphasis on "non-capitalist" paths. Suzhikov's works include studies of Marxist-Leninist doctrine on non-capitalist development among underdeveloped peoples (Marksizm-Leninizm o nekapitalisticheskom razvitii otstalykh narodov k sotsializmu, 1957), of socio-economic problems of national consolidation based on an interpretation of the Kazakh experience (Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskie problemy natsional'noi konsolidatsii: iz opyta perekhoda Kazakhskogo naroda k sotsializmu, minuia kapitalizm, 1968), and of the effects of population mobility on inter-nationality "rapprochement" (Vliianie podvizhnosti naseleniia na sblizhenie natsii, 1974). A number of other institute scholars--notably N. D. Dzhandil'din and D. K. Shibekov--also made contributions on parallel themes (socio-cultural development in Kazakhstan) during the 1950s and 60s.

A number of scholars in Alma-Ata have worked on anti-religious themes. Senior institute researcher V. A. Cherniak has written on the overcoming of the vestiges of religion (O preodolenii religioznykh perezhitkov, 1965); moreover, a series of works (in Kazakh) began to appear in the mid-1960s on the "reactionary nature of Islam and its dogma," "the reactionary essence of the Koran," and the "profoundly anti-Islamic views" of the "Kazakh enlighteners."

The "enlighteners" (prosvetiteli)--a group of Kazakh social and political activists of the latter half of the 19th century--have singly and collectively been the subject of considerable institute research. K. Beisembiev has published monographs on the worldview of Abai Kunanbaev (Mirovozzrenie Abaia Kunanbaeva, 1956), on the history of social thought in later 19th century Kazakhstan (Iz istorii obshchestvennoi mysli Kazakhstana vtoroi poloviny XIX v., 1957), on ideological trends in the region at the turn of the century (Ideino-politicheskie technia v Kazakhstane kontsa XIX - nachala XX veka, 1961), and on progressive and Marxist thought in early 20th century Kazakhstan (Progressivno-demokraticheskaia i marksistskaia mysl' v Kazakhstane nachala XX veka, 1965). Academician T. T. Tadzhibaev has written on Kunanbaev's philosophical, psychological and pedagogical views and produced a fundamental study of the Kazakh enlightenment (Prosveshchenie i shkoly Kazakhstana vo vtoroi polovine XIX veka, 1962). Studies of the views of Chokan Valikhanov and Ibrai Altynsarin--the other most frequently mentioned "enlighteners"--have also been issued since the 1950s.

Collective works issued under institute auspices include studies of philosophical aspects of biology (the integrity of organisms) and astronomy. A group under Kasymzhanov's direction has also worked on translations into Kazakh and analytic studies of the work of the 10th century Arabic aristotelian philosopher-encyclopedist al-Farabi. By the mid-1970s, the group had issued studies of al-Farabi's philosophical, socio-ethical and mathematical treatises. The areas of historical materialism, ethics, esthetics, and scientific communism, however, remained "understudied" at the institute as of the late 1960s.

Institute scholars regularly publish in the house serial (Trudy Instituta filosofii i prava AN KazSSR), in the Kazakh Academy's journal (Vestnik AN KazSSR) and in Voprosy filosofii. In the latter, Kasymzhanov has written on Lenin's understanding of Hegel's dialectic (1974, No. 8) and on Lenin's conception of "circularity" in knowledge (1976, No. 9). Two senior institute scholars, A. Nysanbaev and M. Sabitov, also wrote in Voprosy filosofii on the principle of contradiction in scientific knowledge (1975, No. 11).

The institute organizes and/or participates in numerous conferences and seminars on topics of philosophy. Among these have been a conference on methodology and logic in contemporary science (1964), a seminar on aspects of Leninism (1969), and a seminar on Kant (1974). These and other institute activities are often carried on in close association with the Faculty of Philosophy and Economics of Kazakh State University (PHL097); indeed, the two institutions simultaneously employ a considerable number of scholars (e.g., Abdil'din, Suzhikov, Beisembiev, and Sarsenbaev).

One candidate dissertation in philosophy was defended at the institute in 1977: "The Principle of Atomism and its Historical Development," by V. L. Shitsko.

Research Facilities,--The Kazakh Academy's central library (ul. Shevchenko, 28) contains over 3 million volumes, including a sizeable collection on philosophy.

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- Sh. E. Esenov, "Razvitie nauki i rost nauchnykh kadrov sovetskogo Kazakhstana za 50 let soiuzs SSR," Vestnik AN KazSSR, 1973, No. 1, 4-22.
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- T. Zh. Zhangel'din, "Filosofskaia nauka v Kazakhstane," Voprosy filosofii, 1970, No. 8, 100-107.

Kazakhskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. S. M. Kirova

480091 Alma-Ata

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Telephone Number:

Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector: DZHOLDASBEKOV, U. A.

History.--Though founded in 1934, Kazakh State University did not begin to train philosophers until the post-war period. In 1946, the university established divisions of logic and psychology (at the initiative of rector T. T. Tadzhibaev). Three years later, a Philosophy Faculty was opened; in 1951 this faculty was joined to the university's Economics Faculty to form a Faculty of Philosophy and Economics--which lasted three years before being closed for lack of demand ("...potrebnosti v kadrakh byli udovletvoreny"). In 1963, a Philosophy Division was created within the university's History Faculty. This division served as the base upon which the present Faculty of Philosophy and Economics--the sole such combined faculty in the Soviet university system--was reconstituted in 1968. At present the faculty shares the role of primary research and instruction center for philosophy in the republic with the Kazakh Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and Law (PHL096); the cooperation of the university and the institute in fact extends to the simultaneous employment of a considerable number of scholars as well as to the joint use of research facilities.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1975, the university maintained four philosophy sections: Dialectical and Historical Materialism for the humanities faculties; a like section for the science faculties; History of Philosophy and Logic; and Ethics, Esthetics and Atheism. In all four sections a total of 38 instructors were employed, of whom seven were doctors and 18 were candidates of science. In addition, a number of extra-mural instructors were employed for specialized courses (e.g., Prof. V. Ia. El'meev of Leningrad State University, teaching applied sociology).

Some Known Research Areas.--As noted above, the research interests of the philosophy programs at the university and at the Kazakh Academy are generally similar; in cases of dual employment of scholars, they are indistinguishable. In any case, the following philosophers (not discussed in PHL096) were known to work in the university in the mid-1970s but not necessarily in the academy.

O. A. Sergizbaev has written on the Kazakh "enlighteners" (prosvetiteli) of the late 19th century and on various topics of Kazakh socio-cultural history; among his publications are monographs on Chokan Valikhanov (Mirovozzrenie Ch. Valikhanova, 1959) and on Kazakh spiritual culture (Traditsii svobodomyслиia i ateizma v dukhovnoi kul'ture kazakhskogo naroda, 1973). Professors M. N. Chechin and K. Kh. Rakhmatullin have written on questions of the philosophy of science; Chechin has studied Lamarck's evolutionary theories (Poniatie prirody v evoliutsionnom uchenii Zh. B. Lamarka, 1965) while Rakhmatullin has covered a broad spectrum, treating contemporary astronomy, cosmology and relativity theory through the prism of dialectical materialism (Dialekticheskii materializm i sovremennaia astronomiia, 1965; Bor'ba mirovozzrenii v kosmologii, 1972; V. mire Einshteina, 1967; Zvezdnyi vek chelovechestva: F. Engel's i astronomiia, 1974). A group of junior instructors within the Faculty of Philosophy and Economics--including V. S. Shustova, R. N. Kenesarina, V. G. Danilkin and Zh. Zh. Moldabekov--also worked on philosophical questions of natural science in the mid-1970s.

Anti-religious propaganda has been the province of Professor E. I. Shekhterman and a number of junior associates. Shekhterman has published monographs attempting to disassociate faith and knowledge (Vera ili znanie, 1967) and to depict religion as the fundamental enemy of science (Religiia--glavnyi protivnik nauki, 1965). A collective of junior instructors worked on various aspects of atheist education among workers in the mid-1970s.

On questions of ethics and morality, the leading republican specialist is Professor N. S. Sarsenbaev. Since the mid-1950s, Sarsenbaev has produced a series of monographs on Communist morality and Kazakh customs, including Moral'nyi kodeks stroitel'ia kommunizma (1963) and Obychai, traditsii i obshchestvennaia zhizn' (1974). Also of note in this area is junior instructor G. G. Akmambetov, who has written on problems of moral development and on the interaction of knowledge and morality (Problemy нравственного развития личности, 1971; and Znanie i нравственность, 1972).

In addition to this research, the university also supports a number of special courses and "mini-universities" intended both to broaden the base of its philosophy program and to bring it to as wide an audience as possible. Beyond El'meev's course on applied sociology, students have also been offered spetskursy on social psychology (taught by Sarsenbaev), demography (S. Tatimov), the development of internationality relationships (M. M. Suzhikov and R. B. Absattarov), critique of contemporary revisionism and anti-communism (K. G. Akhmetov), Lenin's Philosophical Notebooks (A. Kh. Kasymzhanov) and others. The mini-universities offer non-credit instruction in Marxist-Leninist philosophy (for teaching staff), in atheism (for students), and support student circles (kruzhki) for the study of dialectical materialism, historical materialism and esthetics.

Faculty members and graduate students publish regularly in the faculty's series, Filosofskie nauki. A recent issue (1975, vyp. 6) carried some 28 articles covering a wide variety of topics (e.g., the logical structure of the category of "the historical"; the specifics of language as a sign system; the socio-economic preconditions for the development of traditional Kazakh ancestor worship). A regular bulletin for undergraduate work is also published.

Three candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the university in 1977: "The Appearance of the Dialectic as a Form of Thought" (A. Zh. Kel'buganov); "A Dialectico-Logical Analysis of the Category of 'Interaction'" (R. T. Sarsenov), and "Lenin's Struggle against Petty-Bourgeois Influences in Ideology and Politics" (A. M. Starostenko).

Research Facilities.--The university's main library (Sovetskaia ul., 28) contains over 800,000 units.

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N. S. Sarsenbaev, "Filosofskie nauki v Kazakhstane" in L. M. Soldatenko, ed., Filosofskie nauki: Vypusk 6 (Alma-Ata: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniia KazSSR/Kazakhskii oTKZ gosudarstvennyi universitet im. S. M. Kirova, 1975).

T. Zh. Zhangel'din, "Filosofskaia nauka v Kazakhstane," Voprosy filosofii, 1970, No. 8, 100-107.

Karaganda

PHL098 Karaganda Polytechnical Institute

Karagandinskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskii
institut

470041 Karaganda

bul. Mira, 56

Telephone Number:

Agency: Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education

Rector:

Professor B. K. Kasenov of the Karaganda Polytechnical Institute has written monographs and brochures on various aspects of Marxist dialectics. Kasenov--as of 1975 the sole professional philosopher in the Kazakh republic (possessing a doctoral degree) working outside Alma-Ata--recently produced a study of the dialectic of the universal, the particular and the singular in the economic works of Marx and Lenin (Dialektika vseobshchego, osobennogo i edinichnogo v ekonomicheskikh trudakh K. Marksa i V. I. Lenina, 1978).

KIRGIZ SSR

Frunze

PHL099 Institute of Philosophy and Law

Institut filosofii i prava AN KirSSR
720071 Frunze
Leninskii prosp., 265a
Telephone Number: 5-53-84
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SALIEV, A. A.

History.--The formal study of philosophy is a recent development in the intellectual history of Kirgizia. Though modern Kirgiz scholars cite a long national tradition of spiritual, ethical and socio-political inquiry--including 5th century oral folk epics, "legendary thinkers" of the 16th-18th centuries (Tolubai Synchy, Asan Kaigy, Sanchy Synchy) and "progressive akyn-democrats" of the late 19th century (Toktogul Satylganov, Togolok Moldo, Barpy Alykulov)--the fact remains that a written Kirgiz language was developed only in the present century. Thus a specifically Kirgiz school of academic philosophy had little chance to develop before the advent of Soviet power in Central Asia in the early 1920s.

The sovietization of Kirgizia did not, for that matter, lead immediately to the broad institutional development of philosophical studies in the republic. While the Kirgiz Pedagogical Institute offered some training in the discipline by the early 1940s, significant research and instruction in philosophy did not begin until well after the war. The Kirgiz Academy of Sciences (established in 1954) opened its Department of Philosophy and Law in 1958; six years later the department became the present Institute of Philosophy and Law--which remains the locus of philosophical studies in Kirgizia.

Organization and Staff.--As the coordinating center for all republican work in the discipline, the institute oversees the research and instruction of the (approximately) 100 professional philosophers in Kirgizia--among whom could be numbered in 1972 one Kirgiz academician, one corresponding Kirgiz academician, seven doctors of philosophical sciences and 40 candidates. The institute itself is known to maintain eight sectors and to support an active graduate program.

Some Known Research Areas.--A number of institute scholars--including A. Altmyshbaev, I. Atashbaev, V. Mednykh and Zh. Saadanbekov--have specialized in studies of "changes in the psychology of the Kirgiz people resulting from the interpenetration and mutual influence of the Kirgiz and Russian cultures." Academician Altmyshbaev, the founding director of the Kirgiz Academy's Department of Philosophy and Law, has also written on the formation and development of socialist culture among Soviet peoples of the east (Nekotorye osobennosti formirovaniia i razvitiia sotsialisticheskoi kul'tury narodov Sovetskogo Vostoka, 1958) and on problems of the transition of Central Asian peoples to socialism (O nekotorykh osobennostiakh formy perekhoda narodov Srednei Azii k sotsializmu, 1959).

Current institute director Saliev is the republic's preeminent esthetician. Among his publications are a study of the nature of poetry (Zhizn'--v stikhakh, 1962) and a number of articles on theoretical questions of art (e.g., "Khudozhestvennoe tvorchestvo i nekotorye voprosy teorii," Izvestiia Akademii nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1963, t. 5, vyp. 2). K. Moldobaev has also studied the esthetic views of Kirgiz national artists.

Other prominent areas of institute research include aspects of dialectical materialism, historical materialism and the history of philosophy (emphasizing "the role of Marxism-Leninism in the spiritual life of the Kirgiz people"). A. Kakeev, B. Baiserkeev, K. Ibraimov, S. Ybykeev, A. Brudnyi, T. Abdyldaev and R. Sheralieva were identified as leading scholars in these fields in the late 1970s. Brudnyi, chairman of the institute's Sector of Dialectical Materialism, has written on understanding as a philosophico-psychological problem in Voprosy filosofii (1975, No. 10).

Among the collective works produced by institute scholars and associates in the last two decades have been studies of Kirgiz socio-political thought (Ocherki istorii obshchestvenno-politicheskoi mysli Kirgizskogo naroda) and Kirgiz art (Ocherki istorii Kirgizskogo iskusstva) as well as a number of anti-religious tracts (O religii i religioznykh perezhitiakh; Religiia, svobodomyслиe, ateizm; Obshchestvennaia psikhologiya i religioznye predrassudki).

Among recent candidate dissertations in philosophy defended at the institute have been studies titled "Methodological Aspects of the Interrelationship of the Natural and the Artificial" (A. K. Bukaev, 1977); "Human Activity as a Self-Generating System" (V. P. Kutepov, 1977); "A Philosophical Analysis of the Problem of the Scientific Reflex [nauchnaia refleksia]" (A. D. Mambetova, 1977); "A Philosophico-Psychological Analysis of the Activity of a Labor Collective" (E. S. Orozaliev, 1977); and "Cause-Consequential Relationships in the Interaction of Society and Nature" (M. Zhumagulov, 1978).

Research Facilities.--The Kirgiz Academy's central library (bul. Dzerzhinskogo, 30) holds over 500,000 units.

Selected References

- B. A. Amanaliev, "O razvitii marksistskoi filosofskoi mysli v Kirgizii," Voprosy filosofii, 1972, No. 4, 20-25.
- K. K. Karakeev, Velikii oktiabr' i nauka Kirgizstana (Frunze: Kyrgyzstan, 1977).
- P. R. Orozbaev, "Antiklerikal'nye i ateisticheskie tendentsii v tvorchestve Barpy Alykulova," Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta: Filosofiya, 1973, No. 3, 87-92.
- A. Saliev, B. Amanaliev, R. Turgunbekov, L. Golubeva, "Razvitie filosofskikh i pravovykh nauk v Kirgizii," in K. K. Karakeev, ed., Lenin i nauka Sovetskogo Kirgizstana (Frunze: ILIM, 1970), 58-72.

PHL100 Kirgiz State University

Kirgizskii gosduarstvennyi universitet im. 50-letia SSSR
720024 Frunze
ul. Belinskogo, 101
Telephone Number: 6-64-97
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Education
Rector: OTORBAEV, K. O.

Kirgiz State University was established in 1951 (with the promotion of what had been Kirgiz Pedagogical Institute to university status). Though the university predates the Kirgiz Academy's Institute of Philosophy and Law (PHL099) by many years--and it graduated two of the republic's current leading professional philosophers in the early 1940s--the latter institution has emerged as Kirgizia's preeminent center of research and instruction in philosophy. The university does not offer undergraduate course specialization in the discipline nor has it served as host institution to graduate dissertations in philosophy in recent years.

Philosophy studies at the university have in any case gained a limited amount of attention through the work of several scholars. M. S. Dzhunosov (b. 1919) graduated from the Biology Faculty of the pedagogical institute in 1940 and began his long tenure as chairman of the university's Philosophy Section in 1951. Dzhunosov has specialized in philosophical questions of national development, producing studies of the construction of socialism in previously backward countries (Ob istoricheskome opyte stroitel'stva sotsializma v ranee otstalykh stranakh, 1958) and of the non-capitalist path of development--a popular theme throughout Central Asia--in Kirgizia (O nekapitalisticheskom puti razvitiia Kirgizskogo naroda k sotsializmu, 1958). Iu. Veingol'd was reportedly the leading figure in the early 1970s of a university philosophy collective studying various categories of historical materialism.

The university has irregularly published a philosophical journal (Voprosy filosofii--date of volume 1 is unknown; volume 2 appeared in 1964) with contributions in both Kirgiz and Russian.

The university library presently contains over 600,000 units.

Selected References

- B. A. Amanaliev, "O razvitii marksistkoi filosofskoi mysli v Kirgizii," Voprosy filosofii, 1972, No. 4, 20-25.

PHL101 Kirgiz Women's Pedagogical Institute

Kirgizskii zhenskii pedagogicheskii institut im. V. V. Maiakovskogo
720498 Frunze
bul. Dzerzhinskogo, 38
Telephone Number: 6-23-60
Agency: Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Kirgiz Women's Pedagogical Institute maintains a Philosophy Section and publishes a serial (Nauchnye trudy) which has carried articles on such topics as the ideology of the Jehovah's Witnesses and the language and style of Lenin's Materialism and Empiriocriticism (see vyp. 9, 1970).

LATVIAN SSR

Riga

PHL102 Institute of History

Institut historii AN LatSSR
226524 Riga
ul. Turgeneva, 19
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: SHTEINBERG, V. A.

A Philosophy Sector was established within the Institute of History of the Latvian Academy of Sciences in 1962. By 1978 the sector had grown into a division with sectors specializing in the history of philosophy, critique of contemporary bourgeois ideology, and sociology and law. The coordinating center of philosophical research in the republic, the division has been nominated for promotion to institute status during the 1980s.

Director Shteinberg (formerly rector of Latvian State University) has specialized in the history of philosophy in Latvia in the early 20th century and methodologies of concrete social research (see, inter alia, Filosofskaaia zhizn' Latvii nachala 20-ogo veka, 1966, and, "Istoricheskii materializm i konkretno-sotsiologicheskie issledovaniia," Kommunist sovet-skoi Latvii, 1969, No. 2). More recently, Shteinberg has led a collective of philosophers and social scientists in research on philosophical and legal aspects of the current ecological situation (see Sovremennaia ekologicheskaiia situatsiia: filosofko-pravovoi aspekt, Riga, 1978).

In 1977, three candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the institute: "The Sociological Direction in Pre-revolutionary Russian Socio-Juridical Thought" (by M. E. Kazmer); "The Philosophical Interpretation of Historical Knowledge [znanie] in the Works of R. Iu. Vipper" (K. K. Lasis); and "A Critique of Marcuse's 'Concept of Revolution'" (Iu. I. Prikulis).

Selected References:

P. I. Valeskaln, "Rabota filosofov Latviiskoi SSR za poslednee desiatiletie," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 12, 26-33.

Latviiskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
universitet im. Petra Stuchki
226098 Riga
bul. Rainisa, 19
Telephone Number: 22-47-32
Agency: Latvian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: MILLER, V. O.

History.--Organized in 1919, Latvian State University served as the focal point of considerable philosophical activity during the brief tenure (1919-1940) of the modern independent Latvian state. In 1922, the Society of Religious and Philosophical Sciences was founded within the university; philosophers and theologians from the university's Theology Faculty joined with other professors in organizing discussions under the society's auspices. Two years later, in connection with the Kant centennial, the university opened a Kant Society (renamed the Philosophical Society in 1936) which sponsored discussions on questions of intuition, the interrelationship of science and religion and various other topics throughout the 1920s and 30s.

The advent of Soviet power in 1940 brought the exclusion of all "idealistic" and religious philosophy from Latvian institutions. In the 1940-41 academic year, university instruction in philosophy was limited to courses in Marxist philosophy and Darwinism taught by instructors from the new Section of Marxism-Leninism.

After the wartime hiatus, the institutionalization of Soviet philosophy in the university resumed. In 1949 a Section of Dialectical and Historical Materialism was created; a year later the section added a graduate program. From 1954 to 1970 the section (expanded to a division in 1966) functioned as part of the university's Faculty of History and Philology. Reorganization in 1970 produced the present Faculty of History and Philosophy, the sole such combined faculty in the Soviet educational system.

Organization and Staff.--The faculty is known to maintain sections of Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, History of Philosophy, Logic, Scientific Atheism, Ethics, Esthetics, Scientific Communism and Concrete Social Research. In 1978 the university's philosophy program included 114 students.

Some Known Research Areas.--The chairman of the Faculty's Section of Dialectical Materialism, Iu. P. Vedin, has since 1973 coordinated work throughout the republic on questions of epistemology, serving as editor of the thematic series Voprosy teorii poznaniia dialekticheskogo materializma (Questions on the Epistemology of Dialectical Materialism). By 1978 four volumes had appeared in the series. Among other university contributors have been B. Ia. Samuilova (on the problem of heuristic means of inductive reasoning), D. I. Berzin' (on the cognitive significance of mathematical abstractions of infinity), E. K. Liepin' (on systematic approach as a development of substantive approach), V. E. Nikiforov (on the structure of the modeling process) and I. F. Vedin (on idealistic conceptions of truth and its criteria). Vedin's own work has centered on questions of the role of sensations in consciousness, the unity of the emotional and rational in the cognitive process and form, the visual in cognition, the interrelationship of categorical and logical structures in thought, the formal conditions of truth (istinnost'), and the interrelationship of consciousness and language.

The work of the late E. Ia. Karpovitz (1892-1976), whose long tenure in philosophy at the university began in 1945, also deserves mention. Karpovits worked on problems of the dialectic in natural science ("Dialektika periodicheskogo zakona khimicheskikh elementov...", Trudy Rizhskogo Pedagogicheskogo instituta, 1958, No. 7) and classical German philosophy (Kant, Fichte, Shelling, Hegel, Feurerbach--see Klassicheskaia nemetskaia filosofiiia, Riga, 1965). A cycle of his university lectures on various topics was published in separate editions in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

University philosophers have been instrumental in compiling collective works (in Latvian) on the history of social and philosophical thought in the republic. The first two volumes of a series on this theme appeared in Riga in 1976 and 1977 under the general title Apcerejumi par sabiedriskas un filozofiskas domas attistibu Latvija.

Among other prominent republican scholars associated directly with the university or with university projects during the past decade have been N. A. Latsis, V. A. Markov, L. A. Rastrigin, L. A. Chukhina, Iu. I. Prikulis, G. Ia. Ebels, P. I. Valeskaln, N. N. Golikov, O. T. Vilnite, Z. V. Balevits, A. A. Podmazov, P. Ia. Zeile, A. F. Baranenkova, P. B. Laizan, V. Ia. Snippe and Ia. Ia. Veish. Topics covered by these scholars have included critiques of: the Latvian disciple of personalist Gustav Teichmuller, Ia. F. Osis (by Valeskaln, Golikov and Chukhina, 1972); Paul Tillich and Karl Barth (Vilnite, 1968, 1971, 1978); Latvian catholicism (Balevits, 1978) and Latvian Lutheranism (Snippe, 1977).

Faculty scholars regularly contribute to the university's Uchenye zapiski and national publications.

Research Facilities.--The university's main library (bul. Kommunarov, 4) was founded in 1862 as the library of the Riga Politekhnikum. It presently holds over 1.5 million units, including a sizable philosophy section and the personal library of former professor P. Zalite (first editions of 18th and 19th century German philosophers).

Selected References

V. A. Shteinberg, "Pod'em filosofskoi zhizni Latvii v gody sovetskoi vlasti," NDVSh: Filosofskie nauki, 1967, No. 5, 142-145.

P. I. Valeskaln, "Razvitie marksistko-leninskoi filosofii v Latvii," Voprosy filosofii, 1967, No. 7, 3-12.

_____, "Rabota filosofov Latviiskoi SSR za poslednee desiatelee," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 12, 26-33.

PHL104 Riga Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers

Rizhskii Krasnoznamennyi institut inzhenerov grazhdanskoi aviatsii
im. Leninskogo komsomola
226019 Riga
ul. Lomonosova, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation
Director:

S. V. Sokolov of the Riga Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers has contributed to a republic-wide series on theoretical questions of dialectical-materialist epistemology (see "Otrazhenie i informatsiia" in Voprosy teorii poznaniia dialekticheskogo materializma, 1973, vyp. 1, 68-92).

PHL105 Riga Polytechnical Institute

Rizhskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskii institut
226355 Riga
ul. Lenina, 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector:

Scholars in the Philosophy Section of Riga Polytechnical Institute have worked on questions of personality development and the formation of a "scientific" worldview. Among the topics addressed have been: the struggle with survivals of the past in the formation of the new man (I. G. Morgunov); the establishment of discipline among young workers in industrial collectives (L. D. Boriaeva); the nature of material interests and the connections between demand and interest in its philosophical aspect (A. N. Gorin); and the development of personality during the "scientific-technical revolution" (F. A. Utinan).

Utinan and L. Ia. Pakhar' have also worked on philosophical questions of natural science and cybernetics. The former has written on inverse causation and expediency, the latter on the role of inverse causation in the formation and development of the cognitive mode.

Selected References

P. I. Veleskaln, "Rabota filosofov Latviiskoi SSR za poslednee desiatiletie," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 12, 26-33.

Salaspils

PHL106 Institute of Physics

Institut fiziki AN Lat SSR
Salaspils
Telephone Number:
Agency: Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director:

The Institute of Physics of the Latvian Academy of Sciences has supported work on philosophical questions of natural science (e.g., V. Veldre, "O razvitii filosofskikh problem estestvoznaniia," Izvestiia AN Lat SSR, 1963, No. 12).

LITHUANIAN SSR

Vil'nius

PHL107 Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law

Institut filosofii, sotsiologii i prava AN LitSSR
Vil'nius
ul. Kostiuskos, 30
Telephone Number:
Agency: Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: MATSIAVICHIOUS, I. A.

History.--Established in 1977, the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law is the youngest institution in the Lithuanian Academy system. It developed from the academy's Department of Philosophy, Sociology and Law, created within the Institute of History in 1969.

Organization and Staff.--As of June 1978, the institute maintained seven divisions. Among these were a Division of Sociology of Labor, a Division of Social Planning, a Division of Law, a Division of Sociology and Youth and three divisions associated with various questions of philosophy.

Some Known Research Areas.--Director Matsiavichius has identified the "main problem of the entire institute" as "the interaction between... advanced socialist society and the individual under the conditions of the present-day scientific and technical revolution." Under this broad heading, the institute's philosophy divisions have pursued research in such areas as the evolution of philosophical thought abroad, current trends in Catholic philosophy (clerical anti-communism) and the history of philosophy in Lithuania. In the latter, institute scholars have been preparing a multi-volume series, the first installment of which--covering some "600 personalities from the feudal period"--was submitted to the printer in mid-1978. A separate study by O. R. Pleckaitis on Lithuanian feudal philosophy (Feodalizmo laikotarpio filosofija Leituvoje) was issued in 1977.

Ia. V. Minkiaivichius, chairman of the former Philosophy Section of the Lithuanian Academy's Institute of History, wrote on religion in the ethnic structure of society in Voprosy filosofii (1976, No. 11).

Research Facilities.--The Lithuanian Academy's central library (ul. K. Pozhelos, 2/8) was established in 1941 using the library of the Evangelical-Reformed Synod--which dates from 1557--as its base. At present the library holds over 1.8 million units, including sizeable collections of rare editions in Lithuanian, Russian, Polish and Latin of 15th-18th century vintage.

Selected References

"Lithuanian Sociology Institute Director Interviewed," Translations on USSR Political and Sociological Affairs, 16 August 1978, No. 886, 79-81.

PHL108 Vil'nius Engineering-Construction Institute

Vil'niusskii inzhenerno-stroitel'nyi institut

232054 Vil'nius

ul. Sauletekio, 11

Telephone Number: 74-02-52

Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Director:

Iu. V. Mureika, chairman of the Philosophy Section at the Vil'nius Engineering-Construction Institute, has written on the development of Marxist-Leninist esthetics in Lithuania in Voprosy filosofii (1975, No. 12).

PHL109 Vil'nius State Pedagogical Institute

Vil'niusskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut

232034 Vil'nius

ul. Studentu, 39

Telephone Number:

Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education

Rector:

S. A. Rudziavichius, a junior professor in the Philosophy Section of Viln'ius State Pedagogical Institute, has written on human genetics as a form of "bio-social" knowledge (Voprosy filosofii, 1975, No. 12). One candidate dissertation in philosophy was defended at the institute in 1977: "The Development of Logic in Lithuania," by A. V. Vaishvila.

Vil'niusskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. V. Kapsukasa
232734 Vil'nius
ul. Universiteto, 3
Telephone Number: 2-37-79
Agency: Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: KUBILIUS, I. P.

Vil'nius State University is the oldest institution of higher learning in the Soviet Union, tracing its origins to the establishment of Vil'nius Collegium by the Jesuit Order in 1570. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the university was something of a center for studies in logic. Professor M. Smiglecius' classic text Logika (1618) was used in many European universities, going through three printings at Oxford. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the university--reorganized as the Higher School of Lithuania in 1773 after the expulsion of the Jesuits--supported considerable work in the philosophy of science, its newly-established Faculty of Natural Sciences serving as a forum for theoretical views of a number of pre-evolutionists (L. Boianus, E. Eichenvald, E. Sniadecki). Moreover, Jan Sniadecki, rector of the university from 1807 to 1815 (and a corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences), was a deist theoretician of some standing. Sniadecki's debts to Bacon, Locke, and the French materialists of the 18th century are evident in the works O metafizyce (On Metaphysics, 1814) and O filozofii (On Philosophy, 1819), in which Kant and his followers are taken to task for apriorism in the understanding of cognition.

Perhaps the best known among the university's 19th century philosophers, however, was A. N. Dovgird, professor of philosophy and logic from 1818 to 1832. Dovgird recognized sensations as the source of knowledge and criticized the theory of "inherent ideas," while maintaining that only reason (on the basis of "natural, inherent law") could understand the world. His work in logic, moreover (Wyklad przyrodzonych myslenia prawidel czyli logika teoryczna i praktyczna, 1828) provided a significant counterpoint to Kant's transcendentalism.

In the 20th century, the brief tenure of the independent Lithuanian state (1918-1940) saw a number of Catholic (chiefly neo-Thomist) philosophers make their presence felt in the intellectual life of the republic. The university at Kaunas maintained a Faculty of Theology and Philosophy in which Professors P. Buchis and A. Dambrauskas distinguished themselves through studies of the criteria of faith and anti-materialist natural science and logic, respectively. In addition, S. Shalkauskis (1886-1941) wrote extensively on the philosophy of culture, questions of nationality and pedagogical subjects; though his work on philosophical terminology in Latvian is considered of value by scholars of the Soviet period, Shalkauskis is perhaps best remembered for efforts to renew neo-Thomism with the aid of neopositivism.

After the re-establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania in 1944, research and instruction in philosophy acquired an exclusively dialectical-materialist character. Vil'nius State University became the leading center for work in the discipline--and remains such today, the recent creation by the Lithuanian Academy of an Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law (PHL107) notwithstanding.

The university does not offer undergraduate course specialization in philosophy but does support graduate work in the field: one candidate dissertation was defended at the university in 1977 (by L. P. Ekentaite: "The Conception of Man in American neo-Freudianism: A Critical Analysis of the Theories of Horney, Sullivan and Fromm." (Ekentaite had earlier written on Freudianism and contemporary Christianity in Voprosy filosofii [1976, No. 11]). In addition, junior professor E. M. Nekrashes has written on logical empiricism and inductive logic (Voprosy filosofii, 1975, No. 12).

Visiting scholars will find the university's main library a valuable resource. Founded in 1570, the library presently contains over 2.5 million units, including the humanities collections of the university at Kaunas and the libraries and personal papers of Lithuania's most eminent scientists, philosophers and educators.

Selected References

Jonas Samaitis, Lithuanian Science, translated by O. Armalyte and J. Butkus (Vilnius: Mintis Publishing House, 1974).

MOLDAVIAN SSR

Kishinev

PHL111 Department of Philosophy and Law

Otdel filosofii i prava AN MolSSR
277612 Kishinev
prosp. Lenina, 1
Telephone Number: 2-00-31, dob. 1-34
Agency: Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences
Chairman: URSUL, D. T.

In 1969, the Moldavian Academy of Sciences promoted its Sector of the History of Moldavian Philosophical and Socio-Political Thought (established 13 years earlier within the Moldavian Branch of the USSR Academy) to the status of a department, naming it the Department of Philosophy and Law. The department remains the focal point of philosophical research in the republic and has concentrated its efforts, in the main, on Moldavian-Rumanian themes.

Department scholars have produced studies of a number of regional savants. Chairman Ursul has written on the philosophical views of the 19th century orientalist N. G. Milescu (Filosofskie i obshchestvenno-politicheskie vzgliady N. G. Miliesku-Spafariia, 1955) and, more recently, on modern Moldavian socialist thought (Na puti k besklassovomu kommunisticheskomu obshchestvo, 1973). V. N. Ermuratskii has written a study of Rumanian-Moldavian political leader Dmitrii Kantemir (Obshchestvenno-politicheskie vzgliady Dmitriia Kantemira, 1956) and published a short study of 18th century Moldavian thought in Voprosy filosofii (1977, No. 3). V. P. Koroban contributed to studies in the mid-50s of the chronicler Ioann Nekulche and 19th century publicist Aleku Russo. P. A. Kovchegov has also produced monographs on Russo (1962 and 1975, in Moldavian).

Among collective works by department scholars have been a study of Moldavian-Ukrainian-Russian philosophical connections (Ocherki po istorii moldavsko-russko-ukrainskikh sviazei, 1977); a general survey of philosophical and socio-political thought in Moldavia from the 16th to the early 20th centuries (in Moldavian, 1970); and sections on Moldavian thought in various all-union publications (e.g., Istorii filosofii, Istoriia filosofii v SSSR).

Republican scholars have also worked on questions of dialectical materialism (R. A. Aronov, N. P. Vasil'ev, A. I. Bezrukov, P. I. Vizir, etc.) and on philosophical problems of natural science (N. G. Nikahi, M. A. Sverdlov, P. M. Rumlianskii, etc.). In the latter, N. N. Plekhanov has been particularly active; his recent work has been on the dialectic of the transformation of science into productive force (Dialektika prevrashcheniia nauki v proizvoditel'nuu silu, 1975). In esthetics, A. K. Suslov, P. A. Mezentsev and F. I. Shaposhnikov have been leading figures since the late 1950s; in the early 1970s they were joined by T. G. Mel'nik (Prekrasnoe v khudozhestvennykh proizvedeniiakh; 1972) and I. Chokanu (Nekotorye voprosy estetiki; 1973). Suslov, moreover, published a study of Marxist-Leninist esthetics (in Moldavian) in 1975.

Department scholars regularly participate in national and republican conferences and contribute to the Moldavian Academy's serial (Izvestiia AN Moldavskoi SSR) as well as to the national philosophical press (Voprosy filosofii, NDVSh: Filosofskie nauki). Several conferences in the early 1970s were devoted to combatting alleged distortions of the history and culture of the Moldavian people; from them issued the collections Fakty i domysly (Kishinev, 1972) and Protiv burzhuaiznykh fal'sifikatorov istorii i kul'tury moldavskogo naroda (Kishinev, 1972).

The Moldavian Academy's central library contains over 500,000 units.

Selected References

D. T. Ursul, "Razvitie filosofskoi mysli v Moldavii za gody Sovetskoi vlasti," Voprosy filosofii, 1977, No. 3, 107-115.

PHL112 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii pri TsK KP Moldavii

Kishinev

Telephone Number:

Agency: Central Committee of the Moldavian SSR Communist Party

Director:

The Moldavian Communist Party's Institute of Party History has played a central role in the dissemination of material on Marxism-Leninism throughout the republic. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the institute sponsored translations into Moldavian of a two-volume collection of the works of Marx and Engels, a 38-volume edition of Lenin's collected works and a number of selected monographs by each of the founding fathers. As of 1977, a complete collection of Lenin's works in Moldavian was in preparation under institute supervision.

PHL113 Kishinev Agricultural Institute

Kishinevskii sel'skokhoziastvennyi institut im. M. V. Frunze

277612 Kishinev

Sadovaia ul., 111

Telephone Number:

Agency: USSR Ministry of Agriculture

Director:

In 1970, the Philosophy Section of the Kishinev Agricultural Institute published a collection of articles on various themes of Marxist-Leninist philosophy (Nekotorye voprosy marksistsko-leninskoi filosofii). Contributions came from section instructors and scholars at various institutions throughout Moldavia. Among the themes treated were Plekhanov's esthetics (I. Ia. Tsvik), N. N. Vavilov's space-time conceptions (L. E. Danilenko), and the social role of bilingualism (N. S. Magin).

Tiraspol'

PHL114 Tiraspol' State Pedagogical Institute

Tiraspol'skii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. T. G. Shevchenko
278000 Tiraspol'
ul. 25 Oktiabria, 128
Telephone Number:
Agency: Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education
Director:

In the fall of 1972, Tiraspol' State Pedagogical Institute organized a conference on the theme of critiques of bourgeois ideology. Participants came from around Moldavia (as well as Moscow, Kiev, and Odessa) to discuss various trends in contemporary western thought. Materials from the conference were published the following year in book form (Aktual'nye problemy marksistko-leninskoi kritiki burzhuaaznoi filosofii, revizionizma, natsionalizma i religioznykh uchenii).

TADZHIK SSR

Dushanbe

PHL115 Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute

Dushanbinskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. T. G. Shevchenko
734028 Dushanbe
prosp. Lenina, 105
Telephone Number: 4-16-82
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Ministry of National Education
Rector:

Scholars at the Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute addressed a broad range of philosophical issues in the 1960s. M. Gaffarova wrote on the moral profile of the Soviet woman (in the institute's serial, Uchenye zapiski, t. XXIX, vyp. 6, 1963) while M. G. Iaroshevskii and M. S. Glazman produced monographs on the problem of determinism in 19th century physiological psychology and on the problem of the beautiful in Hegel's esthetics, respectively (Problema determinizma v psikhofiziologii XIX veka, 1961; Problema prekrasnogo v estetike Gegelia, 1960).

Institut filosofii i prava AN Tad SSR
734025 Dushanbe
prosp. Lenina, 33
Telephone Number: 2-75-46; 2-39-55
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: ASHUROV, G. A.

History.--Philosophy in Tadzhikistan can arguably be traced as far back as the 8th-6th centuries B.C., the period in which Zoroastrianism served to unite the eastern and western Iranic groups. Whenever one marks the first philosophical influences in the region (and however one chooses to identify and date the appearance of the Tadzhik people and a Tadzhik geographical entity), the Tadzhik tradition can be said to include strains of servanism, manicheism, sufism, neo-platonism, aristotelianism, pan-islamism and a good deal more. Modern Tadzhik philosophers claim descent from such thinkers as ar-Razi, al-Farabi, al-Biruni, Ibn-Sina, Nasiri Khosrov and Omar Khayam. The most recent development in Tadzhik thought, of course, is the appearance of Marxism-Leninism/dialectical materialism, the result of Tadzhikistan's absorption by the Russian empire in the latter 19th century and the empire's subsequent conversion to Bolshevism.

The sovietization of Tadzhikistan during the 1920s did not include the broad institutionalization of philosophy. Systematic work in the discipline began only in the late 1930s, and then on a very limited scale. In the post-war period, at length, the establishment of Tadzhik State University (1948) and the Tadzhik Academy of Sciences (1951)--the former with a Philosophy Section, the latter with a Philosophy Department--gave philosophy its first academic bases in modern Tadzhikistan. The Academy's department was promoted to institute status in the late 1970s and has emerged as the leading center in the republic, though cooperation between it and the university's various philosophy sections is intimate (extending to the simultaneous employment of a number of philosophers in both institutions).

Organization and Staff.--By the late 1960s, the department was known to employ a staff led by two Tadzhik academicians (A. M. Bogoutdinov and A. S. Asimov--the latter has since become president of the Tadzhik Academy) and to support sections specializing in dialectical and historical materialism, scientific atheism, the history of Tadzhik philosophical and socio-political thought and sociology.

Some Known Research Areas.--Bogoutdinov (b. 1911) served as department chairman from 1951 through the 1960s and achieved wide recognition for his work in the history of Central Asian and Tadzhik philosophy. His particular specialty has been the study of Abu Ali Ibn-Sina (often latinized as Avicenna), the classical 11th century Islamic philosopher-physician-natural scientist. Bogoutdinov's works include the first translation into Russian of Ibn-Sina's philosophical tract Danish-nome (1957) and a number of monographs and articles on various aspects of Ibn-Sina's multi-faceted heritage. Bogoutdinov also wrote the standard account of Tadzhik thought and its relation to other strains within Central Asia (Ocherki po istorii tadzhikskoi filosofii, 1961) and has lectured on dialectical materialism in various institutions throughout Tadzhikistan. Complementing Bogoutdinov's historical work in the 1950s were monographs by S. B. Morochnik and B. A. Rosenfel'd (on Omar Khayam), M. R. Radzhabov (on 14th century satirist Ubaidi Zakoni) and Kh. Aini (on the preeminent Farsi-language poet and thinker of the late 17th-early 18th century, Mirza Abdulkadir Bedil').

A number of other scholars and associates of the Tadzhik Academy also worked on the philosophical heritage of Central Asia and Tadzhikistan in the 1960s. M. N. Boltaev followed Bogoutdinov's lead, producing a study of epistemology and logic in the works of Ibn-Sina (Voprosy gnoseologii i logiki v proizvedeniiakh Ibn-Siny i ego shkoly, 1965). A. M. Dzhakhid wrote on the philosophical and ethical bases of the concept of state in the works of the 10th century Arabic aristotelian philosopher-encyclopedist al-Farabi (Abu-Nasr-al'-Farabi o gosudarstve, 1966). Current institute director Ashurov contributed a monograph on the philosophical views of one of Khayam's senior contemporaries, Nasiri Khosrov (Filosofskie vzgliady Nosiri Khisrova, 1965)--following the earlier work of A. E. Bertel's on Khosrov (Nasir-i Khosrov i ismailizm, 1959).

Among other themes treated by department scholars have been questions of historical materialism (V. I. Pripisnov) and scientific atheism. In the latter, the mid-1960s saw the appearance under academy auspices of a collection of articles (Voprosy nauchnogo ateizma, 1966) and a separate study by A. Safarov (Perezhitki 'kul'ta shianov' v Tadzhikistane i puti ikh preodoleniia, 1964)--both of which were held to "lay bare the class and reactionary essence of the teachings of Islam and show the harm which Islam brings to Soviet people."

Finally, Academy President Asimov is known for a long-standing interest in philosophical questions of mathematics and physics, as well as the problem of the union of philosophy and natural science. He has written studies of matter and the physical make-up of the world (in Tadzhik, 1966), of physics and philosophy (in Tadzhik, 1971) and numerous articles on the union theme (e.g., "O soiuze filosofii i estestvoznanii," Izvestiia AN Tadzhikskoi SSR. Seriiia obshchestvennykh nauk, 1970, No. 1).

Research Facilities.--The Tadzhik Academy's central library (prosp. Lenina, 37) contains over 650,000 units.

Selected References

G. Ashurov, "Razvitie marksistsko-leninskoi filosofii v Tadzhikistane," Voprosy filosofii, 1967, No. 5, 27-39.

M. S. Asimov, "Razvitie nauki v Tadzhikistane," Voprosy filosofii, 1971, No. 12, 68-76.

Z. Sh. Radjabov, Science in Soviet Tadjikistan (Moscow: Nauka, 1968).

PHL117 Tadzhik State University

Tadzhikskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. V. I. Lenina
734016 Dushanbe
prosp. Lenina, 17
Telephone Number:
Agency: Tadzhik SSR Ministry of Education
Rector: BABADZHANOV, P. B.

Tadzhik State University has supported research and instruction in philosophy since it was established in 1948. The university program has expanded from a single Section of Philosophy to include a Section of Dialectical and Historical Materialism, and a Section of Scientific Atheism as well. Graduate training is also offered. Sharing many research interests--and scholars--with the Tadzhik Academy's Institute of Philosophy and Law, the university has become the republic's second leading center for philosophical studies.

In the late 1950s, the university's Philosophy Section issued a series of works in Tadzhik on dialectical materialism, dealing in particular with laws and categories of the dialectic. Contributors to the series included M. N. Boltaev, M. R. Radzhabov, S. B. Morochnik, V. S. Bibler and N. P. Nesterova. The section began to issue its own series, Trudy kafedry filosofii, as part of the university's Uchenye zapiski serial in 1957. More recent work by two section scholars has produced a textbook on dialectical materialism (edited by Boltaev, 1970) and a study of dialectical materialism in the bio-medical sciences (by Morochnik, 1968).

The Section of Dialectical and Historical Materialism has published three article collections under the series title Problemy istoricheskogo materializma (1967, 1969, 1970). The last of these carried contributions from V. G. Bobylev, A. M. Deriugin, V. I. Pripisnov, I. M. Bezrodnyi and F. M. Tursun-Zade on themes ranging from the contemporary applicability of Lenin's theory of revolution (Bobylev) to the artistic tradition of Tadzhik drama (Tursun-Zade). Tursun-Zade has also written on the questions of nationality-distinct art forms in Voprosy filosofii (1971, No. 12).

The university's Section of Scientific Atheism has been associated with a number of publications, many directed specifically against Islam. Boltaev has edited a textbook (Osnovy nauchnogo ateizma, 1970); R. M. Madzhidov has written articles on the "struggle against Islamic ideology" and, with O. Bazarov, produced a tract on vestiges of Islam and methods of overcoming them (Proiavlenie perezhitkov islama i puti ikh preodoleniia, 1968).

One candidate dissertation in philosophy was defended at the university in 1977: "Gradation of the Forms of Reality and the Role of Contemporary Science," by K. A. Nikolaev.

The university library contains over 300,000 units.

Selected References

- M. N. Boltaev, "Filosofskie issledovaniia na kafedrah filosofii v vuzakh Tadzhikskoi SSR (1966-1971 gg.)," NDVSh: Filosofskie nauki, 1972, No. 6, 172-174.
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TURKMEN SSR

Ashkhabad

PHL118 Department of Philosophy and Law

Otdel filosofii i prava AN TurkSSR
744000 Ashkhabad, tsentr
ul. Gogolia, 15
Telephone Number:
Agency: Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences
Chairman: MURADOVA, G. O.

History.--Modern Turkmen scholars date the origins of philosophy in Turkmenistan from the appearance of the Avesta--the hymns, treatises and poems which constituted the primary textual basis of Zoroastrianism--at a point probably before the 4th century A.D. and certainly before the advent of Islam in the area. However uncertain the chronology of this event, it is in any case clear that Turkmenistan shares its subsequent philosophical heritage with the other Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan: among the common progenitors are the great Islamic thinkers of the 6th-16th centuries (Ibn-Sina, al-Farabi, al-Biruni) as well as Omar Khayam. And as elsewhere in Central Asia, the conquest of Turkmenia by the Russian empire in the late 19th century led eventually to the injection of dialectical materialism/Marxism-Leninism into the native tradition after the empire succumbed to Bolshevism in 1917.

The sovietization of Turkmenia during the 1920s--a process characterized by concerted state efforts against "bourgeois rationalism," "reactionary pan-Turkism" and the "vestiges of Islam"--did not include the mass institutionalization of philosophy in the republic. The young Soviet state was itself unsure of its philosophical footing; the classics of Marxism-Leninism, moreover, were not translated into Turkmen until the 1930s and were thus long unavailable for use in the slowly-developing Turkmen educational system. Only after the Second World War did philosophy develop an institutional base: Turkmen State University opened in 1950, including in its complement of faculties and sections a Section of Dialectical Materialism. In the following year, the Turkmen Academy of Sciences was established, with a Philosophy Sector forming part of its Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography. The sector soon became the focal point of philosophical research in the republic (the university program serving as a sort of junior partner) and was promoted into the Department of Philosophy and Law within the Turkmen Academy in 1959.

Organization and Staff.--By the early 1970s, the department's staff included two doctors and over a dozen candidates of philosophical sciences who oversaw the work of the republic's (approximately) 100 professional philosophers. The department has supported a graduate program since 1961.

Some Known Research Areas: Seven basic directions of Turkmen philosophical research were enumerated in 1977 by institute scholar T. Khydyrov: problems of dialectical materialism (the province of K. Mulliev, K. Akmuradov, Ch. Ovezberdyev, I. L. Sosonkin, V. M. Mollakov, and T. Khallyev); problems of historical materialism, especially "non-capitalist" development in Central Asia and the advent of socialist consciousness and rapprochement (sblizhenie) among nationality groups (V. D. Zotov, K. Kiarizov, D. S. Kiselev, E. Khodzhaev, A. A. Karlieva, and department chairman G. O. Muradova); the history of philosophy and socio-political thought (G. O. Charyev, Sosonkin, Khydyrov, G. Akiniazov and M. Abaeva); philosophical questions of contemporary natural science (Charyev, Mollakov, D. Ataev, K. Annamukhamedov and N. L. Mal'tseva); scientific atheism, especially critique of Islam (N. Kuliev, N. Bairamsakhatov, B. Saparmukhamedova and O. Annakurbanov); ethics and esthetics (Khallyev, Ia. Modzhekov, O. Musaev and L. A. Rybak); and critique of contemporary bourgeois philosophy and sociology, including reformism, revisionism and bourgeois conceptions of Central Asian non-capitalist development (Zotov and Z. Z. Bagdasarov).

Republican academician B. L. Smirnov also deserves prominent mention for his translation from Sanskrit to Russian of the early Indian philosophico-literary epic Makhabkharata. Smirnov not only translated the epic, but provided a foreword, copious notes, a glossary and an afterword to the work as it was issued over nine years (1955-63) by the Turkmen Academy.

Perhaps the most noteworthy collective achievement by department scholars has been the compilation of the first summary work on the history of philosophy in Turkmenia from ancient times to the modern era (Ocherki istorii filosofskoi i obshchestvenno-politicheskoi mysli v Turkmenistane s drevneishikh vremen do nashikh dnei, 1971).

Research Facilities.--The Turkmen Academy's central library (ul. Gogolia, 15a) contains over 270,000 units and includes a separate philosophy section.

Selected References

- A. G. Babaev, "Itogi i perspektivy razvitiia Akademii nauk Turkmenskoi SSR," Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1977, No. 7, 28-35.
- T. Khydyrov, K. Akmuradov, "Razvitie filosofii v Turkmenistane za gody Sovetskoi vlasti," Voprosy filosofii, 1968, No. 2, 16-25.
- G. A. Muradova, D. A. Abaeva, "Filosofia i pravo," in P. A. Azimov et. al., eds., Razvitie nauke v Sovetskom Turkmenistane (Ashkhabad: Ylym, 1971), 33-48.

PHL119 Turkmen State University

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744014 Ashkhabad
prosp. Lenina, 31
Telephone Number:
Agency: Turkmen SSR Ministry of National Education
Rector: MALIKGULIEV, G.

Turkmen State University was established in 1950, including in its original complement of faculties and sections a Section of Dialectical Materialism. The university's philosophy program has served essentially as an adjunct to that of the Turkmen Academy's Department of Philosophy and Law (PHL118) since operations began in the latter (as a Philosophy Sector) in 1951. The two institutions currently share research interests, facilities and a number of scholars in common. The university's monograph serial (Uchenye zapiski) publishes a philosophy series (Seriia filosofskikh nauk).

The university library (telephone number: 67-55) holds over 360,000 units.

Chardzhou

PHL120 Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute

Turkmenskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. V. I. Lenina
746100 Chardzhou
ul. Chkalova, 7
Telephone Number:
Agency: Turkmen SSR Ministry of National Education
Rector:

Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute opened its Philosophy Section in 1960. The work of section scholars appears regularly in the institute's monograph serial (Uchenye zapiski), which publishes a social sciences series (Seriia obshchestvennykh nauk) in Ashkhabad. In 1970 (vypusk XXXV), the series carried articles on the broadening of man's control over nature in the transition from socialism to communism (by Z. Abdullaev); on the training of intelligentsia cadres for economic, scientific and cultural work during the building of socialism (M. Mukhammetberdyev); and on Chernyshevskii's views of the "poetic" trend and psychological method in post-Gogolian literature (E. A. Gitlits).

UKRAINIAN SSR

Kiev

PHL121 Institute of Party History

Institut istorii partii pri TsK KP UkSSR

Kiev

Telephone Number:

Agency: Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR

Director:

I. D. Nazarenko (b. 1908) began his long tenure as director of the Ukrainian Institute of Party History in 1956. A Lenin Prize winner in 1964, Nazarenko has written several studies of the thought of Taras Shevchenko (e.g., Obshchestvenno-politicheskie filosofskie i ateisticheskie vzgliady T. G. Shevchenko, 1961) and worked on questions of classical German philosophy.

PHL122 Institute of Philosophy

Institut filosofii AN UkSSR

Kiev

ul. Kirova, 4

Telephone Number: 29-10-91

Agency: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences

Director: SHINKARUK, V. I.

History.--Though the Institute of Philosophy of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was established in 1946, its roots can be traced to the 1920s. In 1921, the first Ukrainian section devoted to theoretical problems of Marxism and Marx studies (marksovedenie) was established in Khar'kov. In the following year, this section was reorganized into the Ukrainian Institute of Marxism-Leninism (UIML), in which a separate Division of Philosophy and Sociology was created. In 1931, with the end of the national debate over the form and function of philosophy, the division was turned into the Institute of Philosophy and Natural Science as the newly-created All-Ukrainian Association of Marxist-Leninist Scientific-Research Institutes (VUAMLIN) superceded UIML. In 1933, this institute was renamed the Institute of Philosophy.

The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (established in 1919) had in the meantime devoted only limited attention to philosophical studies, leaving problems of philosophy largely to scholars in other disciplines (economics, history, philology) during the ideologically unsettled period of the early 1920s. Though an academy seminar on social philosophy had been organized in 1922--which included among its members V. F. Asmus, who became one of the Soviet Union's most eminent philosophers and a mainstay of the Philosophy Faculty at Moscow State University--only in 1926 was a formal Section of Marxism-Leninism constituted within the academy. The section included a sub-section for sociology and philosophy headed by S. Iu. Semkovskii. In 1934, Semkovskii was named director of the academy's new Philosophy Commission, which absorbed the Institute of Philosophy when VUAMLIN was disbanded two years later.

Semkovskii, a prolific writer and an "unorthodox" thinker--he was sharply criticized by Lenin for "opportunism" and "eclecticism"--had lectured at various institutions in Khar'kov in the early 1920s and published a number of monographs reflecting his personal views of historical materialism (e.g., Ocherk materialisticheskoi filosofii, 1922; Etiudy po filosofii marksizma, 1924). He was the first Soviet Marxist to proffer careful analyses of relativity physics (Dialekticheskii materializm i printsip otnositel'nosti, 1926)--this at a time when the accepted wisdom in the Soviet Union held that the theory of relativity smacked of Machism and "idealism." Semkovskii, in fact, went so far as to declare that Einstein's new physics were not only not antithetical to dialectical materialism but, indeed, a solid confirmation of Marxist theory. For whatever reasons (one may suspect the worst: the date of his death is listed as "unknown" in the Soviet philosophical encyclopedia), Semkovskii ceased publishing shortly after his appointment to academy's Philosophy Commission and disappeared from the scene.

Stalin's "cult of personality" had the same adverse effect on philosophy in the Ukraine that it had elsewhere in the Soviet Union: serious analysis all but ceased. In the immediate post-war period, as a new series of philosophical "discussions" was being initiated in Moscow, the Ukrainian Academy at length emerged as an important institutional center for philosophical study by establishing its Institute of Philosophy under the leadership of M. E. Omel'ianovskii.

Organization and Staff.--The Institute of Philosophy, part of the academy's Department of Economics, History, Philosophy and Law in the Division of Social Sciences, maintained 11 sections in 1969: Dialectical Materialism; Logic of Scientific Knowledge; Philosophical Problems of Natural Science; Philosophical Problems of the Building of Communism; Proletarian Internationalism; Methodology, Method and Technology of Social Research; Scientific Atheism; Marxist-Leninist Esthetics; Philosophical and Sociological Thought in the Ukraine; and Modern Foreign Philosophy. The institute's staff is one of the largest republican institutions of its kind in the Soviet Union, with over 100 scholars and graduate students. Over a thousand titles, of which over 100 have been monographs or collections, have been produced under institute auspices. Both candidate and doctoral dissertations in philosophy are defended by graduate students at the institute.

Some Known Research Areas.--The breadth of the institute's research is reflected in the work of its first three directors--M. E. Omel'ianovskii, D. F. Ostriianin and P. V. Kopnin. Omel'ianovskii has long been one of the most influential Soviet philosophers of science. During his tenure as director of the institute in Kiev (1946-52), he helped establish a tradition of (relative) independence that survived and flourished long after he had moved on to Moscow's Institute of Philosophy. Omel'ianovskii's most notable contribution during this period was a volume on Lenin and 20th century physics (V. I. Lenin i fiziki XX veka, 1947), in which he forthrightly defended concepts of modern physics (the Copenhagen School of quantum mechanics) against the determinism of Laplace, which still enjoyed wide currency in the Soviet Union. For this Omel'ianovskii was severely criticized in the Soviet philosophical press.

D. F. Ostrianin, a lecturer in philosophy at various institutions in Khar'kov for twenty-odd years, came to Kiev and served as director of the institute from 1952 to 1962. Ostrianin worked on philosophical questions of science, particularly of biology, as had Omel'ianovskii, but was perhaps better known for studies in the history of philosophy in the Ukraine. He wrote (in Ukrainian) on the philosophical views of Ivan Franko (1956), Taras Shevchenko (1961) and the 19th century neo-Schellingist M. A. Maksimovich (1960). Ostrianin was also one of the authors of a survey of Ukrainian philosophy published in Kiev in 1963 (Z istorii filosofskoi dumki na Ukraine).

P. V. Kopnin, who came to Kiev from Moscow via Tomsk in 1958 served as director of the institute throughout much of the 1960s, was an important and widely-respected figure in the Soviet philosophical establishment. In addition to his duties at the institute, Kopnin was simultaneously chief of the Section of Dialectical and Historical Materialism at Kiev State University and an editor of Voprosy filosofii and the Filosofskaia entsiklopediia. He specialized in problems of epistemology and dialectical logic, methodology of natural science and medicine and history of logic; among his many works were Dialektika i logika (1959), Dialektika kak logika (1961), Gipoteza i poznanie deistvitel'nosti (1962) and Vvedenie v marksistskuiu gnoseologiu (1966). Kopnin, moreover, was one of the authors of the most widely-used philosophy textbook in the Soviet Union--currently in its fifth edition--Osnovy marksistskoi filosofii.

During Kopnin's tenure the institute gained wide recognition as a center for the study of the logic of scientific cognition as an interdisciplinary philosophical discipline, with contributions from A. T. Artiukh, P. F. Iolon, S. B. Krymskii, E. E. Lednikov and M. V. Popovich complementing Kopnin's own work. The late 1960s were further marked by collective studies from institute scholars on philosophical questions of physics (the heritage of Omel'ianovskii).

Research at the institute in the 1970s spanned a broad field of topic interests. After Kopnin's death in 1971, V. I. Shinkaruk assumed the directorship; Shinkaruk has written capably on Kant (Teoriia poznaniia, logika i dialektika I. Kanta, 1974) and on the unity of dialectics, logic and epistemology (Edinstvo dialektiki, logiki i teorii poznaniia, 1977). Popovich wrote on philosophical questions of semantics (Filosofskie voprosy semantiki, 1975), Krymskii on the organization and development of scientific theory (Nauchnoe znanie i printsipy ego transformatsii, 1974), and Lednikov on nominalist and Platonic tendencies in contemporary logic (Kriticheskii analiz nominalisticheskikh i platonicheskikh tendentsii v sovremennoi logike, 1973). N. P. Depenchuk worked on applications of the dialectic in science, editing a collective study of dialectics and complementarity (Materialisticheskaia dialektika i kontseptsiiia dopolnitel'nosti, 1975) after producing a monograph on dialectics and biological research (Materialiticheskaia dialektika i metody biologicheskogo issledovaniia, 1973). A steady stream of anti-religious and anti-nationalistic tracts (e.g., Ateizm i religiia v sovremennoi bor'be idei; Burzhiaznyi natsionalizm i ego "teoriia" natsii) also emanated from institute sources.

Studies in the history of Ukrainian philosophical and social thought were by no means neglected. Institute scholars had joined with colleagues from the philosophy programs at Kiev, L'vov and Khar'kov universities to produce a summary volume on Ukrainian philosophy (Ocherk istorii filosofii na Ukraine) in 1966. This was followed in the early 1970s by the publication of a study of Skovoroda (Filosofiiia Grigoriia Skovorody, 1972) and the simultaneous publication in Ukrainian and Russian of Skovoroda's complete collected works a year later, both under institute auspices. The first systematic studies of the works of Feofan Prokopovich were also begun (involving translations from Latin to Ukrainian) and steps toward the publication of his philosophical works in three volumes were taken. In addition, the philosophical heritage of the professors of the Kiev Academy was examined by V. M. Nichik (Iz istorii otechestvennoi filosofii kontsa XVII-nachala XVIII v., 1978).

In 1977, ten candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the institute: "A Critical Analysis of the Methodological Principles of the Philosophy of All-inclusive Unity [vseedinstvo]" (N. A. Balaban); "The Evolution of English Neo-positivism and the Crisis in Linguistic Philosophy" (V. V. Voinov); "The Philosophical Views of Stefan Iarovskii" (I. S. Zakhara); "The Philosophico-Attitudinal [filosofsko-mirovozzrencheskoe] Significance of Copernicus' Heliocentric Teachings and his Influence on the Formation of the Materialist Tradition in the Philosophical Thought of Russia and the Ukraine in the Late 17th and Early 18th Centuries" (V. A. Azarkhin); "The Structure of Group Activity: the Methodological Aspect of the Research" (E. I. Golovakha); "A Methodological Analysis of the Principal of Causality" (A. N. Koltyshev); "The Specifics of the Formation of the New in Social Life" (N. I. Mel'nikova); "An Attitudinal [mirovozzrencheskaia] Interpretation of Scientific Theory" (N. Ia. Mikahiliuk); "Philosophical Problems of the Establishment of Sociability [sotsial'nost'] in Anthropogenesis" (I. N. Molchanov); and "The Interconnection of the Epistemological and Social Aspects of the Activity of a Subject of Cognition" (I. E. Bublik).

The institute regularly organizes and participates in local and national conferences, seminars and symposia (e.g., the 7th All-Union Symposium on Logic and Methodology of Science; 1976, Kiev) and has sent a number of its scholars to international philosophical and sociological congresses. The work of institute scholars appears frequently in Voprosy filosofii and in the institute's Ukrainian-language journal, Filosofs'ka dumka. The latter began publication in 1927, was closed ten years later and resumed publication only in 1969.

Research Facilities.--The institute's library contains over 60,000 units, including the personal collection of Professor B. A. Fokht (in Russian and German) on 19th and 20th century philosophy and the works of all institute scholars published since 1947. The Ukrainian Academy's main library (Vladimirskaia ul., 62) holds over 6 million units and contains the library collections of the Kiev Academy and the Kiev-Pechersk monastery.

Selected References

Akademiia nauk ukrains'koi RSR, Istoria akademii nauk ukrain'skoi RSR,
Kniga Druga (Kiiiv: URE, 1967).

V. E. Evdokimenko, "Razvitie filosofii na Ukraine v gody Sovetskoi
vlasti," Voprosy filosofii, 1967, No. 10, 76-88.

B. E. Paton, ed., Istoriia Akademii nauk Ukrainiskoi SSR (Kiev:
Naukova dumka, 1979).

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu,"
Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

PHL123 Kiev Medical Institute

Kievskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskii institut
im. akad. A. A. Bogomol'tsa
252004 Kiev
bul. Tarasa Shevchenko, 13
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Health
Director:

The Kiev Medical Institute began publication of a journal devoted
to philosophical questions of medicine and biology (Filosofskie voprosy
meditsiny i biologii) in 1965.

PHL124 Kiev State Conservatory

Kievskaiia ordena Lenina gosudarstvennaia konservatoriia im. P. I.
Chaikovskogo
252001 Kiev
ul. Karla Marksa, 1/3
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

V. F. Perederii (b. 1928) was appointed chairman of Kiev Conser-
vatory's Section of Marxism-Leninism in 1961. He has written (chiefly
in Ukrainian) on Ukrainian esthetics, the history of esthetic thought
and Marxist-Leninist esthetics (e.g., Pro estetichne vikhovannia, 1963;
Ukrains'ka revoliutsiino-demokratichna estetika, 1964).

PHL125 Kiev State Pedagogical Institute

Kievskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. A. M. Gor'kogo
252030 Kiev
ul. Pirogova, 9
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education
Rector:

The Philosophy Section of Kiev Pedagogical Institute became active in research and instruction in the early post-war period under the leadership of N. A. Shcherbina and A. F. Pavelko. The institute numbers among its graduates I. E. Kravtsev and V. F. Perederii, who have specialized in the fields of problems of internationalism and nationality groups and Ukrainian esthetics, respectively.

PHL126 Kiev State University

Kievskii ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyi universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko
252601 Kiev, 17
Vladimirskaia ul., 64
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: BELYI, M. U.

History.--Academic instruction in philosophy in the Ukraine dates from the 17th century Kiev Crypt Collegium, the first Orthodox institution of higher education among the eastern Slavs. Modeled on Jesuit collegia in Poland, the collegium (later the Kiev Academy) offered philosophy courses of a scholastic character, emphasizing theology and dividing the discipline into categories of logic, physics and metaphysics. Feofan Prokopovich and Stefan Iavorskii were the institution's most renowned philosophy professors.

The Kiev Academy produced the thinker widely recognized as Russia's first speculative philosopher, Grigorii Skovoroda. Skovoroda aspired to the role of an 18th century "Slavic Socrates," offering his philosophical and theological writings in dialogue form. The dialogues, though Socratic in method and theme, reveal a highly original mind influenced by Stoic, Christian and neo-Platonic sources as well as the thought of Socrates.

The early 19th century saw the establishment of universities in Khar'kov (1805) and Kiev (1834). Kiev University's original charter provided for law, medicine and philosophy facilities, the last of which encompassed the liberal arts as well as philosophy proper. During much of the 19th century, university instruction in philosophy was subject to governmental restriction (and outright censorship), the political climate in the Russian empire determining the extent to which "liberal" doctrines--non-classical philosophy--could be taught systematically. In any case, Kiev University supported one of Russia's leading Hegelians for nearly forty years: S. S. Gogotskii (1813-1889; appointed professor in 1851) sought to adapt Hegelianism to Orthodoxy, rejecting Hegel's pantheism while accepting his notions of the "world spirit" and the individual mortality of human beings. Gogotskii, moreover, was responsible for one of Russia's first philosophical dictionaries (Filosofskii leksikon, in four volumes, 1857-73).

After a period of relaxation of government strictures at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries--during which time the nascent Russian academic philosophy of Moscow and Petersburg universities found resonance in Kiev--the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 and the ensuing civil war put an end to philosophy instruction altogether: the university itself was dissolved, its place taken by independent teaching institutes which did not offer formal instruction in philosophy. The university was reconstituted in 1933, two years after the party's assumption of the role of final arbiter in matters philosophical. Thus Kiev State University did not take part, as did the universities in Moscow and Petrograd-Leningrad, in the momentous debate over the nature of philosophy that marked the 1920s. Further disruption came with the Second World War, during which the university was evacuated to Kazakhstan. After reopening in Kiev in 1944, the university rapidly grew into one of the largest institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union; its Philosophy Faculty--the single such faculty in the Ukraine--has come to support one of the most active programs in the discipline nationwide.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1976 the Philosophy Faculty consisted of three divisions (Philosophy, Scientific Communism and Psychology) which contained eleven sections: Dialectical Materialism (chaired by faculty dean P. S. Dyshlevy); Historical Materialism (A. A. Lysenko); Scientific Communism (V. G. Antonenko); Logic (V. T. Pavlov); Ethics and Esthetics (V. A. Kudin); History and Theory of Scientific Atheism (V. K. Tancher); History of Philosophy (I. V. Bychko); General and Engineering Psychology (B. F. Baev); Social and Pedagogical Psychology (L. I. Marisova); Philosophy for the Humanities Faculties (N. V. Duchenko); and Philosophy for the Natural Science Faculties (N. T. Kostiuik). A department for improving the qualifications of lecturers in atheism was added in 1978.

Altogether the faculty employed 105 instructors, among whom were 19 professors holding doctoral degrees and 53 candidates of science and senior instructors.

Some Known Research Areas.--Dean Dyshlevyi has described the work the Philosophy Faculty as proceeding in twelve topic areas: the unity of dialectics, logic and epistemology; the dialectic of socio-political processes in Soviet society in the period of transition from socialism to communism; methodological problems of the social sciences; philosophical problems of natural science in the age of the scientific-technical revolution; logic and methodology of theory of knowledge; dialectic of social development of developed socialism; contemporary development of scientific communism by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties; problems of communist education in higher schools; fundamentals of moral-esthetic education and problems of conformity of the creative process; critique of contemporary religious ideology and its significance for the formation of the communist world view; the Leninist stage in the development of Marxist philosophy; and the history of philosophical thought in the Ukraine. Faculty scholars work on these themes individually and in cooperation with scholars from the Institute of Philosophy of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and other Ukrainian universities. This type of collective enterprise produced the first (Soviet) comprehensive survey of Ukrainian philosophical thought from antiquity to the present (Ocherk istorii filosofii na Ukraine, 1966).

Representative works by university scholars in the period 1971-75 included studies of: classical German philosophy in a Leninist perspective (M. A. Bulatov, Leniniskii analiz nemetskoï klassicheskoi filosofii, 1974); the bases of Marxist-Leninist ethics (E. G. Federenko, Osnovy marksistsko-leninskoi etiki, 1972); the interconnection of philosophy and mathematics (O. I. Kedrovskii, Vzaimosviaz' filosofii i matematiki v protsesse istoricheskogo razvitiia, 2 vols., 1973 and 1974); the logico-methodological function of the categories of causality (in Ukrainian; V. T. Pavlov, Logiko-metodologichna funktsiia kategorii prichinnosti, 1972); the dialectic and relativity physics (P. S. Dyshlevyi, Materialisticheskaia dialektika i fizicheskii relativizm, 1972; Dyshlevyi, V. V. Bazhan, V. S. Luk'ianets, Dialekticheskii materializm i problema real'nosti v sovremennoi fizike, 1974); the development of contemporary scientific communism (I. D. Remizovskii, B. A. Gaevskii, V. V. Kolobkov, Razvitie nauchnogo kommunizma v sovremennykh usloviakh, 1972); moral-ethical bases for the formation of a communist world view among students (in Ukrainian; V. A. Kudin, etc., Moral'no-estetichni osnovi formuvaniia komunistichnogo svitogliadu studentiv, 1974); and social fideism (V. K. Tancher, Kritika sotsial'nogo fideizma, 1975).

In 1977, two doctoral and 20 candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the university. The doctoral dissertations were titled "The Problem of Man in the Contemporary Struggle of Esthetic Ideas" (by A. T. Gordienko) and "The Methodological Role of the Dialectic of Plurality and Singularity in Contemporary Natural Science" (I. Z. Tsekhmistro). The candidate dissertations, by discipline, were:

Marxist-Leninist Esthetics

1. "The Formation of Esthetic Culture among the Collective Farm Peasantry" (E. I. Gumeniuk).
2. "A Philosophical-Esthetic Analysis of the Process of Appreciating Works of Art" (A. I. Kaminskii).
3. "The Process of Formation of an Artistic Idea" (A. A. Ligacheva).
4. "Epistemological Peculiarities of Artistic Imagery [obraznost'] and the Problem of Communication through Art" (V. A. Mitina).
5. "The Work of Art in the Process of Social Function" (V. P. Mikhalev).
6. "Art and the Social Activity of Personality [lichnost']" (V. S. Fedoruk).
7. "The Problem of Appreciation of Works of 'Belles Lettres' in the Esthetics of Ivan Franko" (O. I. Franko).
8. "The Role of Modeling in Artistic Reflection and its Appearance in Music" (Iu. L. Afanas'ev).

Dialectical and Historical Materialism

1. "Interest in the Dialectical Unity of Reflection and Relation" (P. Ia. Galkin).
2. "The Specifics of Objective Content of Information Phenomena" (V. I. Kashperskii).
3. "The Epistemological Nature of Suggestion [predlozhenie] and its Role in Scientific Inquiry" (V. A. Mandryka).
4. "A Logico-Epistemological Analysis of the Concept of Conviction [ubezhdenie]" (V. I. Makhon'ko).
5. "Historical Fact and its Epistemological Functions" (M. I. Piren).
6. "The Interrelationship of Work and Education in the Development of Creative Capabilities" (B. V. Rudich).
7. "The Reflection of the Contradiction of an Object in Theory" (V. F. Shevchov).

Philosophical Questions of Natural Science

1. "The Role of Dialectical Contradiction in the Establishment and Development of Quantum Electrodynamics" (I. S. Dobronravova).
2. "The Evolution of the Ecological Relationship 'Organism--Environment' in Contemporary Science: The Philosophico-Methodological Aspect" (N. N. Kiselev).
3. "A Philosophical Analysis of the Concept of Complementarity in Contemporary Physics" (Alitsiia Kalesin'ska-Zapart).
4. "Thought Construction and its Role in Rational Knowledge" (A. P. Saboshchuk).
5. "An Epistemological Analysis of the Algorithmic Nature [algoritmichnosti] of Thought: From the Materials of Mathematics" (L. A. Solovei).

The faculty issues five joint republican philosophy serials (Problemy filosofii; Voprosy nauchnogo kommunizma; Problemy etiki i estetiki; Voprosy nauchnogo ateizma; Filosofskie sovremennogo problemy estestvoznaniia*) which annually produced a total of 15 numbers. The university's general serial, Visnik Kiiivs'kogo universitetu, issues its own philosophy series (in Ukrainian).

The faculty organizes and participates in numerous republican, all-union and international conferences and symposia on various topics in philosophy. In the mid-1970s, for example, faculty scholars joined with philosophers from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy to sponsor republican conferences on the themes "Dialectical and Historical Materialism--the Philosophical Basis of the Communist World View" (Kiev, October 1974) and "Dialectical Materialist Philosophy--the Methodological Basis of Contemporary Science" (Kiev, October 1975). The faculty's Section of Scientific Communism, moreover, organized and served as host to the 1974 All-Union Scientific Conference "Labor as the Most Important Factor in the Formation of the New Man" at which 130 papers were presented by scholars from around the Soviet Union and from a number of nations of the "socialist fraternity."

Faculty cooperation with the academy's Institute of Philosophy extends well beyond conference co-organization. A number of institute philosophers have taught special courses (spetskursy) at the university--including institute director V. I. Shinkaruk ("The Historical Genesis of the Dialectic as Epistemology")--and research facilities have been shared. Dean Dyshlevyi is an advocate of increased institute-university contact and has proposed a reorganization of faculty research (from subject interest to problem interest, i.e., from a kafedral'nyi to a mezhkafedral'nyi approach) to further this end.

* Titles are given in Russian as supplied by faculty dean Dyshlevyi; some publications are known to have appeared in Ukrainian with resumes in Russian and English.

Research Facilities.--The university library, founded in 1834, presently contains over 1.7 million units, including a separate philosophy collection.

Selected References

P. S. Dyshlevyi, "Nauchno-issledovatel'skaia rabota na filosofskom fakul'tete Kievskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. T. G. Shevchenko," NDVSh: Filosofskie nauki, 1976, No. 2, 26-34.

V. E. Evdokimenko, "Razivitie filosofii na Ukraine v gody Sovetskoi vlasti," Voprosy filosofii, 1967, No. 10, 76-88.

"Tematika dissertatsii po filosofii, zashchishchennykh v 1977 godu," Voprosy filosofii, 1978, No. 11, 177-185.

A. A. Zagorodniaia, V. I. Shinkaruk, "Filosofskie issledovaniia v vysshei shkole Ukrainy," NDVSh: Filosofskie nauki, 1965, No. 4, 108-113.

PHL127 Ukrainian Agricultural Academy

Ukrainskaia ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni sel'skokhoziaistvennaia akademiia
252042 Kiev, 41
Goloseevo
Telephone Number:
Agency: USSR Ministry of Agriculture
Rector:

The Ukrainian Agricultural Academy has been associated with work on philosophical questions of natural science (particularly biology). V. I. Kolodiaznyi, chairman of the academy's Philosophy Section in the late 1950s and 1960s wrote on questions of epistemology in the works of K. A. Timiriazev (Voprosy teorii poznaniia v trudakh K. A. Timiriazeva, 1961) and on Darwinism and philosophy (Darvinizm i filosofiiia, 1960).

Chernovtsy

PHL128 Chernovtsy State University

Chernovitskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
274012 Chernovtsy
ul. Kotsiubinskogo, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: CHERVINSKII, K. A.

The Philosophy Section at Chernovtsy State University has conducted research in various areas of Marxist-Leninist theory. In 1973, section scholar I. Ia. Lysyi produced a study of sociological approaches to art.

Khar'kov

PHL129 Khar'kov State University

Khar'kovskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
310077 Khar'kov
pl. Dzerzhinskogo, 4
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education
Rector: TARAPOV, I.E.

Founded in 1805, Khar'kov State University has long been a center for research and instruction in philosophy. In the Soviet period, the university trained a number of prominent Ukrainian philosophers in the mid-1930s--graduating A. S. Braginets (1934) and B. G. Kublanov (1936), both of whom went on to important positions in the philosophy program at L'vov State University--under the tutelage of D. F. Ostrianin and Iu. F. Bukhalov. Ostrianin taught in Khar'kov for nearly 20 years before assuming the directorship of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy in 1952; Bukhalov later wrote a standard work on the anti-Schellingist, anti-Hegelian 19th century Khar'kov philosopher-revolutionary P. A. Grabovskii (in Ukrainian; Suspil'no-politichni pogliadi P. A. Grabovs'kogo, 1957).

The university's Philosophy Section supported considerable work on "progressive" thinkers in the 1950s and 1960s. In addition to Bukhalov's study, M. P. Partolin wrote on Ukrainian publicist M. M. Kotsiubinskii (in Ukrainian: Suspil'no-politichni pogliadi M. M. Kotsiubins'kogo, 1953) and I. M. Kulikov on poet Lesia Ukrainka (in Ukrainian: Lesia Ukrainka--vidatnii ukrains'kii mislitel'-revoliutsioner, 1963). Ia. S. Bludov and A. M. Stepanchenko also contributed a study of ethical categories (O'prostote i skromnosti, 1963). The early 1960s saw a number of university philosophers--including Bukhalov, Partolin, Iu. N. Kulikov, V. S. Maneshin and E. A. Iakuba--issue studies of the development of the socialist superstructure. Later in the decade, Khar'kov scholars also contributed to the first (Soviet) summary volume on the history of Ukrainian philosophy (Ocherk istorii filosofii na Ukraine, 1966).

The university's serial, Visnik Khar'kivs'kogo universitetu, carries separate series on philosophy and scientific communism (in Ukrainian). Though the university does not offer undergraduate course specialization in philosophy, its graduate program is active. In 1977 four candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the university: "The Dialectic of Essence and Existence in Research on the Philosophical Problems of Man" (V. P. Fetisov); "Social Responsibility and its Analysis as a General Sociological Category" (E. V. Levchenko); "Historical Progress and the Progress of the Individual" (A. P. Alekseenko); and "Epistemological Particularities and Social Functions of Political Consciousness" (K. A. Didur).

The university's main library contains over 2.5 million units.

Selected References

- A. A. Zagorodniaia, V. I. Shinkaruk, "Filosofskie issledovaniia v vysshei shkole Ukrainy," NDVSh: Filosofskie nauki, 1965, No. 4, 108-113.
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L'vov

PHL130 L'vov State University

L'vovskii ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyi universitet im. Ivana Franko
290602 L'vov
Universitetskaia ul., 1
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: MAKSIMOVICH, N. G.

The university at L'vov traces its origins to the Jesuit collegium founded in the city in 1608. The collegium became L'vov Jesuit University in 1661, then Austrian University in 1784 (after the city passed from Polish to Austro-Hungarian hands) before emerging as L'vov University, again under the aegis of Poland, in 1918. In 1939, when the USSR absorbed L'vov and much of the western Ukraine, the university was "sovietized"; a year later the dedication to Ivan Franko (who studied at the university 1875-80) was added to its title. It was awarded the Order of Lenin in 1961.

Instruction in (religious) philosophy dates from the opening of the collegium. When the collegium was promoted to university status, two of its four faculties (philosophy and theology) continued the tradition. The university was later distinguished by the presence of a number of eminent philosophers, among them P. I. Lodii (1764-1829) and M. Smolukhovskii (1872-1917). Lodii was a conservative deist-logician who taught in L'vov in the late 18th century before moving on to Petersburg. Smolukhovskii, a philosopher-physicist of Polish extraction, has been associated with the rise of the "elemental materialism" (stikhiinyi materializm, later confused with the naturwüchsiger Materialismus discussed by Engels in The Dialectics of Nature) which was vigorously denounced by Lenin.

With the advent of Soviet power in L'vov, classical and contemporary western philosophy were ejected from the university curriculum and replaced by dialectical materialism. A. S. Braginets, a graduate of Khar'kov University (1934), was sent to reorganize the university in L'vov; he served as chairman of its Philosophy Section and pro-rector of the university from 1939 until his death in 1963 (excluding the war years). Braginets wrote monographs (in Ukrainian) on the philosophical views of Ivan Franko and on Lenin's struggle against bourgeois philosophy. Under his guidance the university's philosophy program had expanded by 1963 to include instruction in dialectical and historical materialism, the history of philosophy and Marxist-Leninist esthetics.

B. G. Kublanov, also a Khar'kov graduate (1936) who came to L'vov, succeeded Braginets as chairman of the university's philosophy section in 1963. Kublanov (b. 1905) worked on questions of esthetics and epistemology (Esteticheskoe chuvstvo i iskusstvo, 1956; Gnoseologicheskaiia priroda literatury i iskusstva, 1958) and was cited in 1975 for his "significant contribution" to the development of the university.

In 1977, four candidate dissertations in philosophy were defended at the university: S. M. Shendrik wrote on "The Moral Factor in the Socialist Way of Life"; A. S. Shepit'ko on "Epistemological Problems of Prevision [predvidenie]"; S. A. Demchenko offered "An Analysis of the Concept of Social Arrangement [ustanovka]"; and Iu. A. Rumiantsev a "Philosophico-Sociological Analysis of the Problem of the Social Adaptation of Youth in Labor Collectives."

Selected References

- A. A. Zagorodniaia, V. I. Shinkaruk, "Filosofskie issledovaniia v vysshei shkole Ukrainy," NDVSh: Filosofskie nauki, 1965, No. 4, 108-113.
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Odessa

PHL131 Odessa State University

Odesskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi universitet
im. I. I. Mechnikova
270000 Odessa
ul. Petra Velikogo, 2
Telephone Number:
Agency: Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: BOGATSKII, A. V.

History.--Odessa State University is the indirect descendant of Novorossia University, which was established in Odessa in 1865 using the Richelieu Lycee as its base. Both the Lycee and Novorossia University offered instruction in philosophy. In the former, a lecture by Professor I. G. Mikhnevich on Schelling (printed in brochure form in 1850 and forwarded to Moscow) is said to have outraged Nicholas I himself. In the latter, professors M. Ia. Grot and N. N. Lange--both influenced by the eminent Russian physiologist-psychologist I. M. Sechenov--distinguished themselves in the late 19th and early 20th centuries respectively for work in philosophy and psychology.

Grot, the son of philologist and imperial academician Ia. K. Grot, taught three years in Odessa (1883-1886) before accepting an appointment at Moscow University. At Novorossia University he lectured on classical and renaissance philosophy, published a study of Bruno and attempted to synthesize a philosophical system of his own from elements of Bruno, Kant, Schelling, Schopenhauer and Hartman (O napravlenii i zadachakh moei filosofii, 1886). A friend of Tolstoy, Grot later established the sole philosophy journal in pre-revolutionary Russia (Voprosy filosofii i psikhologii). Classified in political terms as a "bourgeois liberal," Grot and his work have been largely ignored by historians of philosophy in the Soviet period.

N. N. Lange taught at Novorossia University some 32 years, chairing the Philosophy Section from 1888 until his death in 1921. One of the most erudite scholars of his time, Lange wrote a classic history of 19th century ethics (Istoriia nraustvennykh idei XIX v., 1888) as a master's dissertation; executed the first translation into Russian of Aristotle's First Analytics (1894); wrote substantial studies of Kant (Kant i kritika chistogo razuma, 1901) and positivist-neo-Leibnizian Wilhelm Wundt (Teoriia V. Vundta o nachale mifa, 1912)--and yet made perhaps his strongest contributions in psychology (Psikhologicheskie issledovaniia, 1893; Psikhologiya, 1914), advancing a dualistic theory of "psychophysiological interaction." Later described as a "left-liberal" and "close friend of [Bolshevik] Professor E. M. Shepkin," Lange and his work have been treated at some length in Soviet psychology publications (see Voprosy psikhologii, 1958, No. 6; 1960, No. 5; 1960, No. 6).

Novorossia University was disbanded in 1920, its functions falling to a number of separate institutes. A Philosophy Section continued to function independently, in any case--reportedly taking an active part in the debate over philosophy in the 1920s--until the university was reconstituted (as Odessa State University) in 1933. Though Odessa's Philosophy Section suffered with the rest of Soviet academic philosophy in the Stalin years, a certain level of activity was at all events maintained. Section chairman (1934-38) V. M. Melamed wrote on Spinoza, Bergson, and Rousseau; S. Ia. Kogan, an instructor appointed in 1934, wrote on Shevchenko, Lenin's reflection theory and Hegel and existentialism; I. O. Sosnovskii, section chairman after the German occupation ended (1944-1945) wrote on Plekhanov's critique of Mach.

The post-Stalin 50s and the 1960s saw a relaxation of the immense pressure on philosophers which characterized the "cult" years. The work of Odessa Philosophy Section instructors I. I. Perlov (1947-56), I. I. Pidgrushnii (1954-56) and chairman M. E. Ovander (1957-63)--the last a former deputy director of the Ukrainian Academy's Institute of Philosophy and dean of Kiev State University's Philosophy Faculty--marked the beginning of somewhat freer discourse on a number of topics. The appointment of A. I. Uemov (b. 1928) as section chairman in 1964 represented a considerable stimulus for the university program. Uemov emerged as one of the more prolific and talented young philosophers in the Ukraine in the 1960s and 70s.

Organization and Staff.--As of 1968, the Philosophy Section included 12 instructors and 14 graduate students.

Some Known Research Areas.--Section research was described in 1968 as proceeding in three major areas: epistemology of dialectical materialism; problems of scientific methodology; and critique of bourgeois philosophy and sociology. Individual scholars worked on epistemological questions of time-space theory; theory of language; questions of religion; and critiques of contemporary American bourgeois sociology and neo-Thomist epistemology.

Uemov, a graduate of the philosophy program at Moscow State University in 1949, made a precocious debut in Voprosy filosofii (1954, No. 3) with an article questioning the interaction of the time-space continuum with matter. Since then he has published studies on a number of themes in the central journal (1961, No. 8; 1966, No. 7; 1972, No. 10; 1976, No. 8), has contributed to various republican collections (e.g., "Mnogoobrazie form otnositel'nosti i teorii Einshteina" [The Diversity of Forms of Relativity and Einstein's Theory] in Filosofskie problemy teorii tiagotenii Einshteina i reliativistskoi kosmologii, Kiev, 1965) and has produced monographs on logic (Zadachi i uprazhneniia po logike, 1961; Problemy logiki nauchnogo poznaniia, 1964) and other topics. In 1976 Uemov was identified as chairman of a department in the Odessa Division of the Ukrainian SSR Institute of Economics; his present connection with the university program is unknown.

Also of note in the university Philosophy Section is I. Ia. Matkovskaia, who wrote on the socio-ethical characteristics of Decembrism in Voprosy filosofii (1975, No. 12).

Section scholars regularly participate in regional and all-union conferences on philosophical and sociological themes.

Research Facilities.--The university's central library (ul. Sovetskoi Armii, 24) contains over 2.5 million units, among which is a sizeable collection of rare 18th and 19th century philosophy editions and Lange's personal archives.

Selected References

O. I. Iurzhenko, ed., Istoriia Odes'kogo universitetu za 100 rokov (Kiiv: vid. Kiivs'kogo universitetu, 1968).

UZBEK SSR

Tashkent

PHL132 Institute of Oriental Studies

Institut vostokovedeniia im. A. R. Beruni AN UzSSR
700000 Tashkent GSP
mass. Cherdantseva
Telephone Number: 62-54-61; 66-22-36
Agency: Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: BARATOV, M. B.

The Uzbek Academy's Institute of Oriental Studies maintains one of the world's largest collections of material relating to the cultural heritage of the peoples of Central Asia. Among its more than 40,000 works and 30,000 lithographs are unique manuscripts of the great thinkers--al-Farabi, al-Beruni, Ibn-Sina and Alisher Navoi--as well as Arabic translations of the classical Greek philosophers. The institute coordinates its research with the Oriental Studies Faculty of Tashkent State University and with the Uzbek Academy's Institute of History, Archaeology, Language and Literature.

Institut filosofii i prava im. I. M. Muminova AN UzSSR
Tashkent
ul. Sulaimanovoi, 33
Telephone Number: 33-55-01
Agency: Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences
Director: KHAIRULLAEV, M. M.

History.--Contemporary Uzbek scholars trace the development of philosophical inquiry in Uzbekistan through a common Central Asian heritage: pre-Islamic Zoroastrianism; the great Islamic thinkers--al-Farabi, Ibn-Sina, al-Biruni--of the 6th-11th centuries; the rise of sufism in the 11th and 12th centuries; the astronomer-mathematician Ulugbek and the pantheist poet-philosopher Alisher Navoi of the 15th century; and Mizra Abdulkadir Bedil (1644-1720), the eminent religious and social philosopher of Uzbek descent who was born and lived in India but wrote in Tadzhik. And as elsewhere in Central Asia, the conquest of modern Uzbekistan by the Russian empire in the late 19th century led eventually to the injection of dialectical materialism/Marxism-Leninism into the Uzbek tradition after the empire succumbed to Bolshevism in 1917.

The sovietization of Uzbekistan during the 1920s included the introduction of instruction in Marxist philosophy in the new university at Tashkent as well as the translation into Uzbek of the Communist Manifesto and various works by Lenin. By 1931, the year which marked the end of post-revolutionary heterodoxy in Soviet philosophy, dialectical materialism was taught in all higher educational institutions in the republic. In that year, coincidentally, I. M. Muminov--who became the guiding light of philosophical research in Uzbekistan--was graduated from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Economics of the Uzbek Pedagogical Academy in Samarkand.

Muminov was one of the prime movers in the process of elevating the pedagogical academy into Uzbek State University (now Samarkand State University--PHL136) in 1933. Though he taught at the university throughout the decade, Muminov published little during this inauspicious period for Soviet philosophers. At length he emerged as one of the most prolific and arguably the single most respected scholar in the field of Central Asian philosophy during the post-war era, when philosophy in Uzbekistan at length acquired a firm institutional footing. The philosophy programs at the universities in Samarkand (Section of Marxism-Leninism) and Tashkent (Philosophy Section) began to produce significant scholarship and significant numbers of specialists with graduate degrees during the late 1940s and early 1950s--which led in turn to the establishment of the Division of Philosophy and Law within the Uzbek Academy of Sciences in 1956. Two years later, at Muminov's initiative, the Division was promoted into the academy's Institute of Philosophy and Law. Muminov served as the institute's first director; after his death in 1974 the institute added his name to its title. Under Muminov's leadership it emerged as both the focal point of philosophical research in the republic and one of the most active republican philosophy centers in the Soviet Union.

Organization and Staff.--In 1976, the institute employed 96 scholars, including one corresponding republican academician (director M. M. Khairullaev), 11 doctors of science and 31 candidates. Work proceeded in two departments (Philosophy and State and Law) with a combined total of 20 sectors. The Philosophy Department included sectors of: Dialectical Materialism; Historical Materialism; Problems of Scientific Communism; History and Methodology of the Sciences; Reflection Theory and Epistemology; Philosophical Problems of Socialist Internationalism and National Relations; Problems of Scientific Atheism and Atheistic Education; Concrete Sociology (with laboratory); Problems of Ethics and Esthetics; History of Socio-Philosophical Thought; Sociological Thought in Neighboring Eastern Nations; and the History of Atheism and Free-thinking.

The institute also maintained a graduate program.

Some Known Research Areas.--The institute's "basic directions of philosophical research," as outlined in 1976, reflected the interests of the sectors listed above in more specific terms: questions of the materialist dialectic, reflection theory of knowledge and epistemology, methodological problems of the natural sciences; the dialectic of the development of Soviet society, theoretical summarization of the experience of socialist and communist construction in Uzbekistan; problems of the combination of national and international elements in the establishment of material and spiritual prerequisites for communism, the contemporary scientific-technical revolution and the culture of developed socialism; elaboration of problems of the individual and the collective, of proletarian internationalism and national relations, questions of moral and esthetic upbringing, of the formation of national pride of the Soviet people and of development of the socialist way of life; the study of the philosophical heritage and the history of progressive socio-philosophical and natural-scientific thought [in Uzbekistan] and the dissemination and triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas in Uzbekistan and contiguous foreign countries of the east [sic]; questions of the history of atheism and freethinking, the overcoming of the vestiges of religion in the development of a scientific-atheistic worldview; and critique of contemporary reactionary theories of anti-communism and Maoism.

The institute has issued numerous publications in these areas. From 1958 to 1976, over 2,000 monographs, brochures and articles were published under institute auspices. In 1974 alone 125 new titles appeared. In terms of individual scholarship, the works of founding director Muminov, written both before and during his tenure at the institute, deserve prominent mention as they set the standards for contemporary and subsequent institute publications.

Among Muminov's works were studies in Russian of Mirza Bedil' (Filosofskie vzgliady Mirzy Bedilia, 1946); of the development of socio-philosophical thought in 9th-10th century Uzbekistan (in Trudy Uzbekskogo universiteta, novaia seriia, 1954, vyp. 54) and of late 19th-early 20th century Uzbekistan (Iz istorii razvitiia obshchestvenno-filosofskoi mysli v Uzbekistane kontsa XIX i nachala XX vv., 1957); of the classical thinkers of Central Asia (Vydaiushchiesia mysliteli Srednei Azii, 1966); and of the Leninist philosophical heritage (Za glubokoe izuchenie filosofskogo nasledia V. I. Lenina, 1973). In Uzbek he wrote two volumes on Bedil' (1964, 1974) and a volume on Lenin (1972). Muminov also contributed the sections on Uzbek thought to several national publications in the 1950s (e.g., Istoriia filosofii, t. 2, 3, 1957-59) and served as chief editor for a number of republican monograph collections on eastern philosophical thought (e.g., Ocherki istorii progressivnoi obshchestvenno-filosofskoi mysli Zarubezhnogo Vostoka, 1971). While compiling his long list of publications (over 200 works in all), Muminov trained 20 doctors and some 80 candidates of philosophical sciences, served as first secretary of the Uzbek Division of the Philosophical Society of the USSR and as Vice President of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. In 1976-77, a four-volume selection of Muminov's work was published in Tashkent (I. M. Muminov, Izbrannye trudy) by the "Uzbekistan" publishing house.

Monographs issued by institute scholars and associates during the past decade covered a broad range of themes. Director Khairullaev wrote on the Renaissance and eastern thinkers (Epokha Vozrozhdeniia i mysliteli Vostoka, 1971), on al-Farabi (Farabi: Epokha i uchenie, 1975), edited a collection on communist morality and the development of personality (1975) and co-edited collections on socio-philosophical thought in Uzbekistan (1975, 1977). A number of studies of Ibn-Sina and Biruni were also produced, as well as a steady stream of monographs on more conventional themes (dialectical materialism, reflection theory of knowledge, etc.)

A recent issue of Voprosy filosofii (1978, No. 10) was devoted to philosophy in Uzbekistan. In addition to an article by Khairullaev, deputy institute director O. P. Umurzakova contributed a piece on formation and development of new socialist traditions and sector chairman A. D. Shapirov wrote on the philosophical correspondence of Biruni and Ibn-Sina.

Institute scholars regularly take part in Soviet and international philosophy seminars, conferences and symposia. The institute's own organizational efforts have included commemorative conferences on al-Biruni (1973), al-Farabi (1975) and Ibn-Sina (planned for 1980).

Finally, the institute's graduate program--though less active by far than that of Tashkent State University--continued to host dissertations in philosophy in the late 1970s. Two candidate dissertations were defended in 1977: "Certain Questions of the Ideological Struggle in India (1947-1975)" (by G. M. Ivanov) and "The Philosophical Views and Logic of Mir Said Sharif Dzhurdzhani" (by Mukhamedzhan Kadyrov).

Research Facilities.--The Uzbek Academy's main library (ul. A. Tukaeva, 1) contains over 1.5 million units, including especially strong collections on Central Asia and oriental studies.

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PHL134 Tashkent State Theatrical-Artistic Institute

Tashkentskii gosudarstvennyi teatrl'no-khudozhestvennyi institut im.
A. N. Ostrovskogo
700031 Tashkent, 31
ul. Germana Lopatina, 77
Telephone Number: 33-44-36
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Culture
Rector:

Kh. P. Vakhidov, professor in and chairman of the Tashkent
State Theatrical-Artistic Institute's Section of Philosophy, Scientific
Communism and Esthetics, has written on conflicts in socio-philosophical
thought in Turkestan at the turn of the century (Voprosy filosofii, 1978,
No. 10).

PHL135 Tashkent State University

Tashkentskii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyi
universitet im. V. I. Lenina
700095 Tashkent
Vuzgorodok, Universitetskaia ul.
Telephone Number: 44-72-24
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: SARYMSAKOV, T. A.

Tashkent State University was organized in 1920, opening under the
name Turkestan State University. Though instruction in dialectical and
historical materialism was universal throughout institutions of higher
education in Uzbekistan by 1931, only the university in Tashkent had a
formal philosophy program (i.e., a Philosophy Section). This did not
change until 1955, when additional sections were organized in a number
of Uzbek institutes.

The university program, in fact, was long the only training center for philosophers in Soviet Central Asia. During the post-war expansion of educational facilities in the region--which included the establishment of universities with philosophy programs in Tadzhikistan (1948), Turkmenistan (1950) and Kirgizia (1951)--the university in Tashkent was already conferring graduate degrees in the discipline. Between 1950 and 1956, seven candidate dissertations were defended in Tashkent on topics of socio-philosophical thought in Uzbekistan and the "non-capitalist" development of the republic. By 1963 Tashkent State University had established a special Philosophy Division whose program was patterned after those of the philosophy faculties of the universities in Moscow and Leningrad.

As of 1978, the division, which operates within the university's History Faculty, remained the sole source of undergraduate course specialization in philosophy in Soviet Central Asia. Its graduate program, moreover, is by far the largest in the region. The university also supports research in philosophy in both its Faculty of Oriental Studies and in its semi-autonomous Institute for Higher Qualification of Social Science Teachers. In 1978, M. M. Khairullaev, of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, proposed that a separate Philosophy Faculty be established by combining the university's Philosophy Division with its Psychology Division (leaving the oriental studies and institute programs independent).

Two areas of particular interest in university-sponsored work during the 1970s were philosophy of science and questions of non-capitalist development. In the former, K. I. Ivanova, chairman of the university's Philosophy Section for the Humanities Faculties, wrote on the interaction of categories of the materialist dialectic with those of the special sciences in the university's scholarly serial (Nauchnye trudy, 1972, vyp. 426) and on the principle of causality in physics in Voprosy filosofii (1978, No. 10). In addition, several graduate dissertations defended at the university in the late 1970s dealt with scientific themes: V. Kadyrov wrote on philosophical aspects of the connection of structure and interaction in physics (1977) and M. I. Ismoilov dealt with problems of the unity of the material world in philosophy and the natural sciences (1978). V. G. Chernik defended a dissertation on the categories of definiteness and indefiniteness in scientific knowledge in 1977 as well.

In the area of non-capitalist development, M. A. Akhmedova of the university's qualification institute treated methodological questions of the theory in Voprosy filosofii (1978, No. 10) after defending her doctoral dissertation on the same subject earlier in the year. Sh. A. Azizov defended a candidate dissertation at the university in 1977 on Lenin's teaching on the interrelation of economics and politics as the methodological basis for analysis of the non-capitalist process.

The university's Oriental Studies Faculty (which offers course specialization in Indian, Irano-Afghan, Arabic and Chinese language and literature) supports research in the history of eastern philosophy, coordinating its work with the Uzbek Academy's Institute of Oriental Studies. In general, university-sponsored research tends to parallel that conducted by various sectors of the Philosophy Division of the Uzbek Academy's Institute of Philosophy and Law.

The university library (ul. Kiubysheva, 10) holds over 1.5 million units, including the philosophy collection of former professor L. I. Polivanov. The Oriental Studies Faculty has its own branch library (ul. Navoi, 36).

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29-39.

Samarkand

PHL136 Samarkand State University

Samarkandskii gosudarstvennyi universitet im. Alishera Navoi
703004 Samarkand
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Telephone Number:
Agency: Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary
Education
Rector: ATAKHODZHAEV, A. K.

Samarkand State University was established (as Uzbek State University) in 1933. Prominent among the university's organizers was I. M. Muminov, a prolific scholar who subsequently emerged as the guiding light of philosophical research in Uzbekistan. Muminov long served as an instructor in Samarkand's Social Sciences Section before moving to Tashkent to serve as founding director of the Uzbek Academy's Institute of Philosophy and Law in 1958.

The university's monograph serial (Nauchnye trudy) published a number of works by Muminov in the 1940s and 50s. A later issue (1970, vyp. 192: "Voprosy marksistko-leninskoi filosofii i nauchnogo ateizma") included articles on standard topics (the non-capitalist path of development, the work collective as the basis of communist upbringing) as well as on more innovative themes (social thought in 17th-19th century Samarkand, individualism and impressionism in the esthetic views of Briusov). In addition to this series, the university co-publishes (with Karshinskii State Pedagogical Institute) a collection series featuring work by social science instructors from both institutions.

The university's library contains over 1.1 million units and includes a collection of oriental manuscripts dating from the 12th century.

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